PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRAVANCORE

SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

Vol. I

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

FIRST COUNCIL.

FIRST SESSION.

Vol. 1 - No. 1

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THE

TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 1.

FIRST SESSION 1933/1108-1109.

Monday, the 31st July 1933/16th Karkatakam 1108.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Two of the Clock in the afternoon, the President, Thomas Austin, Esquire, I.C.S. Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Council, the only business before us this afternoon is to take the oath. The Secretary will call out the names of members in alphabetical order. Each member will come to the Secretary's table, take the oath and sign the Roll. I will take the oath first.

The President then standing, subscribed the Oath and signed the Roll.

The following members then took the Oath and signed the Roll.

1. Mr. S. Adam Sait [*Nominated*].
2. Mr. S. Arumukham Pillai, B.A., B.L., [*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*].
3. Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi, B.A., B.L., [*Mavelikara* and *Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*].
4. Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B.A., (Oxon.) [*Conservator of Forests*].
5. Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, B.A., [*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*].
6. Mr. Jacob Hassan Sait, [*Commerce and Industry, North*].

G. P. T. 123. 290. 4-2-1109

7. Mr. J. John Kattakayam, [*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*].
8. Mr. C. M. Joseph, [*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*].
9. Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad, M.A., B.L., [*Travancore Jenmies*].
10. Mr. C. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., [*Senior Assistant Account Officer*].
11. Mr. L. A. Lampard, [*Travancore Planters*].
12. Mr. K. K. Lukose, B.A., B.L., [*Acting Head Sirkar Vakil*].
13. Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., B.L., [*Director of Registration*].
14. Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai, L.M.&S., [*Trivandrum*].
15. Mr. H. O. L. Marikar, [*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*].
16. Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar, [*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*].
17. Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon, [*Kottayam*].
18. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai, [*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*].
19. Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B.A., B.L., [*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*].
20. Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B.A., B.SC. (Hons.) London etc., A.G.G.I. & D.I.C. A.M.I. Mech. E.A.M.I.E. (Ind.) [*Electrical Engineer to Government*].
21. Mr. K. Padmanabha Panickar, M.B. ch.B. (Edin.), D.T.M.H., [*Ambalapuzha*].
22. Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, [*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*].
23. Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi, [*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*].
24. Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai, B.A., B.L., [*Temporary Secretary to Government in Political matters*].
25. Mr. K. Paramesvaran Pillai, B.A., B.SC., F.C.S. [*Acting Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*].
26. Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai, B.A., B.L., [*Municipal Councils*].
27. Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai, [*Commerce and Industry, South*].
28. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B.A., M.B.B.S. (London), L.M. (Rotunda), [*Acting Darbar Physician*].
29. Mr. N. S. Raman Pillai, B.A., B.L., [*Secretary to Government*].
30. Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja, B.A., B.L., [*Edavagai*].

31. Mr. K. Sankaralingam Pillai, [*Kottarakara* and *Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*].
32. Mr. Komilezhattu Sankaran, [*Nominated*].
33. Mr. Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar, B.A., L.T., [*Vaikam* cum *Shertallai*].
34. Mr. K. K. Thomas, B.A., B.L., [*Nominated*].
35. Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai, [*Quilon* cum *Karunagapalli*].
36. Mr. M. Govindan B.A., B.L., [*Nominated*].

The Council adjourned at 2–29 P.M.

JOINT SITTING OF THE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL AND THE SRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

Lieut. Col. D. M. Field, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, arrived at 4 P.M., and the Chief Secretary to Government, K. George Esquire, B.A., received him at the gate and led him up to the President's platform where an additional seat had been provided by the side of the President. The Agent to the Governor-General was present throughout the joint sitting.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Legislature, it is my privilege, in welcoming you to the inaugural meeting of the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly, to read to you a gracious message from His Highness the Maha Raja.

The President then read the following message, the whole House standing:

"The two Houses of the re-constituted legislature of Travancore are now about to commence their labours and although I shall not be able to inaugurate them in person, I shall be with them in spirit and it is with the greatest pleasure that I send to them a message of God-speed and of congratulations to the elected and nominated members who are now shouldering large responsibilities.

"These two legislative bodies have been designed to carry forward the policy initiated by my illustrious predecessors of enabling the people of the State to take part in the legislative, financial, and other measures concerning Travancore and to bring to the notice of my Government the needs and aspirations of the people. Very large powers of legislation, financial scrutiny and interpellation have been vested in them and I hope and trust that in a spirit of mutual co-operation and good feeling, these powers will be exercised for the good of Travancore and in such manner as to help Travancore to take an adequate and honourable part in achieving the destiny of India. I feel sure that the various communities and interests represented by election and nomination will realise that the world is passing through a critical period and that in Travancore, as elsewhere, politics are but a means to an end and there is need for a wide outlook and a patriotism that transcends temporary and accidental barriers of birth and creed to bring about the rehabilitation of our agriculture and the development of our industries and the general levelling up of our standards with a view to secure for our people the peace and prosperity that are the aim as well as the justification of all Governments.

"I am glad to inform you that the constitutional experiment that has been started in Travancore is being watched with sympathy and interest by many outside the State as is evident from the speech recently made by The Rt. Hon'ble

The Secretary of State for India and I am confident that with the co-operation of all the members and the valued friendship of the Paramount Power and of His Majesty's representative in India the State will play its appropriate role in the India of the future."

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Elected member, Sri Chitra State Council*) Sir, with your kind permission, I venture to take the liberty of requesting you, on behalf of the members of the Sri Chitra State Council, to convey to our gracious Sovereign, our humble and respectful tribute of loyalty and devotion to his throne and person, and also to convey our feelings of profound gratitude and thankfulness for the gracious and inspiring message which it has pleased His Highness to send to us across the seas on this auspicious occasion, and which you, Sir, as the head of the two Legislative Chambers, had the privilege of reading to us just now.

This message has conveyed to us His Highness the Maha Raja's congratulations and good wishes and has placed before us high and noble ideals for us to strive after and achieve. Sir, this day makes a new history for Travancore. The event that has just taken place, under your distinguished presidency, is an epoch-making one. It registers a definite move forward in the political evolution of the country. The two chambers of the legislature that have come into existence to-day are, from the sovereign to his people, need I say, priceless gifts. These institutions have brought the people into closer association with the administration of the State and have also, at the same time, transmitted to the representatives of the people the responsibilities of a weightier kind in the solution of that vast multitude of problems which confronts Government from all directions Besides, these institutions have also brought the people nearer to the throne than ever before. They have, I make bold to say, gone a long way in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the people. These reforms have given the Travancore citizen a new status and new importance in the eyes of the subjects of other Indian States. These reforms are envied by the whole of Indian India. They have, as was alluded to by His Highness the Maha Raja in his gracious message, elicited high encomiums from the Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. They have also,—I should be pardoned for saying so—added to the political pride of the country; and have also added to the renown of His Highness the Maha Raja for his progressive administration and solicitude for the welfare of the people.

Sir, we are prepared to work the reforms to the fullest satisfaction of our gracious sovereign. We are prepared to so work them as to transcend all barriers of caste and creed, keeping before our eyes the

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

country's good as our sole objective. We shall strive to show to the outside world that we are capable of taking our legitimate share in moulding the future destiny of India.

You, Sir, have had the privilege of being at the head of the administration during this critical period, and have taken the responsibility for devising this large and generous measure of reforms ; and you are entitled to the gratitude of the country. I do hope that, in due course, the institution would be so worked as to enable you to report to His Highness the Maha Raja that the wishes, expressed in the royal message and implied in the constitutional reforms, have been more than fulfilled. The experience you have had of the working of the legislature in Travancore, need I say, will help you to realise that we are capable of shouldering greater responsibility.

Sir, we pray God to shower His choicest blessings on His Highness the Maha Raja, and wish him, in all humility, a safe and pleasant voyage back to his country. Once more, Sir, we request you to convey our gratitude to His Highness the Maha Raja.

Mr. CHANGANACHERY K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Elected member, Sri Mulam Assembly*) ; Sir, on behalf of the members of the Sri Mulam Assembly, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments which have now been expressed by my friend Dr. Madhavan Pillai on behalf of the members of the Sri Chitra State Council. I take this opportunity to express also our feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Highness our gracious Maha Raja ; and I request you, Sir, to convey to His Highness the Maha Raja our respectful thanks for the gracious, noble and inspiring message you have read out to us just now. His Highness' kind message will be a beacon light to us ever illuminating our difficult path and guiding us on proper lines in the discharge of our arduous duties. I can assure you, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues here, that it will be our earnest endeavour to approximate as much as possible to the high and noble ideals set before us by His Highness' gracious message. Permit me also to state, Sir, that we recognise that a great advance has been made in constitutional Government by the legislative reforms inaugurated and promulgated in the very first year of His Highness' reign and commended so highly by no less a person than the Secretary of State for India himself, and we devoutly hope that in the fulness of time, when we have justified the great trust and confidence reposed in us by His Highness, larger and wider powers will be conferred upon these legislative bodies. We pray for His Highness' long life and prosperity.

PRESIDENT : Members of the Legislature, I shall be very glad indeed to convey to His Highness, the sentiments that have just now been given expression to by two members representing the two Houses.

I call upon the Financial Secretary to present the Budget for 1109.

Mr. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I rise to present the budget estimates for the year 1109. This is the first budget presented before both the Chambers of the legislature constituted under Regulation II of 1108. With the passing of the new Regulation, the expenditure relating to Ports, Currency and Mint, State Charities and Railways which was non-votable under the old Regulation has been made votable. Further, the expenditure relating to all appointments carrying a salary of less than Rs 500 per mensem is now brought within the purview of the legislature, as against the limit of Rs 125 per mensem fixed under the old Regulation.

The draft budget for the year 1109 has been prepared on the above basis and the revised estimate figures for 1108 have also been adjusted suitably, wherever possible.

Now I shall briefly touch upon the results of the last completed financial year before proceeding to explain the revised estimates for the current year and the budget estimates for the next year,

ACTUALS OF 1107.

2. The ordinary revenue and expenditure charged to revenue for 1107 were Rs 219·28 lakhs and Rs 218·90 lakhs respectively against the revised estimate of Rs 215·42 lakhs and Rs 221·42 lakhs. The year thus closed with a small surplus of Rs ·38 of a lakh as against the anticipated deficit of Rs 6·00 lakhs. This improvement was brought about by the increase in revenue realisations to the extent of Rs 3·86 lakhs and by savings in the anticipated expenditure which amounted to Rs 2·52 lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly under Stamps (1·81), Salt (·85), Forest (·67), Customs (·39) and Registration (·48), due to better collections during the latter part of the year. The receipts under Taxes on Income and Excise, however, declined by Rs ·30 of a lakh and Rs ·48 of a lakh respectively. On the expenditure side, the decrease was mostly under Education (1·10) and Buildings, Communitions and Miscellaneous Public Improvements and Protective Irrigation (1·23), due to the lapse of budget provision under the above heads. The receipts from the Sale of Government lands and the Capital Expenditure not charged to revenue amounted to Rs 1·30 lakhs and Rs 20·34 lakhs respectively as against the revised estimates of Rs 1·50 lakhs and Rs 19·02 lakhs. The Government Account balance which was expected to stand at Rs 117·97 lakhs thus rose to Rs 122·84 lakhs at the close of the year.

Before passing on to the revised estimates for the current year, I shall explain briefly the more important changes in classification adopted in the budget.

(1) The Kandukrishi lands of all kinds lying scattered throughout the State are the personal and private property of His Highness the Maha Raja and His Highness has full proprietory rights over these

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

lands and the revenue derived therefrom. His Highness the Maha Raja has now been pleased to command that the Kandukrishi revenue from 1107 onwards should enure to the Palace, the cost of collection and other charges which are now classified under the budget head "Land Revenue-Kandukrishi Cutcherries and Nelpuras" being deducted from the gross receipts. As the payment of the net revenue to the Palace for any year can be made only in the succeeding year after the closing of the final accounts, the receipts from Kandukrishi lands and the cost of collection, etc., thereof are exhibited under a separate budget head "Kandukrishi Fund."

(2) Under Section 28 (4) of the Travancore Legislative Reforms Regulation, II of 1108, the expenditure under the major head "State Charities" is subject to the vote of the legislature. An analysis of the several items comprising this major head has, however, shown that many items are either closely associated with the religious practices sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja or are closely allied to ordinary Devaswom expenditure. These items have therefore been separated from the major head "State Charities" and classified under the major head "Devaswoms." To facilitate easy comparison, the revised and the budget estimate figures for the current year and the actuals of 1107 have also been suitably reclassified.

(3) As the new Legislative Reforms were brought into force with effect from 1st January 1933 corresponding to 18th Dhanu 1108, division of expenditure into votable and non-votable, was not possible in the revised estimate figures for the current year.

The other changes in classification adopted in the budget are explained in the Chief Account Officer's Memorandum explaining the budget estimates for 1109.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1108.

3. The estimates for the current year were for an aggregate revenue of Rs 223·19 lakhs and provided for a programme of expenditure to be met from revenue, of Rs 222·04 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs 1·15 lakhs. But, on the basis of the actuals so far known, the revenue is expected to stand revised at Rs 232·88 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 231·71 lakhs. The current year is thus expected to close with a revenue surplus of Rs 1·17 lakhs. The ordinary revenue for the year is expected to be better than the original anticipations by Rs 9·69 lakhs. The increases expected are mainly under Customs (5·63), Interest (2·98), Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (2·54), Stamps (1·81), and Abkari and Opium (1·33). Under Customs, a net revenue of Rs 10 lakhs only was estimated in the budget from our participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme, but the actual receipts amounted to Bh. Rs 12,71,721. Again our import revenue shows an increase of Rs 1·75 lakhs due mainly to the import of a larger quantity of copra from Ceylon The

revenue from exports is expected to be better than the budget anticipations by Rs ·95 of a lakh due to larger exports of copra, pepper and tea. The exports of cocoanuts, coir, cocoanut oil and dry ginger have however declined slightly. The increase under Interest is due mainly to the premium or profit realised by the conversion and sale of some of the Government of India securities held by us. The increase under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, is due to the receipt of Rs 3,57,200 on account of subventions from the Central Road Development Account out of the additional duty on petrol for the year 1931—32 and the 1st six months of 1932 33 as against Rs 1 lakh only anticipated in the budget. It may be mentioned here that the above receipt will be utilised solely for the improvement of main lines of communication in the State. Accordingly, with a view to avoid lapse of budget provision at the close of each year, it is proposed to charge off an amount equal to the receipt of the year to the P. W. D. grant under Communications and credit the same to a new head "Road Development Fund" under Debt Heads. Out of the receipts during the current year, Rs 1 lakh has been treated as P. W. D. receipts on account of road improvement works included in the budget estimate for the year and the balance of Rs 2,57,200 has been credited to the Fund account under "Debt Heads." The increase under Stamps is due to larger sales of court fee stamps. Under Abkari and Opium, the improvement is mainly under license fee and duty on opium and its preparations, ganja and other drugs, due partly to the increase in the sale price of ganja in accordance with the enhancement of duty in British India. Decreases are also expected under Land Revenue (3·97), Taxes on Income (·58) and Forest (1·14). The anticipated fall under Land Revenue is due to the increased expenditure under "Refunds" on account of the payment to the Palace, in the current year, of the net revenue from Kandukrishi lands during 1107 amounting to Rs. 1·34 lakhs and to the fact that the Revenue from Kandukrishi lands has been exhibited under a separate head "Kandukrishi Fund", by deduction from Land Revenue receipts. It is also due to the remission of 25 per cent. of the tax on the Ayacut lands including post-settlement registries for the Kumbhom crop of 1108 in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram and to the suspension of coercive proceedings in the collection of tax from Kayal and Punja lands in Kuttanad. Under Taxes on Income, the decrease is due mainly to Refund of revenue which is expected to stand at Rs 1·10 lakhs in the current year as against Rs ·60 of a lakh anticipated in the budget estimate. Forest revenue is expected to be less than the budget by Rs 1·14 lakhs. The decrease is mostly under timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency, due to the dulness of the timber market on account of the economic depression.

4. On the expenditure side, a net increase of Rs 9·67 lakhs is expected. The chief items which contribute to the increase are Interest on debt and other obligations (3·68), Palace (1·28), Panivagai (2·27),

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

His Highness the Maharaja's tours outside the State (1·13) and Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements including Protective Irrigation (3·73). The increase under Interest is due partly to the payment of interest charges on the growing Savings Bank Deposits and partly to the expenditure amounting to Rs 2·90 lakhs incurred in connection with the conversion of the old 3½ per cent. Government of India non-terminable securities to 4 per cent. 1960 70 terminable securities. The additional expenditure of Rs 2·90 lakhs is however counter-balanced by a corresponding receipt of Rs 2·88 lakhs under IX Interest Conversion and sale of Government of India Securities. Under Palace, the excess is due to the expenditure on account of the annual payment of Rs 75,000 to Her Highness the Senior Maharani from the date of termination of the Regency. The increase under Panivagai is on account of the additional grants sanctioned for extensions and improvements to the Kowdiyar Palace. The increase under Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements including Protective Irrigation is due to the fact that, as already explained, a sum of Rs 2·57 lakhs has been charged to this head and shown as receipts under the Road Development Fund. It is also due to the provision of additional funds for urgent works in the current year.

5. Turning to the Capital section, sale proceeds of Government lands are expected to bring in only Rs 1 lakh against Rs 2 lakhs anticipated in the budget and the capital expenditure stands revised at Rs 11·31 lakhs. In the result, a net outgoing of Rs 9·14 lakhs is expected at the close of the year as against the budget estimate of Rs 15·78 lakhs. The Government balance at the close of the year is thus expected to stand at Rs 113·70 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1109.

6. I shall now proceed to deal with the budget estimates for the next year. Our revenue is expected to stand at Rs 230·04 lakhs and the expenditure proposed therefrom is Rs 229·25 lakhs leaving a nominal surplus of Rs ·79 of a lakh. The capital receipts next year are expected to amount to Rs 1 lakh and the proposed programme of capital expenditure is estimated at Rs 19·37 lakhs. In the result we shall be drawing from our accumulated surplus of previous years Rs 17·58 lakhs for our capital undertakings.

Revenue.

7. The budgeted revenue for the next year is Rs 230·04 lakhs as against the current year's anticipated revenue of Rs 232·88 lakhs so that our forecast for the ensuing year is Rs 2·84 lakhs less. This decrease is only apparent. While dealing with the revised estimates for the current year, I had referred to the special receipt under interest amounting to Rs 2·88 lakhs on account of premium realised by the conversion and sale of some of our existing

Government of India securities. If this special receipt, as also the excess over the budgeted receipt amounting to Rs. 2·57 lakhs on account of subventions from the Central Road Development Account, be deducted from the anticipations of the current year, the total revenue next year is expected to be Rs 2 61 lakhs more than the current year's. The decrease of Rs 2·84 lakhs from our expectations this year is the net result of a decline in revenue to the extent of Rs 6·09 lakhs under some of the revenue heads especially Salt (·50), Customs (·20), Interest (2·01) and Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (2·92), counterbalanced by improvement in revenue to the extent of Rs 3·25 lakhs under others, of which Land Revenue and Forest contribute Rs 1·60 lakhs and Rs ·50 of a lakh respectively.

Salt.—The expected decrease is under Recoveries on account of charges incurred in the sale of salt, due to larger sales by the licensees themselves on payment of duty.

Customs. As already explained, the large increase under Imports this year was due to the import of a large quantity of Ceylon copra. A decline of Rs ·50 of a lakh under Exports including tea and of Rs ·75 of a lakh under Imports is anticipated during the next year. But, the receipt from our participation in the Cochin Harbour Scheme is expected to be Rs 1·06 lakhs more than the current year's receipt of Rs 12·94 lakhs.

Interest.—It has already been explained that the current year's revenue includes Rs 2·88 lakhs on account of premium realised by the conversion and sale of some of our surplus investments in Government of India Securities in a favourable market. We have no such programme for the coming year.

Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—The subventions from the Central Road Development Account of the Government of India are expected to amount to Rs 1 lakh only in the next year as against Rs 3·57 lakhs received in the current year for the period ended 1932 and for the first half of 1932—33.

Land Revenue.—The payment of Rs 1·34 lakhs in the current year to the Palace on account of net revenue from Kandukrishi lands during 1107 is deducted from the gross receipts under Land Revenue The similar payment for the next year is proposed to be met from the balance under Kandukrishi Fund. This accounts mainly for the expected increase under this head.

Forest.—The timber market is exceptionally dull this year on account of the prevailing economic depression. A slight improvement of Rs ·50 of a lakh is expected next year. The estimated receipt of Rs 12 lakhs for 1109 is, however, less than the actuals of 1107 by Rs 1·06 lakhs.

Railways.—The working of the Railway from Shencotta to Trivandrum for the year ended March 1933 resulted in a net loss o Rs ·52 of a lakh as against Rs ·74 of a lakh for the previous year. As

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there is no improvement so far in the earnings of the Railways a net loss of Rs ·50 of a lakh is estimated for the next year.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.

8. The budget proposals of heads of departments for the next year have been subjected to a close and careful scrutiny and the normal requirements of all departments provided for. The important nation-building activities were also considered and funds provided as far as possible. The programme of expenditure charged to revenue of the next year is thus estimated at Rs 229·25 lakhs.

9. *Land Revenue.*—The estimated expenditure for the next year is Rs ·31 of a lakh more than the anticipated actuals of the current year. In pursuance of Section 40 (c) of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Amendment Regulation, XII of 1108, a Special Officer with an office staff was appointed in Kumbhom last for the settlement of Jenmikaram throughout the State. In the course of the Special Officer's work, it was found that the normal staff in the taluk offices would not be able to cope with the increased work and additional temporary staff had therefore to be appointed in the taluk offices from Edavom last. Subsequently it was found that the Tahsildars with their various duties to attend to had very little time to devote to this special work and that unaided, it might take a very long time for them to complete the work. As the Jenmikaram settlement work has to be expedited, the appointment of full-time officers with power to dispose of jenmikaram cases is considered essential. Provision has therefore been made for the appointment of 37 Jenmikaram Settlement Officers with a small additional taluk staff for six months in 1109, as also for the continuance of the office of the Special Officer to the end of Tulam 1109, after which date, the whole work will be placed under the control of the Land Revenue Commissioner. The existing taluk staff is provided for to the end of Dhanu next.

The question of a re-survey and re-settlement was urged on the attention of Government at successive sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council. But before the actual settlement operations are started, it is necessary to draw up a comprehensive memorandum dealing with the principles and the lines of settlement to be followed. A Special Officer has therefore been appointed for the purpose for a period of one year from 10th Edavom 1108. He will devote his attention to the outstanding problems for the future settlement discussed by the Settlement Dewan Peishkar in his final report and, in particular, to the problems relating to the prepartion of current and up-to-date field maps, revision of territorial limits and rearrangement of taluks and pakuthies, the adoption of a uniform commutation rate for the tax on wet lands throughout the State in view of the varying rates of commutation for different proportions of wet land tax, the equalisation of assessment, the simplification of land tenures, the conversion of Thiruppuvaram payments into treasury payments and

such other points as are necessary for a proper re-settlement. The Special Officer will also prepare a Revenue Settlement Manual for the guidance of the Settlement Officers. An allotment of Rs ·18 of a lakh has been included in the next year's budget for the Special Officer and his staff. Provision has also been made in the Survey Department budget for a small temporary staff for completing the sub-division survey of the Pallivasal-Neriamangalam road still left unsurveyed and also for checking and closing the records of the field work done in connection with the survey of the lands in Mannan Kandam Valley. When the temporary puduval staff was abolished at the close of 1106, a large volume of puduval sub-division work had been left incomplete in the taluks of Pattanamtitta, Kunnathur, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram. As the work so far done has to be completed and as the normal taluk staff will hardly have time to attend to this work, provision is made for the entertainment of a temporary staff for clearing off the arrears in those taluks. The special temporary staff in the Survey Department for checking the puduval sub-division sketches is proposed to be continued in 1109 also as there is still a large balance to be disposed of. Besides continuing the existing Survey School at Kottayam during 1109, it is proposed to open a Special Survey class at Trivandrum for the training of Tahsildars and Magistrates who have not yet had survey training. It is expected that the fees levied from the students will more or less cover the expenditure thereon. Increased allotment has been made for improvements to markets and a sum of Rs 6,123 has been provided for acquisition of lands for providing house sites to the fishermen of the Quilon beach.

10. *Excise.*—The smuggling of dutiable articles, especially tobacco and beedi tobacco, has of late been on the increase in the northern frontier of the State and the revenue from tobacco is adversely affected thereby. A special staff was therefore appointed about the middle of this year to successfully combat the smuggling operations. The staff has so far collected only the materials required for organising a method to prevent smuggling. It is therefore proposed to continue this special staff during 1109 and also to appoint an additional preventive force strong enough to guard all the smugglers' routes in the northern frontier and thus break up the gangs of smugglers. Provision is also made for the continuance of the temporary staff entertained in connection with the introduction of local option in the Changanachery town, for guarding the Arukutty, Piravom and Alwaye frontiers and for the compilation of statistics in the principal Customs Houses and in the office of the Excise Commissioner.

11. *Forest.* The forests of Travancore have always been famous for their large variety of game. Of late, there has been considerable poaching and indiscriminate game shooting in the Travancore Hills. In British India and other Indian States, where a similar state of affairs existed, associations have been formed for game preservation. It is essential that some measures should be devised here also to prevent the wanton destruction of game and it is therefore proposed to appoint a

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Game Warden with a small staff, whose duty it will be to suggest and take measures for the preservation of game by the creation of Game Reserves at suitable Forest Centres and the formation of Game Associations. Provision is also made for the continuance of the special temporary staff appointed for the disposal of arrears of Kudivila claims. Besides the disposal of the existing arrear claims, the special temporary staff will simultaneously attend to the disposal of fresh claims as well.

12. *Registration.*—The existing five temporary Sub-Registry Offices and the 17 clerks sanctioned for giving relief to the over-worked offices are proposed to be continued during 1109 also. The Head Clerks in the Sub-Registry Offices at Devicolam and Peermade are proposed to be declared ex-officio Sub-Registrars and provision is made for the appointment of a clerk and a peon in each of these offices. Provision is also made for strengthening the staff in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies consequent on the increase of work in that office.

13. *General Administration.*—The existing temporary staff engaged in the filing, indexing, etc., of the old and current records in the Huzur English Records and that sanctioned last year for overhauling and rearranging the old records in the Central Vernacular Records are proposed to be continued next year. The temporary staff in the Central Vernacular Records is also proposed to be slightly strengthened. Provision is also made for a separate Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly and for the entertainment of a temporary staff in the Secretariat to cope with the increase of work on account of the inauguration of the new Legislative Reforms. Under Rule 79 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, a Committee on Public Accounts has to be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation of the accounts of the Government so far as they relate to heads of expenditure not removed from the cognisance of the Legislature. As the Committee on Public Accounts has to scrutinise the audit and appropriation accounts in detail, special arrangements have to be made in the Account Office to watch the actuals against the several units of appropriation. It is therefore proposed to appoint, at present, two clerks in the Account Office for this work.

14. *Administration of Justice.*—The Third Bench of the High Court has been made permanent. The staff sanctioned for this Bench is also proposed to be made permanent. Provision is made for the continuance of all the existing Temporary Second Judges' Courts, Munsiffs' Courts, and the Sirkar Vakils' Offices as also for the continuance of the temporary additional clerks sanctioned for the High Court and the Civil and Sessions Courts. Provision is also made for the appointment of an additional clerk for the Head Sirkar Vakil's Office and one stenographer for the Additional Head Sirkar Vakil's Office. The Pleadership Class of the Law College has been suspended temporarily for a period of five years. Provision has been made for

the payment of a grant to the Catholic Hostel for the students of the Law College.

15. *Education.*—The allotment proposed for the next year is Rs 47·49 lakhs which is Rs 1·64 lakhs more than what is expected to be spent this year. The increase is shared mostly by Collegiate Education (·33), English School Education (·37), Vernacular School Education (·58) and Miscellaneous (·25).

An Education Reforms Committee was constituted this year with Mr. R. M. Statham as President to enquire into the present educational system in the State and to advise Government as to the reforms to be effected in it. The Committee have already completed their sittings and the report has just been received. Provision has been made for the appointment of two additional Junior Lecturers, one for Physics and the other for Chemistry, in the College for Women, as it was found necessary to divide the students in the Intermediate classes into 2 batches for the purpose of lectures and practical work. Provision has also been made for the entertainment of one graduate and one under-graduate woman teacher in the English High School for Girls, Trivandrum, consequent on the opening of additional divisions in the 2nd and 4th forms. A lump provision of Rs 7,000 has been made for the appointment of additional teachers in Vernacular Schools. Provision is also made for the continuance during 1109 of the temporary staff in the offices of the Inspectors of English and Vernacular Schools and of the ten graduate teachers for the English Schools for Boys. There was much difficulty for Travancore students to get admission to the Engineering College, Madras. The Madras Government have now agreed to reserve for Travancore students four seats in the Engineer class and an equal number of seats in the Subordinate class on payment of a contribution of Rs 800 per annum for the training of each student in the Engineer class and Rs 600 each per annum for the Subordinate class. The selected students will not have to pay any fees to the College, but an amount equal to the College fees will have to be paid to this Government. An allotment of Rs 13,436 for two batches of students, one selected this year and the other to be selected next year, has been provided under Education—Miscellaneous. The contribution of Rs 12,215 payable to the Madras Government for the reservation of seats in the Medical College has also been provided for in the Education budget instead of in the Medical budget. The usual payment of Rs 10,189 to the Benares Hindu University has also been provided for.

16. *Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The maintenance of the Cattle Farm at Perurkada and payment of grants to private agencies for the upkeep of seed bulls have served to bring about some improvement in the breed of cattle in the State. It is considered that the addition of a fresh stock of bulls of pure breed to the Cattle Farm would enable the Farm to function better in this direction. A lump provision of Rs 3,000 has therefore been made in the budget for the next year. The post of the Assistant Director is proposed to be abolished when it

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falls permanently vacant. Provision is made for the next year for the continuance of the Agricultural Schools at Kottarakara and Koni and for the continuance of the temporary staff engaged in carrying on intensive propaganda work in the taluks of Neyyattinkara, Mavelikara and Tiruvalla. With a view to encourage private enterprise in the matter of Agricultural education, Government have recently passed a set of rules for the award of grants-in-aid to private Agricultural schools and provision has been made therefor. Travancore with its long coast line has considerable possibilities for the development of fish industry. This industry, if properly organised, is likely to contribute substantially to the wealth of the State. Even with the primitive methods of fishing, the value of fish products exported from Travancore every year amounts to nearly Rs 40 lakhs. The department could be made to do more useful work to the public, especially to those engaged in fish industry, if an expert could be appointed with up-to-date knowledge of the principles and methods of developing the industry on scientific lines. It is therefore proposed to depute one of the Fishery Inspectors of the department to undergo an advance course of training in Fisheries in the College of Fishery attached to the University of Washington, in America. Provision has accordingly been made in the next year's budget for the grant of study leave and lodging allowances to one of the Fishery Inspectors. Provision has also been made for the continuance of the Fishery School for Arayas, Alleppey (since shifted to Karunagapalli), and for the temporary staff at Kumarakam for petrol work in the Vembanad lake. A new fish curing yard has been opened at Kakkazham and a new Veterinary dispensary is also proposed to be opened at Parur.

17. *Industries.*—With a view to widen the activities of the department so that it may be made more useful to the public, an allotment of Rs 1·66 lakhs has been provided for the next year as against the expected expenditure of Rs 1·47 lakhs in the current year, in addition to a provision of Rs ·25 of a lakh under Debt Head Advances.

Sales Depot.—The Sales Depot at Trivandrum was opened on 10th Makaram 1108 and has been functioning as a medium of advertisement for the industrial products of the State and also as an agency for their sale. A commission of 6¼ per cent. for the articles received for sale from the Government institutions and 12½ per cent. for those received from private persons is realised on all sales effected by the Depot. A sum of Rs 10,000 is provided under "Debt Head-Advances" for 1109 to serve as a working capital for the Depot. A temporary Sales Depot was opened at Ooty in Medom last, on lines similar to those of the one at Trivandrum and it has been very successful in popularising our industrial products in British India.

(i) *Dyeing and Printing.*—The plant and machinery required for this section are being got down and the work will be started soon. With a view to popularise the industry among the rural population, it is proposed to grant stipends at Rs 5 each per

mensem for a period of 2 years to a few students undergoing a course of training in this institution.

(ii) *Rattan and Basket Making.*—This section started work in Meenam last. Rattan articles are being sold through the Sales Depot at Ooty. As there has been considerable demand for rattan articles and as the raw materials are comparatively cheap and abundant, the industry promises to thrive well. A stipend of Rs. 5 each per mensem is also proposed to be sanctioned for a period of two years to a few students undergoing a course of training.

(iii) *Embroidery.*—This section began work from Meenam and promises to thrive well, as its location in the Sales Depot facilitates the ascertainment of local tastes and catering thereto. This industry also is in its early stage and provision is made for the grant of stipends for a period of two years to a few apprentices.

(iv) *Durrie and Carpet Making.*—A Master artisan has been got down from Madras in Edavam last. The work of durrie and carpet making, it is hoped, can be commenced as soon as the looms and equipment already ordered for are received.

(v) *Lacquer work.*—This section is reported to be working satisfactorily. It is encouraging to note that a large number of orders for lacquer work articles are received through the Sales Depot at Ooty.

All these institutions are becoming increasingly popular and provision has therefore been made for their continuance during the next year.

To meet the growing demand for men with an elementary training in Electrical Engineering for the execution of several electric works that are being launched throughout the State, it is proposed to give a course of training in Electrical Engineering to the Mechanical Overseer students of the Sri Mulam Technical school, Trivandrum. Most of the apparatus and equipments required for imparting practical instruction on the subject are available in the Power House.

18. *Experimental Tannery.*—The Experimental Tannery at Karamanai was opened in the year 1100 and since then it has been working under the control of the Tanning Expert on a temporary basis. The main object of the Tannery is the development of tanning industry by carrying on research work on tanning materials available in the country and also by training men in tanning methods.

It is proposed to develop the Tannery and make it produce sufficient quantities of leather to meet the requirements of all Government departments except the Military and the Royal Stables. Government are of opinion that the institution could be run on a commercial basis and that the scope of the industry could be enlarged and the quality of products improved if more funds are provided for capital

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expenditure on machinery, etc. They also propose to start an instructional side to the industry by taking up some students yearly, preferably sons of tanners and persons connected with the tanning of leather, and to give them a training for two years with a stipend of Rs 5 each per mensem for the first year and Rs 10 each per mensem for the second year. Necessary provision has therefore been made for the purchase of machinery, etc., under the Service Head "Industries" and for the purchase of raw materials under "Debt Head—Advances".

A set of rules is being issued by Government under Section 35 of the State Aid to Industries Regulation (Regulation IV of 1108). According to the Regulation the main duty of reporting on industrial loans and keeping proper accounts thereof devolves on the Director of Industries. With a view to render the necessary assistance to the Director, in the matter of maintaining accounts, it is proposed to appoint a qualified Accountant and Auditor in his office who will also act as Secretary to the Board of Industries.

In this connection, I am glad to inform the House that the Sugar Factory at Tuckalay is now working satisfactorily. The average melt of jaggery now amounts to 75 candies per diem and good marketable white sugar is being produced, the yield being about 55 per cent in weight of the jaggery melted. It has also been found possible to minimise the working charges by adopting improved methods in working.

19. *Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.*—The Budget estimate for the net year is Rs 12·59 lakhs or Rs ·80 of a lakh more than the current year's revised estimate.

20. *Medical.*—The Administrative Board, Medical Services, which was created as a tentative measure, was abolished in the current year and the department was placed under the control of the Darbar Physician with two Deputies to assist him. Besides the provision for the continuance of the existing special temporary staff for leprosy work and for the appointment of additional staff for hospital work, the Medical budget includes provision for improved equipment in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, especially for the purchase of appliances for the clinical laboratory attached to that institution. The allotment for the purchase of medicines has also been increased by Rs ·25 of a lakh. A provision of Rs 5,000 has been made for the payment of the grant to the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli in view of the large number of Travancore patients who have been and are being treated in the institution.

21. *Ayurveda Department.*—In view of the growing popularity and usefulness of the Ayurveda Hospital, Trivandrum, and the limited number of beds for in-patients as compared with the number of patients coming in for treatment, it is proposed to increase the number of beds for in-patients. Provision has therefore been made for

a small additional staff for the Hospital. The staff in the Pharmacy is also proposed to be strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Vaidyan on account of the growing demand for medicine due to larger increase in the number of out-patients which was 52,878 in 1107. Provision has also been made for the payment of stipends to two students, one in the Ayurveda College of the Hindu University, Benares, and the other in the Government School of Indian Medicine, Madras. An allotment of Rs 12,300 has also been provided under "Debt Head-Advances" for the opening of a sales branch of the Ayurveda Pharmacy.

22. *Public Health and Sanitation.*—The Public Health Department was first formed in 1104 and has all along been continued from year to year on a temporary basis. Government now consider that there should not only be a permanent Public Health Department for the State, but also that all public health activities, both urban and rural, curative and preventive, should be co-ordinated and brought under common control. Sound administration would require that there should be one administrative head for all the public health activities of the State. The chief Medical Officer of the State aided by proper assistants should, on the one hand, direct the hospital and curative work and, on the other, control the sanitation and public health activities. No doubt, the hospital and curative work will be developed by the medical officers, but it is essential that these activities should be closely correlated to the public health work. Further, the activities of the Sanitary Department of the State are so intimately related to those of the Public Health Department that, for efficiency of administration, the activities of the two departments should be co-ordinated and brought under common control. For the better working of the two departments and in the better interests of public health it is proposed to amalgamate the Sanitary and the Public Health Departments under the control of the Darbar Physician. The re-classification of these budget heads necessitated by the proposed amalgamation has also been given effect to in the draft budget.

23. *Public Health.*—The public health programme for the next year provides for the continuance of all the existing activities of the department, the allotment provided being Rs 1·15 lakhs against the revised estimate of Rs ·68 of a lakh for the current year.

(i) *Public Health Education and Propaganda.*—The Health Educational Officer is continuing his work of popularising the various activities of the Public Health Department by public lectures, cinema shows, and publication of pamphlets. For the next year, it is proposed that he should also work out a Public Health Educational Scheme for the Neyyattinkara Health Unit and, if found useful, extend the programme to the whole State.

(ii) *Hookworm Treatment Campaign.*—A Hookworm survey was conducted by the Public Health Department in all the taluks of the State during the year 1930. The survey disclosed that the rate o

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infection among the population was so high as 93 per cent. The high rate of infection, as disclosed by this survey, necessitated the adoption of control measures and accordingly a hookworm treatment campaign was inaugurated throughout the State. The existence of hookworm is a real menace to the physical well-being of the people. All possible means have therefore to be devised for controlling the disease. As the course of treatment adopted was found to be successful in reducing the rate of infection, it is proposed to continue the campaign next year also on a more organised basis. To facilitate the easy and scientific combating of the Hookworm disease, a Public Health Laboratory will be organised, where, among other things, the faecal specimens mailed from the field by the Hookworm survey and treatment parties will be subjected to close examination and study. The laboratory will furnish a method of precision in diagnosis and help the confirmation or denial of tentative clinical opinions. The proposed laboratory will be placed under a Medical Officer of Health who will also guide and control all the laboratory work relating to Public Health including the work of Bacteriologist, Chemical and Food Analysts and of the Vaccine Institute. Provision has been made in the P. W. D. budget for the construction of a suitable building to accommodate all these activities.

(iii) *Epidemiology and Vital Statistics.*—The Public Health conditions of the State cannot be properly assessed in the absence of an efficient system of collection and registration of vital statistics. As the collection of these statistics is not quite satisfactory in Travancore, experimental work was started in the Vilavankod taluk with a view to investigate the possibility of devising measures for the collection of accurate statistics for the whole State. The experiment has been justified by the results so far obtained and it is proposed to continue the work next year with Trivandrum as the base. Epidemiology and vital statistics will continue under its present direction from the new base and the officer in charge of the work will also be available to take charge of the work of treatment of cholera and other epidemics when they break out.

(iv) *Health Unit.*—The present activities of the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara comprise the registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, improvement of sanitation, maternity and infant welfare, school medical work, campaign against special diseases and health education. Incidentally, the Health Unit system serves as a training centre for all field workers such as Health Officers, Public Health Nurses, Midwives, etc., and as an experimental station for working out field problems. During the next year it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the existing Health Unit work to a wider area and provision has therefore been made for an additional staff of Midwives and Public Health Nurses. Government have an idea to establish another Health Unit in North Travancore and in order that the new unit may have a trained staff from the very outset, provision has been made in the next year's Budget for the training of a few selected officers.

(v) *Filarial Survey and Medical Entomology.*—Filarial surveys of Shertallai, Kartikapalli and Ambalapuzha taluks, Quilon and Trivandrum Municipal towns and parts of the Alleppey Municipal town and the Karunagapally taluk have been conducted so far. The etiology of filariasis in Shertallai and Trivandrum has been worked out. Control measures at Trivandrum have been found to be effective. Malaria surveys of Todupuzha and Shencotta taluks and parts of Patanapuram, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara taluks have also been completed. It is proposed to continue the work next year.

(vi) *Plague.*—The outbreak of plague in Peermade necessitated the commencement of a rat-flea survey. An officer was specially trained in Bombay for the work of combating plague and is now stationed at Peermade where he is taking routine measures against the outbreak of plague. Provision has been made for continuing and strengthening the existing temporary staff for the prevention and control of plague and other epidemics.

(vii) *General.*—A sum of Rs 6,000 has also been included in the budget for grants to Municipalities for taking measures for the control of mosquitoes and Rs 4,720 for the control of filariasis in the Shertallai taluk.

24. *Stationery and Printing*—A Special Officer with a temporary staff for the Standardisation of Forms now in use was appointed early this year. He has already inspected 21 departments and has standardised the forms in use effecting appreciable savings. There are yet 30 more departments to be inspected and this will take up the whole of 1109. Provision is therefore made for the continuance of the Officer and his staff for the next year.

The absence of a central agency in the Secretariat to exercise an effective control in respect of the issue of stationery for printing and binding of forms and registers required for the several Government departments from year to year has, it is seen, led to occasional over-stocking of registers, to printing of oversized volumes and to waste of costly stationery for printing ephemeral forms. With a view to effect consolidation and coherence in printing and to effect all possible economies under printing and stationery, it is proposed to organise a Central Printing Office in the Secretariat with effect from 1st Chingam 1109, by amalgamating the existing Forms Branch of the Stationery department, with the office of the Special Officer for the Standardisation of Forms.

The Central Printing Office will work under the control of the Special Officer during the period of Standardisation, and function as a separate unit in the Secretariat, when the work of the Special Officer is over.

25. *Co-operative Department.*—A mixed committee of officials and non-officials was appointed towards the middle of the current year, with Mr. G. K. Devadhar as Chairman, to examine the present condition of the co-operative movement in the State and to make recommendations

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for its further improvement. A questionnaire was issued by the committee to a large number of persons and institutions interested in the Co-operative movement in the State. A digest has been prepared of the replies received thereto. The committee examined several persons and inspected a few typical societies during their tours. It is hoped that the committee will be able to submit their final report by the close of Tulam 1109. Provision has therefore been made for the continuance of the committee till that date. A provision of Rs 7,000 has been made in the budget for 1109 for the purchase of house sites in urban areas for depressed classes and for sinking wells in their colonies and settlements. The office of the Protector of Depressed classes is also proposed to be slightly strengthened on account of additional work. The increase in the volume of work relating to the tabulation of figures, issue of audit orders, etc., in connection with the preparation of the annual report of the Co-operative Department requires the continuance of the Temporary Assistant Registrar at least until the Devadhar Committee submit their final report. Provision is therefore made in the budget for 1109 for the continuance of the post of Assistant Registrar and for a temporary additional establishment. Provision is also made for the continuance of the existing five Group Secretaries for Co-operative Societies of Depressed Classes, and of the seven temporary Inspectors and their peons for the whole of 1109.

26. *Miscellaneous Departments.*—A lump provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the budget for the appointment of Trade Agents. A small provision has also been made for the translation of the Census Report into Malayalam.

27. *Public works.*—The allotment for ordinary P.W.D. expenditure in the next year including establishment charges and Tools and Plant is Rs 30·56 lakhs as against Rs 29 lakhs for the current year. This does not include the expenditure on Capital Works executed by the Public Works and Electrical departments which is met out of the accumulated surplus of previous years. When the estimated outlay on Capital Works is also taken into account the budget grant for the next year amounts to Rs 49·11 lakhs. Besides for the continuance of the existing temporary staff for the investigation of minor irrigation in the State, provision is made for the continuance of the temporary staff sanctioned in the current year for investigation of a Drainage Scheme for the Trivandrum Town. An allotment of Rs ·27 of a lakh has been provided for the purpose under Establishment besides Rs 5,000 under Incomplete Works. Provision has also been made for the investigation of Town-Planning schemes. Full details of the works in progress and new works are given in Appendix B to the Budget Estimates. The works proposed to be executed by the P. W. D. next year out of the Road Development Fund amount to Rs 2·17 lakhs as detailed in Appendix D. Since the last monsoon, difficulties are being experienced in shipping at Alleppey owing to the rapid accretions of sand. Arrangements are being made for the extension of the Silver Jubilee Pier at Alleppey and a provision of Rs 30,000 has been made

for the purpose in the next year's budget under New Works. Special repairs to the Pier are also now being carried on and the estimated expenditure in the current year is Rs 50,000 while a provision of Rs 25,000 has been made in the budget for the next year.

28. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—With a view to afford relief to the families of officers in Government service dying in harness or within one year after retirement, a scheme of compassionate gratuities has been introduced with effect from 1st Vrischikam 1108. The minimum service required for the grant of the gratuity is 5 year's service qualifying for pension. The gratuity will be calculated at one month's pay for every year of qualifying service, based on the monthly pay on 1st Chingam each year. The maximum service for which the gratuity will be allowed is 30 years. The maximum monthly pay for calculating the gratuity has been fixed as Rs 400 and the maximum amount of the gratuity as Rs 3,000. In the case of pensioners the amount of pension drawn will be deducted from the gratuity calculated as above. The expenditure in the current year is expected to stand at Rs 1,500. An allotment of Rs 20,000 has been provided for the payment of gratuity next year.

29. *The Public Service Recruitment Committee.*—This Committee which was appointed to enquire into and report on the question of placing the system of recruitment to Public Service on a definite basis began its work in Chingam of the current year. The report is expected to be ready by the close of this year and, provision is made in the budget for the next year for one month only.

30. *Village Panchayats.*—Six Panchayats have been organised during the current year and three more are proposed to be organised during the coming year, one at Kumarakam in the Kottayam Division and the others at Ayiroor and Kundara in the Quilon Division. A provision of Rs 10,000 is proposed for the payment of contribution to the Panchayats under Section 44 (3) of the Village Panchayats Regulation.

31. *Anchal.*—For the speedy transmission of mails it is proposed to introduce motor mail service between Vaikam and Ettumanoor and also between Ettumanoor and Poonjar, in place of the present runner service. The runner service between Vandamettu and Udumbanshola abolished from Edavam 1107 is also proposed to be resumed, as transmission of mails by motor along a circuitous route has led to much delay. Consequent on the formation and working of a number of Insurance companies, the volume of work in some of the Anchal Offices and in the Anchal Superintendent's Office has increased. The entertainment of a temporary additional staff was therefore sanctioned during the year. It is proposed to continue this staff next year also.

32. *State Land Mortgage Bank.*—Last year I had made mention of the opening of the Land Mortgage Bank as a Government concern. The Bank grants loans for the liquidation of prior debts on land, the minimum and maximum limits being Rs 250 and Rs 3,000 respectively.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Loans to the extent of Rs 3,01,750 have already been sanctioned by the Bank up to the end of Edavam. A sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for an overdraft accommodation to the Bank.

33. *Temple Entry Enquiry Committee.*—This Committee was constituted during the current year to enquire into and report on the question of temple entry. The Committee started work from 17th December 1932/3rd Dhanu 1108 and have issued a questionnaire to nearly 6,000 persons including owners and trustees of temples, representatives of associations, etc. Besides, for the purpose of eliciting public opinion the Committee have toured the State, camped at several places and examined witnesses representing different shades of opinion. The evidence thus collected is being printed. It may be necessary to hold a few more sittings for considering the materials collected and settling the lines on which the report is to be drafted. Provision has been made for the continuance of the Committee till the end of Chingam 1109.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

34. *Railways.— Quilon—Trivandrum Railway.*— A provision of Rs ·42 of a lakh is made for the next year for the works detailed in Appendix H.

35. *Chackai-Tampanoor Extension.*—The work has been completed. A small provision of Rs ·39 of a lakh is made for payment of pending bills, establishment charges and a few minor items of expenditure.

36. *Trivandrum Water Works.*— The work is nearing completion. The Main Supply Line, the Filter House and the Low Level Service Reservoir have practically been completed and town distribution pipes have been laid for nearly 68 miles. The dam masonry at Aruvikarai, the High Level Reservoir and the erection of street fountains are in progress. A provision of Rs 3·43 lakhs has been made for the ensuing year. It is expected that it will be possible to commence distribution of water early next year. An allotment of Rs ·71 of a lakh has been made for the maintenance staff and contingencies under XXVII. Water-Supply—Working expenses.

37. *Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone Schemes.—Electric Supply.*—The proposed allotment of Rs 1·43 lakhs, for the next year includes Rs 1 lakh under Incomplete Works for the installation of a fifth generating set and for the extension of Office building. Under New Works, Rs 18,400 is provided for a new sub-station at Vallakadavu with necessary equipments. The total cost of the scheme at the end of the current year is expected to stand at Rs 6·68 lakhs. 44 miles of overhead and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of high tension underground cables have been laid so far. It is proposed to extend the supply mains by another 4 miles next year, for which a sum of Rs 12,000 is provided in the budget. The net revenue estimated fro the scheme for this

year is Rs ·39 of a lakh after setting apart Rs 40,000 towards the Depreciation Fund. This works up to about 5·8 per cent. on the capital outlay on the scheme. The Depreciation Fund is expected to stand at Rs 1·83 lakhs at the close of the next year.

38. *Telephone.*—An allotment of Rs 12,500 has been provided for the work next year. The capital cost of the scheme will stand at Rs 1·01 lakhs at the end of the current year and at Rs 1·13 lakhs at the end of the next year. The net revenue from the scheme as per budget estimate is Rs 5,690.

39. *Quilon Electric Supply Scheme.*—It is proposed to supply electrical energy to the municipal town of Quilon. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 2·1 lakhs and will be treated as a part of the bigger scheme taken in hand at Pallivasal. The Quilon scheme is expected to be a paying concern like the Trivandrum Electric Supply Scheme, and a sum of Rs 1,50,000 has been provided in the budget for 1109.

40. *Construction of a bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar.*—Out of the provision of Rs 1·75 lakhs made in the current year's budget an expenditure of only Rs 1·54 lakhs is expected to be incurred during the current year. For 1109, a sum of Rs 2·07 lakhs has been provided. The bridge is expected to be completed in the course of the next year.

41. *Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The scheme has undergone considerable alterations in its design and lay-out since it was discussed in the last Budget Session. The scheme as now sanctioned for execution provides for a Water Tunnel (approximately 10,000 feet long), 2 pipe lines (each approximately 8,000 feet long and intended to discharge 30 Cusecs of water), 3 Generating sets each of 5,000 K. V. A. capacity, 3 sets of Transformers for stepping up the generation voltage of 11,000 to 66,000, 74 miles of Double Circuit, 66,000 volt lines, 34 miles of Double Circuit 33,000 volt lines, 52 miles of 11,000 volt Single Circuit lines, in addition to 45 miles of 400 volts and 4 wire distribution net work. The area of supply covers the High Ranges, Alwaye, Kotamangalam, Kottayam, Changanachery, Tiruvella, Alleppey, Shertallai, Kuthiathodu, Thycattuseri and the Punja fields. The sanctioned estimate for the scheme now is Rs 70·8 lakhs and it is proposed to carry out the whole work immediately instead of in stages as originally intended. In view of the possibility of the development of large industries at Alwaye and its neighbourhood, the extension of the supply lines to these areas has now been provided for. This will necessitate the installation of an additional Generating set in the Power House and a Pipe Line. Double Circuit Transmission lines are now provided as against Single lines originally included. This is intended to safeguard the continuity of supply against any interruption due to lightning or other causes. In view of the unreliable nature of the country through which the water course from the Munnar River to the forebay was originally proposed to be run it is now decided to drive a tunnel through the hills to safeguard against any interruptions in the

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

water supply on account of any slip from the hill sides. Experience of the last two monsoons has shown that such a course is highly necessary as a portion of the hill through which the water has to be diverted has been slipping and sliding slowly year after year. With the tunnel which will be driven right through the mountains the water course will be entirely free from any such dangers and in a scheme of this nature where the implications are of a far-reaching character, every precaution to ensure continuous supply has to be taken. These are the main reasons why the estimate figures show an increase over those stated in the last Budget Session. Further, provision has now been made for interest charges for the period of construction when the capital will be unremunerative. The whole estimated cost is distributed under the various sub-heads as follows :—

Head Works	Rs	31·73
Transmission	Rs	22·07
Distribution	Rs	5·96
Supervision	Rs	3·00
Contingencies	Rs	2·50
Other miscellaneous charges including interest on Capital outlay	Rs	5·50
Total	Rs	70·76

or roughly Rs 70 80 lakhs.

With the assurance of a definite connected load which will bring in a consumption of 7 to 8 million units per annum from the very commencement, the financial aspect appears to be sound as it might be possible to meet interest charges and working expenses from the early stages of operation. The scheme has already been taken in hand for execution and the preliminary works in connection with the construction of staff quarters and road are already in progress. A Special Engineer experienced in tunnel construction and who was till recently in the Punjab Government service in the Uhl river project has been appointed and he is organising the works in connection with the Tunnel Driving. Specifications for the various items of plant and machinery are under preparation and contracts will be placed after inviting tenders by January 1934. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs is therefore made in the next year's budget under the head Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme.

42. *Sinking Funds.*—The Sinking Fund created in connection with the Shencotta—Quilon Railway is expected to amount to Rs 75·38 lakhs at the close of the next year. The whole amount remains invested in gilt-edged securities.

Our Debenture Loan Liability stands at Bh. Rs 14,49,000. The whole amount is repayable in 1941. To repay this debt, Government have a Sinking Fund which will amount to Rs 9,71,000 at the close of 1108 and to Rs 10,55,000 at the end of the next year. The usual

24 lakhs out of the entire stock of Rs 38,91,100 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper into 4 per cent. 1960-70 securities of equivalent face value at an average difference payment of about Bh. Rs 11-14-0 per cent. This difference in price of Bh. Rs 11-14-0 between $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. non-terminable and 4 per cent. 1960-70 terminable lasted only for a very short period. The difference has since widened and now stands at about Bh. Rs 14-8-0 and hence it was not found possible to relieve ourselves any more of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. nonterminable securities at an advantage.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

48. A statement of our Assets and Liabilities as at the close of 1108 and 1109 is given on page 7 of the budget estimates. According to the final accounts of 1107, our booked assets stood at Rs 358·80 lakhs and the liabilities at Rs 235·96 lakhs. At the close of the current year, the assets are expected to amount to Rs 381·60 lakhs and the liabilities to Rs. 267·90 lakhs. Our surplus investments which stood at Rs 187·95 lakhs at the close of 1107 are expected to amount to Rs 211·73 lakhs at the close of the current year. In the next year, it is expected that we shall have to draw Rs 29·97 lakhs from our surplus investments to meet the expenditure on Capital Works and for the investment of the Sinking Fund Balances. The investment account is therefore expected to stand at Rs 181·76 lakhs at the close of 1109. Our Assets and Liabilities at the end of the next year are expected to be Rs 374·47 lakhs and Rs 278·35 lakhs respectively. The Government Account which stood at Rs 122·84 lakhs at the close of 1107 is expected to be reduced to Rs 113·70 lakhs at the close of the current year on account of the expenditure on Capital Works. As Government propose to incur a Capital expenditure of Rs 19·37 lakhs during the next year, the net outgoing is estimated at Rs 17·58 lakhs. The Government Account is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs 96·12 lakhs. The cash balance of the State which stood at Rs 57·55 lakhs at the beginning of the current year is expected to stand at Rs 44·52 lakhs at its close and at Rs 44·57 lakhs at the close of the next year.

PRESIDENT: Before we rise, I shall explain, very briefly the procedure to be followed in discussing the Budget.

Under Rule 69, the debate on the Budget by the Assembly will begin with a general discussion and be followed by the voting of demands for grants. It has been usual to allot two days for the general discussion of the Budget. During this session, however, the time available on the 2nd August after the election of the Deputy President, and the whole of the 3rd and the 4th August will be allotted for the general discussion of the Budget. The discussion of the demands and the voting on them will take place in the Assembly from the 7th to the 12th and the 14th August. The maximum period admissible under Rule 71 (1) for dealing with the demands in the Assembly will thus be seen to have been allotted for the purpose. The demands will be discussed in the order in which they are printed in the statement

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which will be furnished to you. Demands under Land Revenue, Education and Public Works, may each be discussed in the Assembly for one day. The remaining demands will have to be dealt with before the close of the seventh day, and not more than half a day will be allotted for any one demand. At the end of the time allotted for the discussion of each demand, all pending motions in respect of that demand will automatically lapse; and at 5 O' clock on the evening of the last of the allotted days, every question necessary for the disposal of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants will be put under Rule 71 (3). Every member, other than the Financial Secretary, will be allowed during the general discussion stage not more than fifteen minutes. When voting on the demands for grants, every mover and the official member who has the right of reply will be allowed ten minutes each, and the other members five minutes each. Standing Order No. 59 requires notice of every motion for the reduction or omission of a grant to be given to the Secretary to the Assembly two clear days before the day on which the demand comes up for consideration. I request members of the Assembly kindly to specify in the case of token motions, the purpose for which the motion is proposed.

One day, *viz.*, the 18th August has been allotted for the general discussion of the Budget in the Council, and four days, *viz.*, the 22nd to the 24th and 26th August will be allotted for the discussion and voting of demands. Members of the Council are, of course, aware that the Council will, under Rule 75, discuss each demand as a whole and vote upon each demand as a whole without moving for the reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant. To enable the discussion of each demand in the Council, it is not necessary that the members should send in any specific motion, and the Council will have the right to assent or refuse its assent to any demand when it is put to the House. If, however, any member wishes to send in a specific motion proposing the omission of a grant, notice should be given of such motion two clear days before the day on which the demand comes up for consideration.

MR. S. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Member, Sri Mulam Assembly*): Sir, I wish to make a reference to get one or two points cleared.

PRESIDENT: Not to-day, Mr. Krishna Pillai.

The joint sitting of the two Houses then terminated at 5-18 P. M., the Assembly to meet again on the 2nd August 1933/18th Karkatakam 1108 and the Council to meet again on the 18th August 1933/2nd Chingam 1109.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary, Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

Of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 2.

FIRST SESSION OF 1933|1108-1109.

Friday, the 18th August 1933/2nd Chingam 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin, Esquire, I. C. S. Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

MEMBERS SWORN.

1. Mr. K. George—*Chief Secretary to Government.*
2. Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai—*Financial Secretary to Government.*
3. Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai—*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil.*

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENT: Members of the Council, before we commence, I wish to remind you of the new procedure regarding interpellations. You will remember that under the old system, only the member asking the question was allowed to put a supplementary question. Now, every member may do so. It follows that there will be a large number of supplementary questions, and, in order to enable members to distinguish between questions in respect of which they desire to put supplementary questions and those for which an answer may not be required on the floor of the House, the practice, which obtains in the House of Commons and the Indian Central Legislature of putting starred and unstarred questions has now been introduced here. Questions which members desire to answer on the floor of the House will be starred and the official member in charge will answer them orally. Any member may then put supplementary questions arising out of these answers. The member who puts the question will have the first chance of putting

[President.]

supplementary questions and the other members may follow him. No member may rise more than once to put a supplementary question or supplementary questions. The answer or answers to all unstarred questions will be printed along with the proceedings of the day and they will be circulated to the members. Printed copies of the questions which will be answered during the day will be given to members on the previous day. Copies of the answers given during the day will also be placed in the Press Room.

However, for this meeting of the Council as members were not aware of the procedure, all questions have been treated as starred ones, and answers to questions requiring statements to be placed on the table will be printed and given to members at question time to enable them to ask supplementary questions thereon.

One other point I would like to mention is this. You remember, there has been some considerable delay in the publication of the proceedings of the legislature. Very often printed copies of one meeting were not ready until the next meeting came round. I hope, this delay can be avoided if members will co-operate with the Secretary and enable him to send to the Press the final edition of each member's speech as early as possible. Typed copies of the speeches made by each member at the meeting will be given to him on the evening of the day after the meeting, and it is requested that these speeches be returned to the Secretary with any corrections within the course of the day. This will enable the final edition of the proceedings of each meeting to be printed on the fourth day.

We will now proceed to the next business in the agenda.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Sir, may I ask one doubt? About asking supplementary questions, am I right in understanding that once a member has asked questions he should not ask again questions? If that be so I wish to submit that the right of asking supplementary questions is not fully allowed. For, supplementary questions may arise on questions that are answered later on by other members. I may also point out that the procedure followed in the various Provincial Legislatures is that a member can ask as many supplementary questions as possible so that when any supplementary question on account of subsequent answers is necessary that also is allowed and answers given.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): So far as I am aware the practice in the Indian Legislative Assembly is not as Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai states. A member asking supplementary questions must put all his questions at one time, that is to say, when he rises for putting the questions. He should not rise again for the purpose. I may also state that the supplementary questions must be put on the answers given by the answering member

PRESIDENT: I think the same is the practice in the House of Commons also. The other day I happened to notice, while reading the *Times*, during the debate in the House of Commons, a member was called to order and finally suspended because he was going on asking interpellations even after his turn was over. I think the procedure which I have outlined is the best, as it follows the procedure in the Indian Central Legislature and the House of Commons.

Now, I shall call the name of the member whose question is next to be asked. He will please mention the number and then take his seat while the official member gives the answer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Construction of a road from the branch road Chayam to Perungamalai.

1. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any representations regarding the construction of a road from the branch road Chayam to Perungamalai through Ponnanchundu and a bridge across the Kallar river near Ponnanchundu, in Nedumangad taluk; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken in the matter?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Chief Engineer has asked the Division Officer, Trivandrum, to take action under the Ryots' Roads Rules with regard to the road and to submit an estimate for the reconstruction of the bridge which is in a dilapidated condition.

Damages due to heavy rains and floods in the Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks.

2. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks, will the Government be pleased to call for and lay on the table a *pakuthi-war* statement of the different kinds of damage done by heavy rains and floods in Edavam and Mithunam of 1108 M. E?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The *pakuthi-war* particulars of damages caused under (1) number of buildings destroyed and (2) the approximate extent of paddy lands, the crops on which have been damaged in respect of the Nedumangad taluk are given below.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N Kunjan Pillai]

Similar information has been called for in respect of the Chirayink taluk and will be furnished as soon as received.

	Pakuthies.	No. of buildings damaged.	Extent of paddy lands, crops on which were damaged.	
			Acres.	Cents.
1	Mannoorkara ...	...	32	65
2	Aryanad ...	45	46	63
3	Uzhamalakkal ...	39	26	41
4	Nedumangad ...	19	93	65
5	Anad ...	12	105	86
6	Vamanapuram ...	87	231	28
7	Nellanad ...	5	59	66
8	Manikkal ...	...	243	66
9	Vempayam ...	...	34	24
10	Karakulam ...	42	37	52
11	Perumkulam ...	9	18	13
12	Kulattummel ...	9	38	17
13	Veeranakavu ...	13	63	43½
14	Vellanad ...	3	38	83
15	Pallode ...	14	51	36
16	Pullampara ...	13	65	39
		310	1181	87½

Extension of the water-supply scheme to Pattom.

3. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether they have received any representations from the inhabitants of Pattom in Trivandrum Town for the extension of the water-supply scheme to Pattom ; and

(*b*) if the answer to part (*a*) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken in the matter ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : (*a*) The Chief Engineer has received a petition.

(*b*) The matter will be considered.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know from the member whether in the original programme of extension of the water-supply scheme, Pattom was included ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Then may I know why sures were not taken to extend the scheme to Pattom ?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Water-supply works are divided into two stages. In the first stage the area to be covered is six square miles and the balance 5¼ square miles is the second stage. It is in the latter, that Pattom is included.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether work has been already started regarding the second stage?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Not yet.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know on what ground localities are selected for extension of the scheme earlier?

MR. L. H. JACOB: As far as I know selection will depend upon the urgency of requirements.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Then may I know from the Chief Engineer whether he is aware that inhabitants of Pattom do not get drinking water for 3 months in the year during summer season?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I am not aware.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I request the Chief Engineer whether he will be pleased to enquire into that?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes, certainly.

Transfer of Mr. Hilkiah when Dr. Peter Lakshmanan was the Darbar Physician.

4. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankode*: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of times Mr. Hilkiah was transferred from place to place during the time of Dr. Peter Lakshmanan, Darbar Physician, and the periods for which he was kept at each hospital?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): A statement furnishing the information required by the member is laid on the table.

Name of Station.	*Date of joining duty.*
General Hospital	14-6-1094
Central Prison Hospital	20-2-1095
General Hospital	22-2-1095
Central Prison Hospital	28-5-1095
General Hospital	8-6-1095
District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram	6-11-1095
General Hospital	20-11-1095
Leper Asylum	5-12-1095
District Hospital, Nagercoil	8-2-1096
Leper Asylum	17-2-1096
District Hospital, Neyyattinkara	22-2-1096
General Hospital	22-6-1096

[Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.]

Name of Station.	*Date of joining duty.*
District Hospital, Parasala	27-7-1096
General Hospital	1-10-1096
District Hospital, Nagercoil	3-10-1096
General Hospital	10-10-1096
District Hospital, Nagercoil	4-12-1096
District Hospital, Nedumangad	10-1-1097
General Hospital	15-2-1097
Hospitals for Incurables	16-2-1097
District Hospital, Kottayam	4-8-1097
Leave for 1½ months from	17-12-1097
General Hospital	1-2-1098
District Hospital, Arukutty	19-2-1098
Leave for 19 days from	2-10-1098
District Hospital, Nedumangad	28-10-1098

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Was not the same question raised by Mr. T. Kumara Pillai, ex-member of the Council, once before and as a result Dr. Peter Lekshmanan was warned.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I am not aware.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know whether Government did not call for Dr. Lakshmanan's explanation?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I am not aware.

Promotion of Mr. Hilkiah as Deputy Surgeon.

5. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. Hilkiah has now been promoted as Deputy Surgeon?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether when the promotion question came up, complaints about the officer and the representations made in the Popular Assembly in 1106 and 1107 were not brought to the notice of Government?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The Medical Board recommended the promotion of Mr. Hilkiah in 1104 and 1105.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know when the promotion was made actually?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: In 1104.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know from the member whether he was not promoted on account of seniority, merit and efficiency?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: When promotions are made these are taken into consideration.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: In this case may I know whether those things were considered?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, they were considered.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether an acting promotion was given after receipt of complaints about the officer or before the complaints?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: As I said before, the first promotion was in 1104 and the second in 1105, *i. e*, before complaints were made against him.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If there are serious complaints against an officer, may I know whether such complaints will be considered when he is being promoted to a higher office?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: If there are complaints, certainly they will be enquired into at the time of promotion.

MR KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam cum Shertallai*): May I know whether seniority is determined on the basis of priority of service or length of service?

PRESIDENT: That is a general question; it does not arise.

Opening of the Tiruvitancode, Karinkal and Pattanam Kals.

6. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken in pursuance of their reply to interpellation No. 17 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd August 1926, regarding the opening of the Tiruvitancode, Karinkal and Pattanam Kals, which was said to be under the considération of the Chief Engineer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Investigations conducted go to show that the water now available in the channels is barely enough for the lands now brought under cultivation. So no useful purpose will be served in opening fresh channels.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state the probable area that may become available for conversion for paddy cultivation by the opening of this channel?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I am afraid I have not got the information.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to enquire into the matter?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know what were the points that were considered by the Chief Engineer in coming to the conclusion contained in the answer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Investigation has shown that there is a lot of land which could be brought under cultivation under the existing channels but which has not yet been so converted; therefore, Government consider that, until these lands are brought under cultivation, there is no need for opening any fresh channel.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether, when considering the question of opening a channel, the area that it will irrigate will not be considered?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes, that *is* considered. In the present instance, the only question is whether the people, who have not converted so far, land which they can convert and for which they have a channel even now, will really convert other lands for which the proposed channel is intended.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I am asking whether the area that the proposed channel will irrigate was considered by the department in deciding the question?

MR. L. H. JACOB: It was considered.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, may I know the total area that the proposed channel will irrigate?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I am afraid, I have not got the information; but the matter will be enquired into.

The opinion of Dr. Peter Lakshmanan about Mr. Hilkiah.

7. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the opinion recorded by Dr. Peter Lakshmanan about Mr. Hilkiah?

MR. K. GEORGE: The question is vague, as it does not specify when and in what connection the opinion was recorded.

Statement showing rent of shops and tree-tax.

8. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the revenue realised from

(*a*) the rent of independent shops; and

(*b*) the tree-tax?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) and (*b*) The statement containing the information required is laid on the table.

The figures for the last five years are given below :—

(a) Rent of independent shops.

Year.	*Kind of shop.*		*Revenue realised from rentals.* Rs.	Ch.	C.
	Independent	arrack shops ...	4,40,8(3	5	8
1103	do.	toddy shops ...	11,82,788	21	12
	do.	opium and ganja shops ...	1,70,844	21	0
		Total...	17,94,436	20	4
	do.	arrack shops ...	5,33,318	11	5
1104	do.	toddy shops ...	14,78,605	3	0
	do.	opium and ganja shops ...	2,67,660	0	0
		Total...	22,79,583	14	5
	do.	arrack shops ...	5,28 014	8	1
1105	do.	toddy shops ...	14,65,964	15	9
	do	opium and ganja shops ...	3,25,839	27	13
		Total...	23,19,818	23	7
	do.	arrack shops ...	3,83,267	10	6
1106	do.	toddy shops ...	11,37,742	20	0
	do.	opium and ganja shops ...	2,68,031	27	10
		Total...	17,89,042	2	0
	do.	arrack shops ...	2,98,705	16	0
1107	do.	toddy shops ..	9,95,205	19	13
	do.	opium and ganja shops ...	2,04,635	15	15
		Total ...	14,98,546	23	12

(b) Tree-tax.

Year.	Rs.	Chs.	C
1103	4,51,349	11	14
1104	5,31,613	10	4
1105	5,04,690	0	7
1106	3,39,242	7	6
1107	3,39,995	15	12

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether any uniformity is kept up in the matter of rentals in the various taluks?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The shops are sold in open auction. No uniformity is possible.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At least with respect to the shops in the same taluk, may I know whether any uniformity is being kept up?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: As I said, it is not possible to have uniformity, since the shops are sold in open auction.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the department keeps in view any definite proportion between rentals and consumption?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I submit, Sir, that questions are being asked without understanding the position.

PRESIDENT: It is for you, Mr. Madhavan, to help the members to understand the position.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the department keep in mind the proportion between the quantity of arrack consumed and the rental?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is considered mainly by the bidders; the department takes care to see that the rentals are sufficiently high.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact that, because rentals are not kept uniform even within a taluk, some shops, the rentals of which are low, are able to undersell?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have already stated that it is not possible to maintain any uniformity. All the shops may not be valued alike. It is the bidders that value the shops and make offers in their bids. Further, the situation of the different shops is also responsible for their being valued differently.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am afraid that the member has not understood me. I will illustrate my position by an example. Suppose there is a shop at Chenthittai where the consumption is two-hundred and fifty gallons and the rental is Rs. 2,500. The vend-rent per gallon would come to Rs. 10. Similarly let us take it that there is a shop at Pettah.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli cum Kunnattur*): On a point of order, Sir. The member is making a small speech at question time.

PRESIDENT: He will not be out of order if he confines himself to one instance.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Suppose there is a shop at Pettah with a consumption of 300 gallons and a rental of Rs. 1,500, so that the vend-rent per gallon would come to only Rs. 5. It is certainly possible for the Pettah man to undersell. This could be avoided if the department would maintain uniformity in the rentals.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is a fact that the rentals for different shops vary, but the rentals are fixed by sales in auction in advance. For instance, for 1109, shops are sold in 1107. Bidders make their own calculations based on the consumption in 1106 or the previous

year, and bid at the auction. So far as the department is concerned, we see that the rental is sufficiently high. That is our look-out.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know whether the price of arrack is not fixed by the department?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The supply price and the duty are fixed by the department; so far as the sale price is concerned it is left to the shop contractors. The department is not concerned with that.

Bills assented to by His Highness the Maha Raja.

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL: Sir, I beg to report to the Council that the following Bills have received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja:—

1. The Travancore Provident Insurance Societies Bill (Regulation III of 1108).
2. The Travancore Town-Planning Bill (Regulation IV of 1108).
3. The Travancore Wills Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation V of 1108).
4. The Travancore Chitties Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation VI of 1108).
5. The Travancore Kshatriya Bill (Regulation VII of 1108).
6. The Travancore Insolvency Bill (Regulation VIII of 1108).
7. The Travancore Police Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation IX of 1108).
8. The Travancore Municipal Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation X of 1108).
9. The Travancore Muslim Succession Bill (Regulation XI of 1108).
10. The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation Amendment Bill (Regulation XII of 1108).

PRESIDENT: During the general discussion of the budget, each member, other than the Financial Secretary, will be allowed fifteen minutes, and during the voting of demands ten minutes. Demands under Land Revenue, Education and Public Works will be given half a day each and the other demands an hour and a quarter each. In calculating the time for the discussion of demands, the time taken for answering questions will not be included; and the demands for which half a day has been allowed will be allowed two and a half hours each, that is to say, Land Revenue, Education and Public Works will have two and a half hours each; and the other demands an hour and a quarter each. Except on the last day when all the demands will be put at five o'clock, the House will rise daily at half past four.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) Under Rule 76 of the Travancore Legislative Rules, I beg to lay on the table the following statement of expenditure authorised by the Government under Section 32 of Regulation II of 1108.

Demand.	*Amount.*	*Particulars.*
I. Land Revenue.	Rs. 14,875	For the pay, travelling allowances and contingencies of the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer and staff sanctioned during 1108.
Do.	1,800	For the pay, travelling allowances etc., of the Revenue Settlement Officer and staff.
III. Industries.	1,000	For the purchase of articles of industrial value which can be profitably manufactured in the State.
IV. Medical and Sanitary—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions and scholarships for the study of European Medicine and Public Health.	780	For the Filarial Survey of the Alleppey town.
IV. Medical and Sanitary—Medical Department including grants to Allopathic Medical Institutions and scholarships for the study of European Medicine and Public Health.	10,179	For payment of a grant for the construction of a building for the Salvation Army Hospital, Nagercoil,
Do.	1,000	For expenditure in connection with Malaria Survey.
Do.	3,500	Under travelling allowance to officers and establishment of the Medical Department.

Demand.	Amount.	Particulars.
	Rs.	
V. Medical and Sanitary—Chemical Examiner, Ayurveda Department including grants to Institutions and Honoraria to Vydians and Sanitary Department excluding Public Health.	14,584	For expenditure in connection with Prevention of Epidemics.
Do.	35	For the office of the Chemical Examiner 'under Anchal Charges'.
VI. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments—Co-operative Department.	1,500	Under travelling allowance to officers of the Co-operative Department.
VII. Education.	1,600	For expenses in connection with the Education Reforms Committee.
VIII. Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation etc.	400	For urgent repairs to the retaining wall and proposed new wall in front of the closed godowns at Alleppey.
Do.	1,500	For demolishing and rebuilding the P. W. D. sheds at Valiathurai.
Do.	3,600	For surveying and demarcating the road *poramboke* from the 36th mile to the 43rd mile of the Kottayam-Kumili road.
Do.	9,225	For widening the trace from Kumili to Devicolam *via* Vandanmettu.
Do.	13,100	For opening a road from the Trivandrum—Shencotta road to the Golf Links.
Do.	6,350	For remetalling and spramexing the road from the Water Works Junction at Vellayambalam to the Kowdiyar Palace.
Do.	1,066	For constructing an R. C. Platform on the Kanjirapally-Erattupettah road.

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Demand.	*Amount.* Rs.	*Particulars.*
VIII. Buildings, Communications, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation etc.	3,543	For the acquisition of land for deepening and widening the Puthentodu at Thanneermukkom.
Do.	8,550	For regravelling the first four miles of the Alleppey-Aroor road excluding the first three furlongs.
Do.	1,000	For the maintenance of the R. C. fender piles of the Silver Jubilee Pier at Alleppey.
Do.	1,200	For extending the telephone line from Kottaram to Cape.
Do.	1,34,400	For urgent repairs to broken bridges and culverts, damaged parapet walls and embankments in the State.
Do.	1,500	For payment of additional compensation charges for the land acquired for constructing a branch road connecting the Veloor road with the Aruvapuzha road.
Do.	8,920	For remetalling the road from the Vettimuricha Fort Gate to Vallakkadavu, Trivandrum
Do.	490	For the restoration of the collapsed portion of the terrace in the office of the Director of Registration.
Do.	5,067	For the construction of an additional building for the Mararikulam new primary school converted to a middle school.
Do.	3,450	For recoating the Trivandrum-Shencotta road from the junction at Vellayambalam to the junction at Althara (near the Women's College.)
Do.	1,600	For the construction of a kitchen in the Nursing Sisters' quarters attached to the District Hospital, Nagercoil.

Demand.	*Amount.*	*Particulars.*
	Rs.	
VIII. Buildings, Communications and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Protective Irrigation etc.	907	For additional compensation charges for the lands for the construction of a branch road connecting the Veloor road with the Aruvapuzha road.
Do.	725	For the maintenance of the District Court buildings at Alleppey.
X. Police.	1,500	For the purchase of a Roneo steel cabinet, cards, etc., for the Criminal Intelligence Bureau.
Do.	2,000	For the purchase of equipment and clothing for the newly recruited Traffic Constables.
XI. General Administration—Heads other than Account Office.	154	For the retention of the clerk typist in the Political Section of the Secretariat to the end of 1108.
Do.	1,380	On account of the appointment of a separate Secretary for the Sri Mulam Assembly.
Do.	500	On account of the appointment of a full-time Publicity Officer.
Do.	5,700	On account of the pay of the staff, travelling allowances and contingencies of the office of the Electoral Rolls Officer.
Do.	4,834	For expenditure in connection with the printing of the Electoral Rolls.
Do.	900	Do. Do.
XIII. Administration of Justice.	5,000	Under Criminal Courts—Batta to prisoners.
Do.	1,055	Under 'Law Officers—other Law charges'.
XIV Salt, Excise and Customs.	1,000	For payment of honorarium to Mr. T. V. Ramakrishna Aiyar B. A. Retired Assistant Excise Commissioner, for having drafted the rules under the Sea Customs Regulation.

[Mr. R. Nilacanta Pillai.]

Demand.	*Amount.*	*Particulars.*
	Rs.	
XVII. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments – other than the Co-operative Department and Census.	45	For rent for holding the office of the Economic Development Board.
XX. Registration.	3,000	For binding charges of the Registration Department.
XXIII. Miscellaneous.	1,00,000	In connection with the Chicago International Exposition of 1933.
Do.	4,548	On account of pay etc., of the Secretary and staff of the Public Service Recruitment Committee.
Do.	197	Under T. A. to the non-official members of the Special Punja Loan Committee.
XXIV. Anchal—Working Expenses.	12,000	On account of the cost of packing and transmission charges of Anchal and Service Anchal stamps from the Central Stamp Depot to the various branches and local depots.
XXVIII. Other Loans.	43,768	On account of loan to Mr. Vyaskara Moos, Kottayam, in connection with the Electric Installation at Kottayam.

Amendment of the demands for grants.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, since the presentation of the budget at the joint session of the Sri Chitra State Council, and the Sri Mulam Assembly, the demands for grants have been passed by the Assembly subject to the following cuts —

Serial No.	Demand No.	Item in the Demand from which deduction was made.	Amount deducted.
			Rs.
1	I. Land Revenue— Rs. 9,03,114	Rs. 14,997 for establishment under I. A. Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner.	10
2	Do.	Rs. 20,976 for Land Revenue and Income-Tax Commissioner.	1
3	II. Taxes on Income — Rs. 19,320	Rs. 6,020 for salaries under 2—Taxes on Income.	4,500 being the salaries of the 3 Income-Tax Inspectors.
4	V. Education— Rs. 45,77,707	Rs. 2,250 for Personal Assistant to the Inspectress—under 20 A. - Controlling Agencies.	2,250
5	VI. Medical— Rs. 8,71,049	Rs. 6,012 for establishment under 23 A.—Superintendence.	1
6	Do.	Rs. 14,702 for Superintendence under 23 A.—Medical, Public Health and Sanitation.	1
7	VII. Ayurveda— Rs. 66,595	Rs. 2,111 for establishment under 23 G.—1 Inspector of Ayurveda.	1
8	VIII. Public Health and Sanitation— Rs. 2,52,318	Rs. 3,504 for establishment under 23 H.—1 Public Health.	100

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

These cuts have been accepted by Government. I beg to submit that the demands to be made to this House may be amended accordingly.

PRESIDENT. Yes.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

PRESIDENT: The House will now proceed to the general discussion of the budget.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, before I enter into the discussion of the budget I have very great pleasure to express my deep feelings of gratitude and loyalty to His Gracious Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore for the constitutional reforms so graciously granted to us by the promulgation of Regulation II of 1108; and with the same feelings I thank you, Sir, for advising His Highness the Maha Raja for the introduction of such a measure.

Coming to the budget, I am sorry, Sir, that I cannot congratulate the Financial Secretary for the budget he has presented nor for the speech he delivered at the joint sitting of the Legislatures in introducing it. Sir, a close study of the budget will convince any that it is neither a surplus budget nor a balanced one. In this connection, I have to sympathise with the Financial Secretary for the position he holds between the Government and this side of the House. He has no absolute control over the finances of the State. He is neither a Financial Adviser to Government nor a Finance Minister. He has simply to obey the orders of Government in the matter of budgeting and the disbursing of amounts. The position he holds as Financial Secretary and as the Chief Account and Audit Officer to Government is also another matter which I have to bring to the attention of Government in this connection. Sir, the separation of the post of the Financial Secretary and the post of Chief Account and Audit Officer has been repeatedly urged in various sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the undesirability of keeping these functions in one and the same officer. Sir, unless a strong ministry is formed with full powers and control over the finances and the offices of the Financier and the Chief Account and Audit Officer are kept under experts, the financial position of the State is not likely to thrive well.

Speaking of the financial condition of the State I dare say, Sir, without the least fear of contradiction or without any hesitation, that by the abnormal increase in expenditure and by the large undertakings by Government, followed by the economic depression in the State, the Government is consciously or unconsciously drifting into bankruptcy. This is not a fear based on mere imagination or a fear without foundation. This fear was entertained so far back as the year 1097 when the then Financial Secretary, Mr. K. George, pointed out that there were grounds for such a fear. After a review of the finances of the past ten years he pointed out that the increase of expenditure was 45 per cent. and the increase of income was only 41 per cent. But he promised

that strict economy would be observed and that reasonable retrenchment would be made and that all efforts would be taken to husband the resources of revenue. Ten years rolled on and when we reached the year 1107, the income of the State increased to 219 lakhs and the expenditure to 218 lakhs. During a course of ten years the increase in revenue amounted to over 24 lakhs and the expenditure to over 28 lakhs. The fact that our cash balance is dwindling day by day is seen from the closing speech of the Financial Secretary. The Financial Secretary towards the close of his speech points out—

"As Government propose to incur a Capital expenditure of Rs. 19·37 lakhs during the next year, the net outgoing is estimated at Rs. 17·58 lakhs. The Government Account is thus expected to close with a balance of Rs. 96·12 lakhs. The cash balance of the State which stood at Rs. 57·55 lakhs at the beginning of the current year is expected to stand at Rs. 44·52 lakhs at its close and at Rs. 44·57 lakhs at the close of the next year".

The economy promised, the retrenchment talked of and thought of, all ended in smoke. The resources of revenue, sought to be tapped, have also not been tapped. There has been only an increase in revenue by 24 lakhs of rupees from the people during the period of ten years. The tapping of revenue from the Periyar lease, the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Concession and by the renewing of the Interportal Trade Convention was not made. I tell you, Sir, that if the Government were to spend money in this way we are sure to end in bankruptcy.

During a period of ten years the Government have realised Rs. 24 lakhs when the people were under adverse circumstances and when they are passing through many unfavourable seasons. The increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 28 lakhs is in a direction which was not at all beneficial to the people. The cost of administration has gone up by leaps and bounds. From 37 per cent. of the total income in the year 1101 we have reached in the year 1108 about 45 per cent. The ever increasing expenditure on, and the cost of, administration is said to be due phenomenally to the efficiency of administration. I dare say, Sir, that the more we spend for efficiency the less benefit we derive from the officers concerned. Corruption is rampant in Travancore. It is a great satisfaction, Sir, that you have turned your attention in this direction and punished certain officers. But I tell you, Sir, that a stern and vigorous policy alone would root out this evil. We have been repeatedly complaining in sessions after sessions of the Popular Assembly and in the Legislative Council about this prevailing evil. But it has become a cry in the wilderness. When this matter was brought to the notice of Government at the 19th session of the Popular Assembly, Mr. Raghaviah who presided said in the most compromising terms that there were corrupt officers in the State and that the general complaint about corruption would be of no avail. He said "until people themselves are bold enough to come forward and denounce bad officials, Government and the high Officers of Government can do very little to put down corruption. I have known in the most backward tracts of

[Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi,]

the Madras Presidency hundreds of people coming forward and speaking out openly their grievances. Until the people co-operate with the Government by giving specific instances and affording proof, it is not possible for Government to put down corruption. If such proof is forthcoming Government will not be lagging behind to put down corruption by the institution of judicial enquiries and by punishing severely corrupt officers." But, when specific instances were brought to the notice of Government the Government not only gave a deaf ear to the complaints made but the officers concerned were promoted to higher grades.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: (*Nominated*). May I know from the member whether he can cite an instance where a corrupt officer has been promoted to a higher grade?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am coming to that. When a police officer is said to have received bribes and the matter was brought by a member to the notice of Government in the Council, the promised judicial enquiry was not ordered. But the member was ordered to be prosecuted and I understand that the prosecution is still pending for the last five years. When another member of the Legislative Council brought to the notice of Government the high-handedness of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and it is said that his immediate superior supported the charges against him—that Assistant Superintendent of Police was promoted as the District Superintendent of Police. When a doctor is said to have received bribes, and when he is alleged to have drawn out the teeth of a young woman without her consent and with fatal result, he is said to have been promoted.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Will the member be pleased to name the medical officer?

PRESIDENT: No names, please.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: These are matters which are known to all. The officer concerned was promoted to the grade of Deputy Surgeon. The recent Municipal President's election muddle in the Nagercoil Municipality, the unhappy complicity of the senior official councillor and the alleged action of a certain police officer in the counterfeit of coins in the northern district are but few instances of official corruption. I tell you, Sir, that nepotism, communalism and favouritism prevail in the matter of giving appointments and promotions, especially in the branch of general administration. Representation of unrepresented communities is taken in one instance and in the same breath efficiency is considered, while on another occasion length of service is made much of.

I may also point out that Government is not following a consistent policy in the appointment of high officers in the State. When the vacancy of Chief Engineer arose the claims of the senior Executive Engineer were overlooked on the ground that he was wanting in university qualifications though he has a glorious service of more than 20 years in Travancore.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Will the member be pleased to state whether the efficiency of an officer who is already in service is determined by his seniority?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Not only by the seniority but also by his actual experience.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member the actual test of experience he would suggest?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I do not quite catch the member. I say that an officer of Government with so many years experience is the best man to be preferred.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Am I to understand from the member that an officer who has got so many years' experience is a more competent officer than an officer who is in service for less years?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I fear the member has misunderstood me.

PRESIDENT: I think we are getting rather far from the budget.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: When the Government thought of appointing a Darbar Physician, a man from outside the service with little or no qualifications who is working in the Mission Hospital is preferred to the many highly qualified men in the service with meritorious service in the department. Again, Sir, when the appointment of the Director of Public Instruction came up, in the teeth of opposition from the members of the Legislative Council condemning the appointment of foreigners, only foreigners are appointed repeatedly. I tell you, Sir, in the matter of lower service the less said the better it is. On the face of the promise made by Government on 26-12-1107 to a question put by Mr. P. S. Mahomed about the appointment of unrepresented classes in the Vernacular branch, 47 teachers appointed by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools were disbanded by a stroke of the pen by the Director of Public Instruction and 47 families have been driven into starvation.

Coming to the budget again, the Financial Secretary has budgeted the maximum land tax of 36 lakhs of rupees. In that he has included Rs. 75,000 by way of process fees, fines, etc. He has entirely forgotten when budgeting this amount that the people of Travancore are passing through very severe economic depression. When our best paddy lands are silted up, when our cattle, implements of husbandry, our houses, and even our granaries are washed away by the floods, the unsympathetic revenue officers proclaim for sale our best immovable properties and tom tom from corner to corner and village to village to realise the arrears of revenue, over and above the Rs. 75,000 by way of process fees. I tell you, Sir, that when the people are actually burning in poverty the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja are tuning with our hard earned cash in their hands. Large amounts

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were disbursed for the services of the Darbar Physician for a few months. A costly Darbar Physician, a Director of Public Instruction and a Chief Justice are to be imported very shortly in preference to the best officers in the State service.

Large sums for reproductive works for town-planning and town drainage are budgeted for. Provision for unnecessary appointments such as Warden of games, the opening of a Central Printing Office in the Huzur Secretariat has been made in the budget. But what about our poor agriculturists who form 55 per cent of the population? What about the recommendation made by the Minor Irrigation Committee to spend five lakhs of rupees for minor irrigation? What about the protective irrigation? What about the works to be done for productive irrigation and relief of flood damages? A nominal grant of a lakh of rupees is budgeted for this. I tell you, Sir, that the policy followed by the Government is just like providing "golden shoes for a starving child".

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, at a time like this, when all the countries of the world are facing deficit budgets, and when even the richest gold hoarding countries like France and America are finding it difficult to balance their budgets, it is indeed a matter for congratulation that our Financial Secretary is not faced with similar difficulties. Sir, he is exceptionally lucky in that his forecasts of revenue always err in his favour. I may assure him, Sir, that from the manner in which he has forecasted his revenue for the current year he need not at all be anxious about the realisation. Sir, viewing this budget from the point of view of the constituency which I represent, I am afraid that the statement of assets and liabilities presented by him at page 7 does not represent our true financial position to-day. Sir, I may submit that the shares invested by us on industrial concerns such as the Mundakayam Aerial Ropeway Company, and the Travancore Sugars Ltd. are all included at their par value.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I correct the member and say that it does not include the shares in the Ropeway Company?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I thank him for the correction. I may say, Sir, that the Financial Secretary has not stated anywhere in his budget the names of concerns where shares are taken. It was with great difficulty, Sir, that I was able to find that the Travancore Sugars Ltd. was one of those concerns in which shares had been taken by Government. What those shares are now worth in the market is a fact that all of us know. Again, Sir, while the loans made by Government are included in the assets column, all the loans raised do not find a place in the liability coloumn. For instance the huge loan of a crore and forty lakhs of rupees raised in England is not included in the liability side. Again the State balance in Government of India Securities and other investments is shown at their face value. Under these circumstances I ask, Sir, whether the figures contained in this budget represent our true financial position and can be relied upon fully?

Another point which I wish to dwell upon is that neither the Financial Secretary's speech nor the budget presented before us disclose anything to show that in framing the same any regard has been paid to the views expressed by the representatives of the people on the floor of the Legislative Council or the Popular Assembly or upon the considered views expressed by various committees upon which large sums of money have been spent. Nor does it reveal anything to show that it has been prepared to suit the needs of the people at a time like this when all but the officers of Government are depressed on account of the economic crisis. From the latest Administration Reports made available to us we find that the decrease under the principal heads of revenue is attributed to the economic depression and the consequent fall in the price of agricultural products. That being so, I ask, Sir, what have the Government done to relieve this distress and augment the revenue? Sir, the value of our exports which was Rs. 11·80 crores in 1104 became 11·29 crores in 1105 and it went down to 9·65 crores in 1106, and has dwindled to 7·51 crores in 1107. Sir, what were our monopolies once are no longer so now. The discovery of substitutes has deprived us of several of our markets. It is therefore the paramount duty of Government to explore new markets and find out ways and means to increase our exports. Sir, the special officer for Travancore at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley while stating that "A trade agent in London will be able to do a great deal to develop our trade and safeguard the interests of our merchants" has strongly emphasised how his services would be useful for promoting the commercial interests of the State. As has been observed by the late Mr. M. E. Watts of revered memory,

> "Once more it is imperative for Travancore to think and act and organise as Raja Kesava Das and Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao did—not to regard itself as a polype in polypidom, as a district of a province, but as a State with all a State's commercial attributes and responsibilities, to be exercised to the full to safeguard an imperilled economic position. Trade must perforce use its tentacles; and tentacles must seek and secure contacts."

When at this moment nations are wrangling against each other at Ottawa and Geneva for finding out markets for their produce and improve their trade we have taken a retrogade step. Last year this time the Financial Secretary said:

> "The appointment of an Agent in London to represent the trade interests of the State in the European markets has been for some time past engaging the attention of Government. The need for such an appointment has been pressed by this Council, the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Banking Enquiry Committee and the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. The creation of a Trade Agency in London will, it is hoped, go a great way to help the foreign trade of the country, especially at the present time when the prices of our articles of export have fallen considerably. A lump provision of Rs. 30,000 has accordingly been made in the budget for the next year for the appointment of a Trade Agent in London who will advertise our goods in foreign markets, book orders for our merchants and intimate from time to time the fluctuations in the prices of commodities in the European markets. He will thus represent our trade interests and advise our merchants on the financial position of the foreign buyers. He will also function as an Agent for the purchase of stores for Government."

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

Another most important point which I wish to draw the attention of Government is their lack of responsibility in carrying out the assurances they have given on the floor of Representative Institutions. Instances are numerous but for want of time I shall just quote a glaring instance where they have failed even to do their duty to the Sovereign. Sir, it was in 1100 that a resolution was passed by the then Legislative Council that steps be taken to commemorate the long, prosperous and glorious reign of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal, the late lamented Maha Raja, by erecting a Chamber for the Legislative Council and a life size statue of His Highness. Nothing having been done till the end of 1103, I expressed my resentment to the then Dewan by declining to consider the proposals of Government that were placed before the Finance Committee of which I was a Member, and the Dewan told us that the plans were drawn up and even showed the same to us. And a token motion which was moved on the floor of the Council was withdrawn on the assurance of the President as follows:

"The site has been settled, the preliminary plans have been drawn up and we are only waiting to bring forward a supplementary grant for the purpose."

It is now over five years since this incident happened and nothing seems to have been done till now. What does this reflect, Sir? I leave it to you and the House to form conclusions.

Now, Sir, coming to the proposals of expenditure in the budget placed before us let us examine what portion of the revenue collected at the sweat of the tax payer is expended to promote his happiness and the prosperity of the country? Permit me to candidly state that while the immediate needs of the people are ignored, expenditure is sought to be made for continuing unnecessary appointments, creating new appointments and on questionable luxuries. When funds are not available for sinking wells where there are none and providing drinking water I ask, Sir, what propriety is there in providing large sums for renewing cutlery and crockery in Traveller's Bungalows and furnishing the Government Bungalows and other similar luxuries? This is indeed deplorable!

Passing next to Railways, Sir, the Financial Secretary consoles us by saying that the loss for the year ending March 1933 is only Rs. 52,000 as against Rs. 72,000 in the previous year. And let us see what he has done to avert this calamity in the future. He says.

"As there is no improvement so far in the earning of the Railways a net loss of Rs. 50,000 is estimated for the next year."

From the answers given to some interpellations on the floor of the Assembly it is seen that we have no control of any kind whatsoever on the administration of our Railways upon which we have invested huge sums. On the other hand we are called upon to make good deficits year after year and provide capital expenditure whenever necessary. In other words we are called upon to pay the piper while the right to call the tune is reserved to somebody else. In this connection I wish to make one observation, *viz.*,

that, if only our Government would move and secure the freight concessions that are now being allowed for the agricultural and industrial products in various parts of British India, it will be a material assistance to the people of this country in the present period of depression for developing new markets and in the interests of commerce and industry. I would request you, Sir, to take steps at once in this direction. One more point under this head which I wish to draw the attention of Government is that, if steps could be taken to train some young men for service in the Railway Department and arrangements made with the Railway Board to employ them in our Railways, it will to some extent relieve unemployment in the State.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, fortunately this is the eighth time that I have had the privilege of advancing a few observations on the budget estimate presented to the legislature by the Financial Secretary. Of these, seven budget estimates were presented by the present Financial Secretary. From a perusal of these estimates, any intelligent man will be convinced that our Financial Secretary is nothing but an old Accountant of a traditional sort who is merely concerned with showing the income and expenditure of the country together with the balance sheet at the end of every financial year. During these years the Financial Secretary has been listening to the various discussions that took place on the budget estimates presented by him and the various suggestions contained in those discussions. But it is surprising to find that these discussions have not had the least effect upon the present Financial Secretary, who, I think, has become enslaved to some stock notions and conceptions to which he has become familiar. So, he has become thoroughly incapable of assimilating the new suggestions. Under those circumstances, I even doubt whether any purpose will be served by entering into a detailed budget discussion. Generally speaking, it may be safely said that the present estimate also maintains many a chapter of unredeemed and unending blunders.

The budgetary problems facing several Governments all the world over are how to tide over the present economic depression, how to find better markets and better prices for home products, how to improve the condition of our agriculturists, how to find solutions to the precipitous fall in the commodity prices and how to end the banking troubles and so on. These are the important matters which are confronting the financiers of the world. These are the matters which wait solution in our country also. I ask whether the budget presented by the Financial Secretary even makes a passing reference to any one of these subjects. I have listened to the speech of the Financial Secretary covering 32 long pages. I confess I had not the patience to listen to the whole speech when delivered in this House, because the things which we expected to find are completely absent either in his speech or in his budget estimates.

[MR. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

We may refer to the following paragraphs of the speech of the Financial Secretary while introducing the budget. Para 9 deals with Land Revenue, para 10 with Excise, para 13 deals with General Administration, para 17 with Industries, and in these important paragraphs where we expect him to deal with these subjects, absolutely there is nothing, not even a passing reference to those topics which are confronting Governments here and elsewhere. For example, Sir, to pursue the matter further I will just take one paragraph; that is paragraph 33 of his speech regarding Temple Entry Enquiry Committee:

> "This Committee was constituted during the current year to enquire into and report on the question of temple entry. The Committee started work from 17th December 1932/3rd Dhanu 1108 and have issued a questionnaire to nearly 6,000 persons including owners and trustees of temples, representatives of associations, etc. Besides, for the purpose of eliciting public opinion the Committee have toured the state, camped at several places and examined witnesses representing different shades of opinion. The evidence thus collected is being printed. It may be necessary to hold a few more sittings for considering the materials collected and settling the lines on which the report is to be drafted. Provision has been made for the continuance of the Committee till the end of Chingam 1109."

This is the sort of treatment that every subject has received at the hands of the Financial Secretary. Sir, I ask in all humbleness, who expects him to give these details of a committee appointed by Government and who expects him to treat in the way all these subjects in the budget presented to this House? Nobody expects. Therefore the whole speech, is to adopt a term from Carlyle, ' dry as dust and it has to be left there not to be considered.

Then coming to the budget, Sir, His Highness the Maha Raja in his message to this House expects to work these institutions in such a way as to bring about a rehabilitation of agriculture and development of our industries and to level up the standard of the people so that we may secure the peace and prosperity which is the duty and justification of every Government. I ask this question; what has been done towards reaching this goal? Nothing has been done and the budget estimate presented to this House or the speech of the Financial Secretary means nothing. There is a report of the Land Revenue Department for the year 1107. It has nothing to say about the economic depression, about the banking problems, about the trade depression. The report has nothing to say about agriculture. That would lead any stranger to think that everything is normal in Travancore; and that the country has got over the economic depression. Therefore the Financial Secretary has got a balanced budget. Everything is well and good. That is the impression which a stranger has to gather from the speech as well as the budget presented to this House. And the report of the Excise Department and also the statistics volume for Travancore for 1107 would reveal the following sorrowful tales. That our import duty fell from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1106 to Rs. 5·7 lakhs in 1107, our export duty fell from Rs. 24 lakhs in 1106 to Rs. 17 lakhs in 1107.

Export duty from copra and cocoanut fell from Rs. 4 lakhs in 1106 to Rs. 1·7 lakhs in 1107 and that of cocoanut oil and punnack fell from Rs. 4·6 lakhs in 1106 to Rs. 2·7 lakhs in 1107. Naturally the Excise Commissioner is found bemoaning this fall in duties from the dutiable products of the cocoanut tree. And let us see what measures have been adopted to combat this evil. I may be excused, Sir, when I say the measures adopted during 1107 to combat this fall on duty probably on the recommendation of the Excise Commissioner were unwise and indiscreet. They have even tended to ruin the agriculturists in our State. It was found during the beginning of 1106 that Ceylon copra was successfully competing with Travancore copra and the margin of protection worked out to something like Bh. Rs. 2-10 annas. Subsequently towards the close of 1106 the tariff values were reduced and the margin of protection worked to Bh. Re. 1-15 annas 10 ps. That works out a total amount of Rs. 2·25 lakhs. Secondly, when it was found again that the Ceylon copra was successfully competing, the mill-owners at Alleppey were allowed a concession during 1107. By that concession they were enabled to carry on their business at the expense of the local producer and at the expense of the Government exchequer. I make this definite statement because the authorities or those people who are responsible for allowing this did not seriously think about the evils which will be the direct result of that concession allowed to the Alleppey mill-owners. The result of the concession was that there was a large import of Ceylon copra into the Alleppey Port and according to the figures I supplied, the Alleppey mill-owners stood to gain when compared with the mill-owner at Cochin, Bh. Re. 1-15-10 *i. e.*, roughly Rs. 2 plus Bh. Rs. 2-13-0, the duty which Government had to forego on account of the concession per candy of cocoanut oil exported from Alleppey to Cochin. This indirectly induced the mill-owners at Alleppey to get more import of Ceylon copra than allowing them to make use of the local copra. For example, suppose one candy of copra could be got at Cochin for Rs. 47. At Alleppey the price of copra will be Rs. 42 and the duty on copra is 4⅘ rupees, thus the difference being the export duty as well as the transport charges. From these figures it is clear that unless copra was available at Alleppey for Rs. 42 the Alleppey mill-owner will never go in for Ceylon copra. His profits thus became Re. 1-15 as. 10 ps. plus Rs. 2-13 annas which Travancore Government have to forego on account of duty concession. The result was that the Alleppey mill-owner was deliberately helped at the expense of the Travancore exchequer and the Travancore copra producer. He preferred Ceylon copra. He got down and stocked Ceylon copra at Alleppey and the oil and punnack which were exported to Cochin enabled him to gain 4 and odd rupees per candy at Cochin and thereby our poor producers were compelled to sell their copra below the margin of profit, because Ceylon copra was given a concession. The Alleppey mill-owners stood to gain by importing Ceylon copra. Therefore there was no demand for local copra and the poor producers of copra in Travancore suffered. If these circumstances did not engage the attention of the country, I ask the question whether it did engage the attention of the authorities or not?

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

We discussed that question threadbare in this House and after the Ottawa Conference report we prevailed upon the Government to send urgent communications to the Government of India not to do anything which would adversely affect the local industry of cocoanut in Travancore. And the man in a position to know these things did not know it or never foresaw the far-reaching effect of the concession allowed to the Alleppey mill-owner. Beyond this, I don't say the concession allowed should be made to operate as a protection but it is the duty of our Government to see that the producer of Ceylon Copra is not placed at a better advantageous position compared with the producer of local copra. That has not been attempted. That has not been thought of even at the time the concession was allowed. There is yet another question. It is conceded by the authorities that the oil produced from our copra is superior to the oil of Ceylon copra. Therefore when Ceylon copra is imported into Travancore and the oil and punnack extracted therefrom were exported into foreign market, it indirectly affected the Travancore copra because nobody is going to recognise whether this oil is extracted from Ceylon copra or Travancore copra. It comes from Alleppey with Travancore label. Therefore the good name which the Travancore oil had was undermined. The result was that there was no price for the copra. Our agriculturists are hard hit. They do not even look to their cocoanut trees. Who is to care? I think it was our cry even from the very beginning that the old world conceptions will have to be given up and the old officers should not be appointed to the responsible place of Customs Officer. We want an expert man who is expected to know what is taking place in other parts of the world, with reference to trade, who could find a steady market for our local produce and a better price and from time to time secure our market and safeguard our local producer. For that we want a first-rate officer with an expert knowledge. In every country it is done by experts. But, here, an ordinary man, a clerk in the Secretariat is expected to do this work. And I am not surprised when the Excise Commissioner says that "I am very sorry that the dutiable export on cocoanut produce fell. Therefore our revenue suffered very heavily". Who can help it? Revenue will suffer and it will continue to suffer while such indifferent treatment is given to the very important question without intuition or forethought about the calamity which it may bring when a particular step is taken in a wrong direction. Leaving that subject,

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I congratulate the Financial Secretary for producing a surplus budget. It would have been much worse if he had produced a budget and if it had been a deficit budget; and that is why I congratulate him. Now I share the feelings with my Honourable friends of this House that the budget is only a string of figures. It does not contain as other budgets do contain the views of the Government regarding the resources of the country. Under the present system if you put in Snowdon or Churchill there, he would be producing the same sort of budget for the

Travancore Government. The mistake lies in this. The Financial Secretary's position is dual. He is the Financial Secretary as well as the Account Officer. I draw the attention of Government to this fundamental mistake in placing these two positions under one hand. That can be compared only to the dual or triple position of the Dewan of Travancore. He is the Chief Minister of Travancore. He is the head of the Lower House and the President of the Upper House. Under such circumstances only such distorted and imperfect budgets are possible. I am not an admirer of the Government's policy of appointing committees. Government are pleased to form committees which conduct pompous tourings going round the country costing money to the tax payers. And what is the result? When the reports are presented, they are shelved coolly and when Honourable members are pressing, minor recommendations are said to be given effect to, and recommendations which generally cost money to Government are shelved. It is a very sorry and shameful state of affairs. I refer in particular to the recommendations of the Minor Irrigation Committee. That was a committee presided over by a very distinguished gentleman, the late Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Aiyangar and a committee in which there was an official majority. I am surprised to find that the Government in spite of the information they have got in regard to the repeated floods in our country have not cared to give effect to the recommendations of that committee. They have recommended that at least Rs. 5 lakhs must be annually set for it. Now Government have provided only Rs. 2 lakhs. They have not taken pains to enquire whether it is due to the lack of attention paid to irrigational purposes that the floods come about.

Another committee's report the recommendations of which Government have discarded is that of the Law's Delays Commissioner. Regarding the establishment of a District Court at Mavelikara many recommendations have been made to the Government. Time after time excuses are put forward for not accepting the recommendations of these committees. No recommendation of the Law's Delays Commissioner has been given effect to. I would not wonder if in the next session of the legislature the Financial Secretary makes provision for the appointment of a Commissioner to enquire into the delays of the Government for not accepting the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner. The Government do not seem to be profited by the lessons that have been preached to them by elected members of this House. They seem to have very great faith in the reserves at their disposal. Otherwise they would not have gone in for such luxuries as the Game Warden and the Deputy Darbar Physicianship. I am reminded of some passage in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" where a man weeps at a dead donkey at the door after coolly allowing his mother to die of starvation at home. It may be no news to the Travancore Government that human species ought to be valued and preserved much more than the species in the forest whose interests are to be looked after by the warden of the forest.

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

Another matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is this. The Financial Secretary has coolly accepted the cut made by the Lower House about the appointment of Income-tax Inspectors. This is a confession of failure of Government in the matter of working the Income-tax Department. In British India we find that proper officers are appointed to supervise the work of the Inspectors. Of course, in Travancore, they began it as an appendage to the Land Revenue Department. But when the work of Income-tax Officers became more, they ought to have appointed a separate Commissioner to supervise their work. They ought to have appointed some officers of experience and should have tried to tap the resourses in that line. The ryot can no more be taxed. The Government have already bled him white. I can assure, as a member representing the biggest constituency in the State, that the Government cannot tax them any further. I am sure, Sir, that their condition is deplorable. If the Government will be pleased enough to look into the Banking Enquiry Committee's Report it will be found that the rural indebtedness is at a high figure. I am afraid that, if we continue to tax them further, agrarian discontent would be fostered which no organised Government can view with equanimity.

Before I close I again cry in the wilderness on the old Press Law. The Travancore Government may have more reformed legislatures but no impartial man will congratulate the Government as long as the Press Law is on the Statute Book. It is late in the day for me to speak about the advantages of a Free Press, and Gresham's Law is in operation in the newspaper world as well. If you throttle the press—honest and free expression of opinion—bad journals will drive good journals out of circulation. So my request is that they must extend all encouragement to the papers that are well conducted and remove this blot from the Statute Book. Has this been useful? Has it effected any good result? Journals are getting worse than before. Why should there be a Law in the Statute Book which does not bring about any good at all. On the other hand it is instrumental in degrading journals to the gutter. Before I close, I again urge upon Government the necessity of taking away this Press Law from the Statute Book.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): സർ, മലയാളത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കാൻ എനിക്കനുവാദം തരണം.

സർ, സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം അതിന്റെ മൂർദ്ധന്യദശയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ മിച്ചമുള്ള ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സമർപ്പിച്ചതിൽ ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രിയെ ഞാനും അഭിനന്ദിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ ൯൦ ശതമാനവും കർഷകന്മാരാണ്. ഇവരിൽ സിംഹഭാഗവും ദാരിദ്ര്യദേവതയുടെ നിർദ്ദയമർദ്ദനമേറ്റ് അ

ഹോരാത്രം വലയുന്നവരുമാകുന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നിയമിച്ച ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻക്വയറിക്കമ്മിററിയും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനാന്വേഷണക്കമ്മിററിയും ഇതിൻെറ പരമാർത്ഥം ഏററവും വലിയ ആനയെ ഒരു ചെറിയ കണ്ണാടിയിലെന്നപോലെ പ്രതിബിംബിപ്പിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. സഹകരണപ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളുടെ നിലയെപ്പററി ആരായുവാൻ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടും ഈ വാസ്തവത്തെ ദൃഢമൂലമാക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതിലും പക്ഷാന്തരമില്ല.

കഴിഞ്ഞ സെൻസസ് റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ച് ആളൊന്നുക്കു നൂറു രൂപാ ഋണഭാരവും ൪ രൂപാ നികുതിഭാരവും ഉള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികത്തള്ളൽ കാലത്തു കയ്യിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നതിനുംപുറമെ എത്രത്തോളം കടംവാങ്ങിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ അത്രയും അതിലപ്പുറവും വാങ്ങി അചിരേണ കുബേരന്മാരാകുവാൻ വേണ്ടി വിപുലമായ തോട്ടങ്ങളും മററും തുറന്നവരെ ഷൈലാക്ക് മനസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടിയ ദുരാഗ്രഹികളായ പണക്കാർ പാമ്പു തവളയെ എന്നപോലെ വിഴുങ്ങുന്ന അതിദയനീയമായ കാഴ്ച ഏതു വജ്രഹൃദയനേയും തപിപ്പിക്കാതെയിരിക്കയില്ല.

ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില വാണക്കററി നിലംപതിച്ചതുപോലെ അധഃപ്പതിച്ചതിനോടുകൂടി കുബേരന്മാരായിരുന്നവരിൽ പലരും കുചേലന്മാരായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈവക കാരണങ്ങളാലും മററും സർക്കാർ ഗസററിൻെറ ഏതുലക്കം നോക്കിയാലും അനേകം പേജുകൾ ഇൻസാൾവെൻസി പെററിഷൻകൊണ്ടു നിരന്തരം നിബദ്ധീകൃതമായി കൊണ്ടുതന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിലയിൽ ഇനിയും കുറെക്കാലംകൂടെ മുൻപോട്ടുപോകുന്നതായാൽ മികച്ച ധനാഢ്യന്മാരെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറ് ഇപ്പോൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്ന കർഷകന്മാരും മററും പ്രായേണ ഇക്കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുവാൻ സർവഥാ അർഹന്മാരായിത്തീരാനാണെളുപ്പം. താദൃശന്മാരെ ഋണബാധയിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇപ്പോൾ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിവായ്പയോ ഭൂസ്വത്തുജാമ്യബാങ്കോ പര്യാപ്തമാകുന്നതുമല്ല. ഇവയെ വിപുലമാക്കണം.

ആഡംബരത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പുലർത്തുന്ന വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും കൃഷിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും നിറുത്തിയാലും അതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു വിഷമവും ആർക്കും വരാനില്ല. മൃഗസംരക്ഷകൻ പള്ളിവാസൽപദ്ധതി പട്ടണങ്ങളെ ധാടിയും മോടിയും പിടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമം ഇവയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ മനസ്സ് വ്യാപരിപ്പിക്കാതെ കൊഴുത്ത മാസപ്പടി വാങ്ങിച്ചു സുഖമായി കാലയാപനം ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്യോ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരുഭാഗം കുറക്കുക, വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്തു അവൎക്കു ഭീമമായ ശമ്പളങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കാതെ നാട്ടുകാരെ മിതമായ ശമ്പളത്തിൽനിയമിക്കുക, ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും വായ്പപത്രങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു അതിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന തുകയും ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന്റെ ഋണമോചനാൎത്ഥം ഉപയോഗിക്കുക, ആദിയായ പലതും ഗവൺമെന്റിനു മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ചെയ്തു ജനങ്ങളെ ധൎമ്മസങ്കടത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണു്.

ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇപ്പോൾ തീരെ വിലയില്ല. നല്ല മാൎക്കറ്റുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് ഇതിന്റെ ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. രാജ്യത്തെ സിംഹഭാഗംജനങ്ങളും തെങ്ങുകൃഷിക്കാരാകുന്നു. സിലോൺകൊപ്രാ ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യുകയാൽ നമ്മുടെ നാളികേരവില തീരെ അധഃപ്പതിച്ചു. ഇറക്കുമതിഇനത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം ഇനിയെങ്കിലും കാൎയ്യമായി കരുതാതെ പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതു് ഗണ്യമായ ഒരു പുണ്യമായിരിക്കും.

ചിട്ടി, പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘം, വായ്പ, കൃഷിവായ്പ, കമ്പനിആദിയായി അനേകം കാൎയ്യങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ അകപ്പെട്ടു നട്ടംതിരിയുന്നു. ഇവരിൽ ഒരു വലിയഭാഗംപേർ ഭൂനികുതി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളവരായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഗസററിന്റെ ഏതുപ്രതിഎടുത്തു നോക്കിയാലും ഭൂനികുതി ഈടാക്കേണ്ടതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൎശനനടപടികൾകൊണ്ടു് ആകൃതിയിലും പ്രകൃതിയിലും ഭാരമുള്ളതായി തീൎന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. "പാൽകുടം ഉടഞ്ഞതു പൂച്ചയ്ക്കു് വിളയാട്ടം" എന്നന്യായത്തിൽ കൎശാശയന്മാരായ ചില വക്രബുദ്ധികൾ ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ഠങ്ങളായ ഭൂമികൾ കൈനാട്ടംകൊടുത്തു ലേലത്തിൽകൊണ്ടു് അനായാസേന വസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരായും തീൎന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഹാ! എത്ര ദയനീയമായ ഒരു ചിത്രമാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ മുൻപിൽ പ്രദൎശിപ്പിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ൩൬,൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ലാൻറുറവന്യുവിൽനിന്നും പ്രസ്തുതവൎഷം ഈടാകുമെന്നു ധനകാൎയ്യമന്ത്രി ആശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു് എന്താണു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്? നികുതിയിൽ യാതൊരു ആനുകൂല്യവും പ്രസ്തുതവൎഷത്തിലും ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലന്നല്ലയോ? സമീപരാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചു കൊച്ചിയെ എങ്കിലും ഇക്കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ അനുകരിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

പ്രതിനിധിസഭകളുടെ അറിവോ സമ്മതമോ കൂടാതെ ഗവൺമെൻറു പലതും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുപോരുന്നു. റവന്യൂസെററിൽമെൻറാഫീസരുടെ നിയമനം, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരിഷ്ക്കരണകമ്മററിയുപവൽക്കരണം മുതലായി പലതും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്. കണ്ടെഴുത്തിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു കുനിൽകുരു പോലായിത്തീന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ൧൮൮൩-ാമാണ്ടു മാർച്ചുമാസം ൨൩-ാനു അന്നത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന ആണറബിൾ രാമയ്യങ്കാരവർകൾ ഭൂപത്തുടമസ്ഥന്മാരെ വിളിച്ചുവരുത്തി അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമാണ് കണ്ടെഴുത്തു ആരംഭിച്ചതു്. പ്രതിനിധിസഭകൾ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്ന അന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും പ്രതിനിധിസഭകളുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറയും മനഃസ്ഥിതികൾ തമ്മിൽ എത്ര വ്യത്യാസമാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ബംഗാളിൽ സ്ഥിരമായ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സ്ഥിരമായ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തണമെന്ന് പ്രക്ഷോഭണം ആരംഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെയും ഈനയം സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കയാണു വേണ്ടതു്. പൊതുജനോപകാരപ്രദമായ ചില ചിലവുകളെ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെക്കാൾ ഇക്കൊല്ലം കുറച്ചിട്ടാണ് ബഡ്ജററ് ത്രപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്ന സംഗതിയും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): സർ, ബഡ്ജററ് ആകപ്പാടെ പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൽ ഫൈനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയാതൊരുവിധത്തിലുള്ള അഭിമാനത്തിനും അർഹനല്ല എന്നാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങൾ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം കടത്തിൽ മുഴുകി കിടക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ അതിലേക്കു യാതൊരു പരിഹാരമാഗ്ഗവും ബഡ്ജററിൽ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ് അതിലേക്കു പ്രധാനകാരണം. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഭവനഗരം തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ഏതദ്ദേശീയരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഋണമോചനത്തിനായുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണാം. മദ്രാസ് കൌൺസിലിൽതന്നെ കടംനിവാരണത്തിനായി ഒരു ബിൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലുള്ള നിവാരണമാഗ്ഗങ്ങളൊന്നും നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്യാത്തതു ശോചനീയമായ ഒരവസ്ഥതന്നെയാകുന്നു.

൧൦൯൯ മുതൽ ഈ കൊല്ലംവരെ മിക്കവാറും തുടർച്ചയായി നാട്ടിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്ക

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

ന്നു. ഗവൺമെൻറു വെള്ളം കടലിലേക്കു ശരിയായി പോകുന്നതിനു പുതിയതായി വല്ല ഉപാധികളും ചെയ്യുകയൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മററുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. അതൊന്നും ചെയ്തില്ല. ഈ ആണ്ടു ഇടവമാസത്തിൽ ആരംഭിച്ച വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം കർക്കടകമാസമായിട്ടും അവസാനിക്കാതാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഇതിലേക്കു സ്ഥായിയായ വല്ല പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

കഴിഞ്ഞആഴ്ച ഞാൻ ഇങ്ങോട്ടു പോരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കുമരകത്തു വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായൽതീരവാസികളായ അനവധി പുലയരും മററുള്ളവരും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോയ അവരുടെ പുരകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന ദയനീയമായ കാഴ്ച എനിക്കു കാണുന്നതിനിടയായി. "ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഭവനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു കുറെ മുളകളെങ്കിലും സൌജന്യമായി തരിയിക്കണേ" എന്നു അവർ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞവാക്കു ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോഴും സങ്കടത്തോടുകൂടി ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നു. അവക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു വേണ്ടസഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപുറമെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കകാലത്തു കയറിതാമസിക്കുന്നതിനും അവരുടെ കന്നുകാലികളെ സൂക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനും കുമരകം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തറ ഉയത്തികൊടുക്കയും വേണം.

പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതി ഏററവും ദയനീയമാകുന്നു. കായൽകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അവസ്ഥ അതിലും പരിതാപകരമത്രേ. അവക്കു യാതൊരു സഹായവും ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്തുകാണുന്നില്ല. പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാക്കു വെള്ളം വററിക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള മണ്ണെണ്ണ മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ നഷ്ടമില്ലാത്തവിധത്തിൽ അവക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കഴിയും. ഉദാഹരണമായി പറയുന്നപക്ഷം കൊച്ചിയിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരും മററുതോട്ടക്കാരും ടൺ ഒന്നിനു ൩൦ രൂപാ കൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന "ക്രൂഡായിൽ" ഇവിടത്തെ പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാർ ൮൦ രൂപാ കൊടുത്താണ് വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു്. കാരണം കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു മുഖാന്തിരം സപ്ളൈ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം നഷ്ടംകൂടാതെ ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരെ സഹായിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ക്രൂഡായിലിനു കൊച്ചിയിലെ നിരക്കുവില എന്താണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : അതു പിന്നീടു പറയാം.

കൃഷിക്കാരെന്നുള്ള പദത്തിനു ശരിയായ അൎത്ഥം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് കടക്കാർ എന്നാണു്. അതായതു അവരുടെ കടത്തിന്റെ തോതു് അത്ര അധികമാണു്. വിശേഷിച്ചും വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായൽകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കാൎയ്യമാണു വലിയകഷ്ടം. അവരുടെ കരം, തറവില ഇതൊക്കെ വളരെ കൂടുതലാണു്. കായൽകൃഷിക്കു കരം ൧൭-ാംതരമാക്കിയും തറവില കുറച്ചും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടകാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മററുള്ളവക്കു പൊതുവെ ൨൫ ശതമാനം കരം കുറയ്ക്കുകയുംവേണം.

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വള്ളങ്ങളിന്മേൽ ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള വള്ളക്കരം അനാവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയാതെതരമില്ല. അതിൽനിന്നും ഗണ്യമായതുക ഗവൎമ്മെന്റിനു ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളകാൎയ്യവും സംശയമാണു്. ഒരു ഇരുപതുകൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ ഏതാനുംപേർ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിനെക്കണ്ടു സങ്കടം ഉണൎത്തിക്കാനായി ഈ രാജധാനിയിൽവന്നു. ഒരുദിവസം രാത്രിമുഴുവനും ചാല പോലീസ്സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ അകപ്പെട്ടു. എന്നാൽ അന്നത്തെ പോലീസ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ദയവുകൊണ്ടു ദേഹോപദ്രവംകൂടാതെ അവിടെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടി. ഇതിന്റെ ഒക്കെയും ഫലമായി ശ്രീമൂലംതിരുനാൾ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ കാരുണ്യാതിരേകത്താലും പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വള്ളങ്ങൾ സൌജന്യമായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ ക്യനാൽകാർ അനധികൃതമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പ്രവേശിച്ചു വള്ളം ഫീസ്‌വാങ്ങി പതിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇതു മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ കല്പനയെ വിഫലമാക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല.

കൊപ്രയെസംബന്ധിച്ചു മി. കെ. പി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള ഇവിടെ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പരിപൂൎണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എക്സൈസ്‌കമ്മിഷണർ ഇവിടെതന്നെ ജനിച്ചു് ഇവിടെതന്നെ മരിക്കേണ്ടയാളാണു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇവിടത്തെ കൃഷിക്കാരെക്കാൾ ചുരുക്കം ചില മില്ലുകാരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു അദ്ദേഹം ഒരുമ്പെട്ടതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ മനസ്താപമുണ്ടു്. മില്ലുകാൎക്കു അദ്ദേഹം മനസ്സോടുകൂടിയൊ മനസ്സറിയാതെയൊ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്ത ഈ ആനുകൂല്യം ൧൦൮൭ അവസാനത്തോടുകൂടി തന്നെ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണേ എന്നാണു എനിക്കദ്ദേഹത്തോടു ഒരപേക്ഷയുള്ളതു്.

കണ്ടകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അവസ്ഥയും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാകുന്നു. മററുകൃഷിക്കാൎക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ അവൎക്കു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള

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ളുംകൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ കരത്തിനു ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിരക്കവില ഇനിയും കുറയ്ക്കുകയും കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അവക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സമയം നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള നികുതി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതെയും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടമില്ലാത്തതരത്തിലും ഗവൺമെൻറിനു വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനെപ്പോലെ ഇത്രയധികം കടൽത്തീരമുള്ള മറെറാരു ഏതദ്ദേശീയ രാജ്യമില്ല. ഈ കടൽത്തീരത്തെ ഉപയോഗയോഗ്യമാക്കിത്തീർത്താൽ നമ്മുടെ വരവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന മരിച്ചുപോയ സർ പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി ഒരിക്കൽ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊച്ചിത്തുറമുഖം വന്നതോടുകൂടി കൊച്ചിമുതൽ ആലപ്പുഴവരെയുള്ള വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായലിൻെറ രണ്ടുകരകളും കച്ചവടത്തിനും വ്യവസായത്തിനും സൌകര്യമുള്ളതാക്കിത്തീർത്താൽ ഇവിടത്തെ കച്ചവടം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുന്നതിനിടയാകും.

പുത്തൻ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു തുടങ്ങാൻ പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾ സങ്കടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ? കണ്ടെഴുത്തു തുടങ്ങാനുള്ള അവസരവും തെററിപ്പോയി എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉപ്പിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുപുറമെ അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കും ഇവിടെതന്നെ ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കി അയക്കാൻകഴിയും. ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂലങ്കഷമായി പരിശോധിക്കണം. ഇതിനുപുറമെ ഉപ്പുവകുപ്പുവിദഗ്ദ്ധനായ ഒരാളിൻെറ ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിലാക്കിയാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കും. കസ്റ്റംസ്‌വകുപ്പിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കെ. പി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വകുപ്പും പ്രത്യേകമാക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്ത് ഇന്നത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ നികുതിഭാരം ജനങ്ങളിൽ ചുമത്തരുത്. ഒന്നാമതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാതെയും രണ്ടാമതു അവരുടെ ശമ്പളംകുറച്ചും ചിലവു ചുരുക്കണം. ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും ഒരു ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയരെ വരുത്താൻ പോകുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. വിദേശികളെ ഇവിടെ വരുത്തുന്നതുനിമിത്തം ന്യായമായി കിട്ടേണ്ട പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭി

ക്കാത്ത കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു നിരാശയുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും അതുനിമിത്തം കാൎയ്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു ഹാനിതട്ടുന്നതിനും പുറമെ നമ്മുടെ ചിലവു വൎദ്ധിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള കാൎയ്യംകൂടി ഗവൺമെൻറു ഓൎക്കണം. കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെയിടയിലുള്ള നിരാശ കാൎയ്യക്ഷമതയെ സാരമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ളതു് പ്രത്യേകം പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണു്.

ടോളിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായത്തെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽസംഖ്യ ജനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ പെട്രോളിനു പ്രത്യേകം ലൈസൻസു വച്ചു നികുതിചുമത്തിയാൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു വരവുണ്ടാകുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപദ്രവം കുറയുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകും.

വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം ആണ്ടുതോറും എം. സി. റോഡിനു ധാരാളം കേടുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. പ്രതിവൎഷം പത്തുനാലുലക്ഷം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുന്ന പൊതുമരാമത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു ഈ റോഡിനെ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഏററവും ശോചനീയമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയാകുന്നു.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രത്യേകം പറയേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുന്നു. അതായതു ദിവാൻജിയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു ഡയറക്ടർ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറാലോചിക്കാത്തതു വളരെ കഷ്ടം തന്നെ. നാട്ടുഭാഷക്കാവശ്യമുള്ളിടത്തോളം പ്രാധാന്യം ഗവൺമെൻറു നൽകുന്നില്ല. പ്രൈവററുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളെ വേണ്ടവിധം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ ഹിന്ദി ഉപഭാഷയായി പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. വായനശാലകൾക്കു ധാരാളം ഗ്രാൻറുനൽകുന്നവിഷയത്തിലും നിശാപാഠശാലകളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിലും ഗവൺമെൻറു താല്പൎയ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കിവരുന്ന 'ഫീസ്' വളരെ കൂടുതലാണു്. അതു കുറക്കാത്തപക്ഷം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏററവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നിൽക്കുന്നു എന്നു നാം അഭിമാനിച്ചുവരുന്ന തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ പ്രശസ്തിക്കു സാരമായ ഹാനി തട്ടുന്നതാണു്. അതായതു് ഫീസ് ഈ നിരക്കിൽതന്നെ ഈടാക്കുകയും, സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു ശമനം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതായി തീരും.

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

കൂടുതൽ ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തുകളുടെ സ്ഥാപനവും, അവയുടെ പ്രോത്സാഹനവും ഇക്കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാഗമമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പ്രധാനമായി ഉതകുന്ന പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘവകുപ്പിലേക്കു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഗവണ്മെൻറു നൽകുന്നില്ല. ധനേതരസംഘങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഇവിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കോവാപ്പറേററീവ് കോളനികൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിനുതക്കസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ധാരാളമുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രോത്സാഹനം അർഹിക്കുന്ന അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥസ്ഥാപനമായ പരിശോധനാഐക്യസംഘങ്ങൾക്കു, രണ്ടായിരം സംഘങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന യൂണിയൻ സംഘങ്ങൾക്ക് ൩൫൦൦ രൂപാമാത്രമാണ് ബഡ്ജററിൽ സഹായധനം നൽകുന്നതിനായി ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ തുക തീരെ മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല.

നമ്മെ സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായി ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. മി. പിറവിപ്പെരുമാൾപിള്ള ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചതുപോലെ റയിൽവേയിൽ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു അർഹിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതും ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. ൪൫൦൦൦-ൽ പരം ആളുകൾ സൌത്ത്ഇൻഡ്യൻറയിൽവേയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായുണ്ട്. നാം കൊടുക്കുന്ന പണത്തിനു തക്കവണ്ണം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടുകാർക്കും റയിൽവേയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ട ശ്രമം ചെയ്യണം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ നമ്മുടെ പണംമുടക്കുപോലെ കൊച്ചിത്തുറമുഖത്തിലും ഈ നാട്ടുകാർക്കു വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗം നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്.

ജനങ്ങൾക്കുപകാരപ്രദമായ വലിയ ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു തുടങ്ങിയതിൽ ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അനുമോദിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു പള്ളിവാശൽ വൈദ്യുതപദ്ധതിയെയാണ്. അതു എളുപ്പം നാട്ടിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണം. തന്നിമിത്തം പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വെള്ളംവററിക്കുന്നതിനു വലിയ സഹായമായി തീരുന്നതിനുപുറമെ അനേകം ചെറുവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കും.

പ്രതിവർഷം ഏഴരക്കോടി രൂപായ്ക്കുള്ള പുകയില ഇവിടെ ചിലവാകുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതു ഇവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കാവുന്ന

ഒരു സാധനമാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതി നന്നാവുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതിലേക്കു ഗവൺമെന്റാ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റാ തുനിഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നില്ല.

മന്നാംകണ്ടം മുതലായ പുതുവൽഭൂമികളിൽ പത്തേക്കറിൽ കുറയാതെ ഭൂമി ഓരോരുത്തർക്കായി പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു കൂട്ടായിട്ടു കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇത്ര വളരെ കടൽതീരമുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു മത്സ്യവ്യവസായത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ നമ്മുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി കുറെ നന്നാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ഇവയൊക്കെയും തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതും സാമ്പത്തികാഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും നാഗരീകത്വവും ധാരാളമുള്ള നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്ത് പ്രസ്‌ലാ നമ്മുടെ നിയമകോടികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ കിടക്കുന്നതു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു ഒരു തീരാത്ത കളങ്കമാണ്. അതിനാൽ അതും ഉടനടി റദ്ദ് ചെയ്യണം.

കൌൺസിലും അസംബ്ലിയും കൂടുന്നതിലേക്കായി പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ഹാൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാകുന്നു. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റുയോഗത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യത്തെ ദിവസം ഞങ്ങളും ഞങ്ങളുടെ സഹോദരസാമാജികന്മാരായ അസംബ്ലി മെമ്പർമാരുംകൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചു സമ്മേളിക്കുന്നതിനു ഇവിടെ സ്ഥലം തീരെ മതിയാകാതെയാണ് കണ്ടത്. ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിലിരിക്കുന്നതോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റാലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ കേട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതോ ആയ സ്ഥലത്തു — ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയോടുചേർന്ന് കിഴക്കോട്ടു — ഒരു ഹാൾ പണിയിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. കിഴക്കുവശമുള്ള മൈതാനവും ഇതിനു ഉപയോഗിക്കാം. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു സദാസമയത്തു ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാകാതെ തരമില്ല. എന്നാൽ മററുജോലികൾകൂടി അവർക്കു നിർവഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഹജൂർകച്ചേരിയോടു ചേർത്തുതന്നെ ഈ ഹാൾ പണിയിക്കുന്നതു സൌകര്യമാണ്. ഇതിലേക്കു മാത്രം ഒരു സപ്ലിമെന്ററി ഗ്രാന്റു ഗവൺമെന്റു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നപക്ഷം അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അനുവദിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തിലും ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Sir, on a perusal of the budget, one feels sadly disappointed; for, it does not in any way enlighten us whether Government have cared to pay attention to the most important problem of the day, the problem which is engaging all Governments in the world. The problem I mean is that of the poor agriculturists. Of all classes

[Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.]

of people, it is the agricultural community who has been affected most heavily by world-wide economic depression. Travancore is mainly an agricultural country and the agricultural community forms the bulk of the population. Agriculture is the chief source of revenue and it is the agricultural community that is the backbone of a country. Under such circumstances if the Government are not prepared to render adequate relief to the agricultural community, I am afraid, serious consequences will arise. Confusion and danger are likely to arise in the administration of our country. It is painful to remark that the attitude of our Government towards the poor ryots is one of indifference. This is best evident in the much neglected south Travancore and especially Nanjinad which I have the misfortune to represent. Nanjinad has been for a long time groaning under an oppressive system of taxation. In the matter of taxation as in so many other things, it is being treated with step-motherly affection by the Government. The assessment is even heavier than that of the fertile planes of the Indus, the Ganges or the Cauvery. Nowhere in India is land assessed at more than Rs. 20 per acre, while we in Nanjinad have to pay Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and even Rs. 32 per acre.

In this connection I would like to point out to the House a long-felt grievance of the people of Nanjinad, *viz.*, the unjust and illegal exaction of tax from the ryots of Nanjinad in excess of what is legally due from them as per the Settlement, based on a mistake committed in the process of adjusting the *para* measurement in terms of *kotta* which is in vogue specially in Nanjinad. Taxes were first paid in kind. In about 1014, half the tax was commuted into money at the rate of six chackrams per *para*; and in about 1082 the other half was commuted into money payment, at the rate of eleven chackrams per *para*. But in adjusting the *para* measurement to the *marakkal* of Nanjinad, Government committed a mistake. Instead of calculating one *kotta* as being equivalent to seven *paras*, as per the settlement, Government have calculated it at nine *paras* and three and five-eighths *edangalies* for the first half and eight *paras* and six *edangalies* for the second half. Under this wrong calculation, every year, Government are realising a large amount of tax in excess of what is legally due to them. Sir, it is not a case of acquiescence or willing submission by the people. This error was brought to the notice of Government as early as 1080 or 1081; and the matter has since been agitated, year after year, in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and in the Legislative Council; but nothing has been done up till now.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I ask the member whether there is no other inequality between the assessment in Nanjinad and the assessment in other parts of Travancore?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: There are; taxation is much heavier in Nanjinad than in other parts of the country.

The present plight of the ryots in Nanjinad is simply lamentable. The large scale import of Rangoon paddy and the conversion of dry

land into wet land for paddy cultivation and the formation of old forests into Reserves and such other things work greatly against the paddy grower of Nanjinad. The closing of the forests against the agriculturist who was collecting green manure from there has deprived him of his only source of manure; and the soil also is growing more and more unproductive. To add to all these the price also has fallen terribly. Therefore the average net annual income per acre of paddy land has dwindled down to rupees twenty per acre as could be seen from paragraph 82 of the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee. To add fuel to fire, Government have now established two toll-gates, one at Suchindram and another at Anjugramam. Sir, this is really an indirect taxation on the poor ryots of south Travancore. These two gates have been auctioned away for about twenty thousand rupees; and all this has to be paid by the poor agriculturists in Nanjinad because, as manure is not available locally and has to be brought in from British India in cart loads, every one of these carts which has to pass the Anjugramam frontier and then through Suchindram, has to pay these tolls. It is in Suchindram that the manure so brought down from British India is distributed to the villages in the neighbourhood.

On account of these and other difficulties the ryots of Nanjinad are getting more and more indebted, and, day by day, their jewels are being pledged with money lenders. I beg to point out that unless Government come to the rescue, serious consequences will result.

In the light of the facts that I have mentioned I cannot say that the budget really indicates prosperity and sound financial condition. It is built upon the ruins of the family budgets of several of the tax-payers.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, the budget presented to us seems to be a surplus budget; but whether it will really turn out to be so remains to be seen. If the present economic depression continues and if the Government do not come in to help the tax-payer, I am sure, that it will not end as a surplus budget.

Sir, certain important factors have to be borne in mind in framing the budget and taxing the people. The Government have first to consider whether the tax-payer is financially in good condition. What is the financial position of the tax-payer; is it healthy? Does he stand in need of any relief? These factors have to be taken into consideration in preparing the budget as well as in taxing the people. Unless the tax-payer is financially solvent and healthy, it is very difficult for him to pay the tax due to Government readily and in time. There is no use accusing him that he does not pay in time, if, owing to factors beyond his control, he is really not able to pay. It is admitted by the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee that the depression which started in 1104 has been continuing like that, unabated, ever since. The World Economic Conference has also failed in arriving at a solution of the problem; and we do not see any prospect of escape from the depression in the near future. A reference to our

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

Government Gazette, to the part relating to Land Revenue, will convince you, Sir, of the real situation in the country. Of late, this part of the Gazette has been swelling abnormally in its size and we usually find now-a-days hundred to hundred and seventy-five pages generally; and most of these pages are devoted to the publication of the lists of defaulters of Government revenue. I have been calculating the number of such defaulters whose names have appeared in one or two Gazettes. They range from one thousand two hundred to one thousand seven hundred in number. And each list is published only once; but the process is being continued week after week. I have also been trying to ascertain the amount of tax these defaulters have left unpaid. In most cases it is a little over one rupee. Even in such cases the immovables of the defaulters have been frequently attached and sold in auction. But, in most cases sales have not taken place for want of bidders. It is seen from the budget that Rs. 3,25,000 remains as arrears to be collected, of which Rs. 25,000 form current arrears and Rs. 3 lakhs form past arrears. In regard to these arrears also Government are taking coercive steps in their attempt to realise their dues to the last pie. Still in most cases they are not able to find bidders at the auctions. Sir, default is made in payment of land revenue, not because the people are unwilling or grudge to pay but because they are utterly unable to pay. It is an elementary principle of taxation that the tax-payer is to pay as tax only a part of the produce from land. That is a recognised principle as could be seen from the fact that in the very early days of taxation, taxation was in kind only. It was only later that part of it was commuted into money payment; and now the whole of it is in money. It was mainly due to the difficulty, both of the tax-payer and for the Government, in measuring out the portion of the produce due as tax, that the people agitated for the commutation of payment in kind into payment in cash. And what was the rate of commutation? It was fixed at eleven chackrams per *para* when the market price of paddy was about twenty chackrams. The tax-payer had therefore absolutely no difficulty in making a money payment of the tax due. Now, what is the market price of paddy? It ranges from eight to nine chackrams. Very recently about three thousand *paras* of paddy had to be sold in public auction in the Perumbavur Court. After a good deal of advertisement and trouble on the part of the court they were able to realise only at the rate of nine and a half chackrams per *para*. Deducting from that a chackram per para for transport to the court house, the price comes to about eight and a half chackrams per *para*. Still the tax is now collected at the old rate of eleven chackrams per *para* which was adopted at a time when paddy was selling in the market at about twenty chackrams. Sir, the cultivator is not at all responsible for the universal fall in the price of commodities. In these circumstances, how can we expect him to pay?

Formerly, property yielding about thirty *paras* of paddy would easily fetch a thousand rupees. That was the price some seven or eight years ago. Now if we invest money on property, for a thousand rupees we can get property yielding one hundred and twenty *paras* of paddy.

The price of property has gone down and the price of commodities has gone down. So, unless the tax-payer is given help he cannot be expected to pay the amount due to Government.

In the case of cocoanut gardens also the situation is the same. It is admitted that about 43 per cent. of the export duty comes from cocoanut products. My friend Mr. Nilakanta Pillai has dealt with the difficulties of the cocoanut producer in detail, and I fully endorse his views. The Financial Secretary himself admits in his budget speech that there is decline in the export of cocoanut. The consumption of Ceylon copra shows an increase to the extent of about Rs. 1,75,000. The Financial Secretary merely says that there is a decline in the export of copra but does not give figures, probably because if the figures are given out it will paint in very deep colours the really hard lot of the cocoanut planters. That is perhaps the reason why he has not given the actual figures.

Sir, what have the Government done to relieve the cocoanut planters? Absolutely nothing. In regard to copra at the time when the prevailing rate of export duty was fixed, the price of cocoanut was ranging between Rs. 50 and 60 per thousand, whereas the present market price ranges between Rs 20 and 30 only. In these circumstances, to exact the old duty is unfair and detrimental to the development of the industry.

Sir, the popular notion is that the import of Ceylon copra has done a great deal of mischief to the export of our own copra. Unless the Excise Commissioner explains to us in detail how the import of Ceylon copra does not harm the export of the local produce, I submit we have to accept the common notion that it is causing a good deal of difficulty to the local producer and I request him to explain how the import of Ceylon copra is justified and how it does not affect the cocoanut cultivators.

In these days of economic distress, what has been done by the Government towards the relief of the distress? One way in which the Government could have helped the poor is by distributing the P. W. grants fairly throughout the State, in places where there are works to be carried out, instead of investing a huge sum in a single scheme like the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. How far the scheme is going to work successfully on a commercial basis is a matter not free from doubt. Whatever that may be, at this stage, I request the Government that, in the matter of giving contracts for the execution of the scheme, preference should be given as far as possible to the sons of the soil. In the distribution of money for public works, the Government

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

have not fairly considered the needs of all the taluks in the State. For a particular place where there is a good deal of agitation the amount that is asked for is granted. That is being continued for some days till the agitation stops. Then it is neglected. That is what we sometimes find here. As far as my constituency is concerned the necessity for a court house was brought to the notice of Government and was sanctioned as early as 1915. An amount of Rs. 18,680 was sanctioned to the court house. It is now being conducted in the old Satram building which is unsafe and inconvenient. Clients, clerks and even the Vakils who go to court have to take shelter under the banyan tree. Notwithstanding the sanction of Government in 1915, not even a single pie has been allotted for this. What is the income from that institution? On an average there is a net income of Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 to the Government every year. From the Judicial Department of the whole State the net income of Government comes to more than Rs. 7 lakhs. What is the budget allotment that we find under Public Works for the Judicial Department? It is only Rs. 3,220. That is a very small sum. The construction of a District Court at Trivandrum has long ago been sanctioned Why are these works postponed? No explanation is given. Again, it can be seen that a large portion of the Perumbavur-Alwaye road and the Alwaye-Parur road is under water during the major part of the year's monsoon season. The Anchal and the Mail vans have to pass through these roads. From Mithunam to Kanni every year we find that Anchals and Mails are delayed because the roads are under water. A single opening of the Periyar dam is sufficient to inundate the roads. This is a recurring nuisance for the two taluks every year. What has been done by Government to remove this trouble? What I would submit in this connection is that the P. W. grants ought to be distributed in such a manner that it might benefit all the taluks. I do not say that it is to be distributed proportionate to the revenue or to the square miles or even population ignoring the needs. I only want to bring to the notice of the Government that the real needs of all taluks should be attended to.

Another consideration that ought to be kept in mind by the Government in framing the budget is the health of the inhabitants of the State. It is very regrettable to find that in the whole of the Parur taluk we have only one hospital. In the whole of the Kunnatnad taluk we have only one dispensary. The total area of the taluk comes to 366½ sq. miles and the contribution to the revenue is Rs. 1,65,000. Such a big taluk with a very big area possesses only one medical institution which can admit in-patients There is only a dispensary at Perumbavur. In one of the pamphlets issued to-day we find that the health question ought to be a prominent question. Unless the State maintains the subjects in a proper healthy condition and also in a sound financial position how can the State expect its subjects to pay their debts? Take for instance the case of a sickly man or a debtor who

could not raise money. Will he care for the interest of himself and his family or will he go in for payment of debts? That is the position now. Proper attention is not paid to the health of the subjects in all parts of the State. The financial difficulties of the people are ignored. This kind of attitude of the Government is regrettable.

Sir, everybody was anxious to see that something was announced by the Government towards the relief of the economic distress, some sort of relief measures. But to our disappointment we find absolutely nothing. On the contrary the budget shows that the Government are determined to realise the last pie because they have to meet a very high expenditure. The preparation of the budget, I beg to submit, is on the basis that a particular amount has to be spent. First the amount to be spent is budgeted and then the means of meeting it are created. That ought not to be the case. Sir, we have to find out first what the legitimate sources of our income are, and then we must adjust the expenses to our resources But here we see the expenses are first calculated, and then measures to exact that amount from the poor rate-payers are framed. That is a very deplorable state of affairs. The Government should first of all ascertain the revenue that they can reasonably hope to get during the year and then the expenditure side of the budget should be drafted. If such a policy had been adopted, much of the criticism could have been avoided.

PRESIDENT: You have exceeded your time, Mr. Narayana Aiyar.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, while all over the world, expert financiers find it difficult, on account of the present world depression, to balance the State Budgets, our Financial Secretary has every reason to congratulate himself on his brilliant success in presenting a surplus budget before the House. But, we, the representatives of the tax-payers on this side of the House, cannot conscientiously congratulate the Financial Secretary. A surplus budget shows that more revenue is collected from the people than is actually needed for running the Government. It also shows another important fact, namely, that the collection work has been carried on by the various departments most severely and effectively and to the great heart-burning of the people at large.

The last few years have been years of continuous economic depression, and the year that has just now closed has been a famine year. Owing to the fall in the price of paddy, copra, coir, pepper and dry ginger, etc., there has been growing poverty among the people. Unfortunately, this growing poverty finds no official recognition. It is strange, Sir, that, while the speech of the Cochin Financial Secretary contains a note of sadness due to depression, our Financial Secretary has no word to tell us about depression.

When all over the world, owing to the wide economic depression, retrenchment is effected in all directions with a severe hand, in Travancore, much to our surprise and greately to our regret, what we

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find is a top-heavy administration much costly for our revenues. When all other Governments around us make substantial cuts in the salaries of their officers our Government have not only been increasing such salaries but creating new appointments. One peculiar feature of Travancore administration is the creation of new offices for providing men who find favour with Government for some reason or other, and in very many cases such offices are filled with superannuated people. It would appear that some of these superannuated people have of late become indispensable beings in the eyes of Governments. In the budget for 1109 we find that provision is made for the creation of a number of posts mostly for retired, superannuated people, *viz.*, the Settlement Officer, the Game Preservation Officer, and the Assistant Director in the Public Health Department. This policy of robbing Peter and paying Paul is a policy against which, Sir, this House has to enter its respectful protest.

While economic depression is staring us at every stage, it is really astounding to hear from the Financial Secretary, assurances of advancing prosperity. When thousands of our people go about without even a morsel of food to eat, without proper clothing, and when their properties are being attached and sold for arrears of revenue, it is really heart-rending to see our officers, who draw high and fat salaries confortably driving in Dodge, Erskine, and Essex motor cars.

The growth of revenue under abkari and stamps is mentioned as indicating increasing prosperity, The growth of abkari revenue, to the extent to which it is secured by increased consumption, only shows that there is increased drunkenness in the country. This means increased misery and is thus the very reverse of an indication of increasing prosperity. Further abkari revenue is an immoral revenue and no pie of it should be allowed to be mixed up with the State revenues. The increased receipt of revenue under court fee stamps only means an increase in litigation which undoubtedly shows that the people are quarrelling more and it is no proof of their growing richness.

Well, Sir, Travancore is rightly called the land of charity. Although the people have very little to keep the wolf from the door, yet they would be found willing to surrender their everything for replenishing the State coffers. The bulk of the revenue from drink comes from the poor classes. Under Stamps, Registration, Forest, and Customs they pay more than their share. The salt tax also presses with undue severity on them. In fact the only burden from which they are altogether free is the income-tax and the proceeds under this item are comparatively small. Taking the whole scheme of taxation, we find that the share of the burden of the poor is relatively much heavier than that of the middle and upper classes. Now all these burdens break the back of the peasantry. I would, therefore, urge for a general reduction in the salaries of officers so as to make it possible for Government to reduce the existing rates of taxation.

Every year the Financial Secretary has been able to present a surplus budget. When a surplus is realised, it is clear, as I said a little while ago, that the Financial authorities have taken from the tax-payers more money than was actually required. Let this excess go back, Sir, to the people in the form of expenditure on improved sanitation. I think this is an eminently just plea, a plea whose force should be recognised in the best interests of the people.

It will not do for the Government to say that sanitation is the concern of municipalities and that it is for them to find the money required to improve it. You know, Sir, the finances of most of the municipalities are disorganised and poor and that it is with difficulty that they are able to perform their most elementary duties. They are, under the present state of their financial position, unable to grapple with any problem of improved sanitation without the substantial assistance from Government. Government can come to their rescue in two ways. They can either vote a large permanent annual grant or place their annual surpluses at the disposal of the municipalities in order that they might use them for carrying out projects of sanitary improvement. I would also, in this connection, suggest another point for the earnest and anxious consideration of Government, namely, whether it is not possible for them to surrender to the municipalities the land revenue accruing from lands situated in municipal limits. This, I think, would relieve the municipalities to a considerable extent from their financial embarrassments.

It is a matter of consolation, Sir, that 25 per cent. remission was granted with regard to post settlement ayacut lands in Tovala and Agastisvaram and that coercive proceedings were suspended in some localities in Kuttanad. But the state of the agricultural industry of the country and the unprecedented failure of crops in many other places due to the much devastating floods of 1108 do require the extension of the concession to those places also. It has also to be noted with regret that process fees, fines and forfeitures brought in Rs. 98,000 in 1107 and an estimate of Rs. 75,000 has been made for 1109, so that it is clear that there is no idea on the part of Government to relax the usual coercive measures even in view of the prevailing economic depression.

The proposed resettlement would be *ultra vires*. The tax fixed at the last Settlement was made permanent for a period of 30 years. Section 31 of the Proclamation dated 14-7-1061 is to this effect: "In short no interference of any kind will be permitted with the new Settlement, when it is completed, for the next 30 years". The last Settlement was completed only in 1911. How could a resettlement be commenced before 1941. A resettlement in the near future is not at all desirable from the point of view either of Government or of the ryots. The Government can rest content with its surplus budgets and huge cash balances. While there is a plethora of money in the State coffers, why should a re-settlement or re-survey be commenced to augment the burdens and grievances of the agricultural population. We rightly apprehend that the settlement operations will open the flood gates

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of litigation, and let loose the blood hounds of the Settlement Department. The horrors perpetrated by many of them at the last Settlement have not been completely effaced from the memories of the poor ryots. At any rate the matter does not appear to be so very urgent as to require the appointment of a Special Officer and staff for the mere purpose of drawing up a memorandum. The preparation of a memorandum or the inauguration of a policy for resettlement does not appear to be work of such a peculiar nature as cannot be entrusted to the Land Revenue Commissioner.

Travancore is notoriously and culpably guilty in spending fabulous sums for getting down specially trained experts. How many are in the civil list, Sir? Soon after such persons return from their studies they are practically shelved to some corner of a department where they rot and where they are ever denied the opportunity of proving themselves useful to the country. Their retention in the civil list is nothing but an ornament. Take for instance the present Sanitary Commissioner who possesses high degrees and diplomas both English and American. He possesses, I understand, the highest health qualifications in the whole of India and yet he was shelved for some time, Sir, in some corner of the Vilavankod taluk to prepare the vital statistics, a work which was once done by our Proverthicars; and after the amalgamation of the Sanitary Department with the Public Health Department which is proposed to be effected from this year, I understand that he is again to be shelved under an Assistant Director of Public Health, who is superannuated and who has absolutely no health qualifications.

It is also painful to note that the country has been continuously drained of crores of rupees for the past several years for the importation of tobacco from Jaffna, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly and also for snuff, cigars, cigarettes, beedies and other Indian manufactured tobacco. It is a pity that our Government do not take any steps to check this drain by the cultivation of tobacco in Travancore itself.

The increase of 1·75 lakhs of rupees during 1108 under import duty is said to be mainly due to the import of copra from Ceylon. The effect of this large scale importation upon the local producers has not at all been adverted to in the Financial Secretary's statement. At the same time it is admitted that there is a slight decrease in the exports of cocoanut, coir, cocoanut oil and dry ginger, &c. It is rather painful to observe that there has, however, been no attempt made to investigate the causes of the said decline. In the interest of local producers, the import duty on copra should be raised to prevent foreign competition and export duty on indigenous products such as cocoanut, coir, cocoannt oil, etc. should be reduced.

The creation of the office of the Game Warden is unnecessary, except it be, as I said before, to provide some individual whom Government want to favour. There is already the Game Protection Regulation and the Government have only to give effect to its provisions. The Conservator of Forests is not an over worked officer and, it may

suggest to all reasonable men that the preservation of games as a forest produce should be one of the legitimate duties of the Conservator of Forests.

The lapse of about 1·23 lakhs of rupees in 1107 provided for "Miscellaneous Public Works" does not bring credit to the Public Works Department, especially in view of the economic depression prevailing in the country. The amount, if expended, would have afforded considerable relief to the poor and it is one of the admitted methods of extending relief by Government in times of famine. The policy of allowing lapse of funds especially in the P. W. D. should not be encouraged.

Although our State has invested large sums in the Railway enterprise, and although several miles of railway run through this State, the material benefit that the State has derived is practically nothing. Every year the Financial Secretary has dinned into our ears that the working of the Railway has resulted only in loss. It is high time, Sir, that the Railway accounts are carefully audited by our Government. Another grievance is that the Government are not taking any interest to secure adequate representation in the Railway service for Travancoreans. Travancore is entitled to get adequate representation in that service proportionate to the financial commitments she has made in the Railway enterprise. This, to some extent, I think, will solve the unemployment problem in the State.

The classification of Kandukrishi lands as the personal property of His Highness the Maharaja may perhaps lead to very many complicated and serious constitutional and legal questions similar to those that arose for consideration in 38 T. L. R. 203. Such lands may be classified as the private property of His Highness the Maharaja, but it is a matter for earnest and serious consideration, whether they could be the personal property over which His Highness has absolute proprietory rights. Whether the Kandukrishi revenue, which was hitherto being mixed up with State revenues with the consent of the Rulers, could ,now be transferred in the manner proposed by the Financial Secretary is also a great constitutional and legal question which should also engage the earnest attention of the authorities.

The transfer of Agrasala, Mofussil Oottupuras, Othoottu and Japadakshina to the major head "Devaswoms" from "State Charities," does not appear to have been made on any sound principle. These items of expenditure have more of the character of charities than of religious observances. These items have practically no features distinguishing them from such items as "Dharma Kanji" or "Dharmapullu" which are still maintained under "State Charities". The provision of Rs. 98,000 for supplies, services and contingencies under Japadakshina and Rs. 1,500 for religious discourse and Rs. 20,000 for extraordinary expenditure, require explanation.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-35 and re-assembled at 2-13 P. M.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Sir, the Financial Secretary's budget is a fairly satisfactory one from my point of view although it is not sufficiently progressive in certain directions. I shall try to illustrate what I mean by making certain references. I propose first to deal with education. In the matter of education what we find is that Government have been paying particular attention and had appointed a committee which has sent up a report. We are however labouring under a disability because that report is not published. It has been received late by Government and perhaps the Government did not find time to pass its orders. We should have liked very much that the recommendations have been published so that we could have expressed our opinions also before the Government passed final orders on the recommendations of the committee. Going through the Financial Secretary's speech, I do not come across any provision which indicates that any departure is intended or that any considerable additional allotment is made for any new reforms to be carried out. Perhaps the Government may after passing final orders ask us for further supplementary grants. What I wish to impress upon this House is that, education being a very important matter and as we are already spending one-sixth of our total revenues on education, we should not grudge to pay some thing more to make the recommendations of the committee fruitful. I would suggest in this connection that a mild measure of compulsory education might be tried in selected areas. I do not know whether the committee makes that recommendation. Whether they do or not, that the measure is very necessary will be seen from the figures of illiterates in Travancore in every stratum of society. The Census Commissioner has given the figures of literates. I have by the method of elimination found out the figures of illiterates. Notwithstanding 116 years of State managed education supplemented by private enterprise we have still among Nairs 54·7 percentage of illiteracy. Among Ezhavas 72·7, among Vanians 80·7,—the list is rather long,—among Parayas 95·7, Pulayas 95·1, Pallan 97·6, and Vedan 99·1. As there is such a high percentage of illiteracy among all classes notwithstanding the long period of educational enterprise, Government should not hesitate to introduce a small measure of compulsory education, particularly because in the early part of this enterprise many of the classes known as backward and depressed had no facilities for education. They were denied admissions to schools, and if we merely throw open schools now, they may not have sufficient taste to go in for education voluntarily. Therefore a little involuntary experiment can be made in the direction of compelling them to go in for education and that is only fit and proper in the circumstances of the case. There is one other important reason to adopt a measure of compulsion. We are spending about 26 lakhs of rupees on elementary education or vernacular education in this land. Of these 26 lakhs of rupees, perhaps more than half or rather about half, is being wasted because our pupils who go in for education in the lowest class do not work up to the 5th class. According to the Census Commissioner the 5th class will be the proper standard up to which a person has to be educated so that he may not afterwards lapse into illiteracy. Now, among the boys that go in for

education more than 50 per cent. fall off before they reach the 5th class. That means, what we are spending on their education is being wasted. Of the 26 lakhs of rupees we are spending, I take it that about 12 lakhs are being wasted annually. Why should we not introduce a little measure of compulsion so that we may conserve the whole 26 lakhs of rupees that we are spending for the benefit of the people? That is one reason. There is yet another. We are now making political experiments in the shape of constitutional reforms. This is one reform that we are enjoying now and perhaps later on there may come another reform when we shall have a broader franchise. It may not be the tax-payer or educated man that may be called upon to vote. Perhaps all adults or persons paying a nominal tax may be getting the franchise. What will be the result if the reform comes to-day? Most of the people are illiterate even among the highest classes or communities known as progressive. They will not be fit to exercise the franchise. Perhaps it may be said that illiteracy does not matter and a man who knows to manage his own affairs will be competent to vote. Perhaps so. But if a man is literate there is great advantage and therefore I would plead for compulsory education for keeping pace with the growing political development and also to save the money that we are wasting in the shape of elementary education in the case of children who leave school and lapse into illiteracy. I concede that this is a costly experiment. And in these hard times, my friends will ask me "why do you propose a costly measure?" What I would answer is that the money can be easily raised by a small educational cess which the Retrenchment Committee itself recommended—a committee consisting of 4 responsible officers of the State and 3 non-officials—trusted gentlemen—who went into the question thoroughly and made very valuable suggestions. Government have recognised the suggestion as "very valuable" although they have not been carrying out all the suggestions as they were put forward, for instance, the suggestion for the cut with regard to the salaries of officers and certain other things. But this recommendation, the recommendation for the cess which they made, forms a direct source of income if given effect to and in another direction some saving could be effected by abolishing overlapping schools. That is also a recommendation made by the Retrenchment Committee and Government simply says that it is "under consideration." It is six months since the Retrenchment Committee made its final report and it was high time for an educational statistician to be asked to tour the country to make effective recommendations with regard to the schools that are superfluous as distinguished from those that are necessary. My suggestion in this particular is this. The whole of the State may be divided into educational units like *pakuthies* keeping in conformity with the revenue sub-divisions if possible, and to provide each *pakuthy* with one or more schools according to necessity. There must be at least one school in one *pakuthy*. There are now, according to the Report of the Education Department, 8 *pakuthies* in the whole of Travancore where there are no schools. That means we have already, speaking generally, the equipment necessary for a measure of

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compulsion. There are only 8 *pakuthies* without schools and that was so for a number of years and nothing was done to establish schools in these 8 *pakuthies*. There may be other *pakuthies* where there is a number of schools, some of them not necessary. They may be abolished and retrenchment effected in that direction.

I notice, Sir, that there is one thing in the Financial Secretary's statement which is a source of great gratification while considering this matter. He has provided one lakh of rupees for the construction of school buildings. Now this one lakh of rupees is a fair provision in these hard days. A large number of schools have collapsed during the recent monsoons and it is necessary to rebuild them so as to house the boys and girls safely. And, for that, my suggestion is that a programme of school construction extending over a number of years may be systematically adopted so that we may have decent school buildings not very palatial but containing sufficient accommodation for housing children. So much with regard to education.

Then in respect of depressed classes. The Protector of Depressed Classes is an appointment that we have only recently made, and he is to be given an establishment also. And what is his work? He is provided with Rs. 7,000 for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. I ask, Sir, is this sufficient to engage his attention for one whole year? Rs. 7,000 can be spent in this work in the course of one month and he will have simply to sit quiet eleven clear months. The expenditure of Rs. 7,000, if it is provided in general terms for amelioration as such, could have been spread throughout the year. But it is specifically provided for "acquiring land for housing the depressed." This will not take more than one month. My own impression is that if we want a department for the depressed we should be earnest about it. The whole expenditure earmarked for the depressed communities comes only to Rs. 11,000 and odd. Now these Rs. 11,000 will work out at 3 pies per head of the depressed population. In the sister State of Cochin they have a similar department. They spend one lakh of rupees. Compared with our eleven thousand rupees it is a very considerable sum for that State. And that divided per head of the population of the depressed, will work out at one rupee per head. Look at that one rupee provision in Cochin and our 3 pies provision. Ours is a pittance. That shows we are not earnest about it. The depressed man's condition deserves careful consideration. The depressed classes are generally living in slums. Their mortality is very high and improvement of their lot requires the careful consideration of Government. My complaint is that sufficient attention is not paid in that direction.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Sir, we owe our existence to a new dispensation; to a growing desire of His Highness the Maha Raja to associate the people more and more in the task of Government. It was open to the Government to reconsider the decisions of the Legislative Council when there was only a single

Chamber. Part of this revisionary power has now been shared with the Council of State. As a second Chamber and as a revising authority our function is clear enough.

Hitherto this long view was exercised by the Royal Family and it is owing to the foresight of the Royal House of Travancore and its long line of Kings that Travancore is where it is amongst the Indian States. Now, Sir, our function therefore is to exercise foresight. Our criticisms may therefore be taken with sufficient respect. I beg to add by saying that at the present day the foremost thing that engages the attention of a true son of the soil is the economic depression of the country. As some of my worthy friends have rightly pointed out, it is to be regretted that the whole speech of the Financial Secretary has not made utterance even of a syllable as regards this depression except probably in the matter of pointing out that the decrease in the revenue was due to the economic depression. Sir, the slump in Travancore is a slump in agricultural produce and if we examine the various items of expenditure we can more or less see that they are directed towards unsuspected ways of living. If we can recognise the relation between this economic depression and the emergence of new ways of life we cannot fail to realise the impossibility of reconstituting our financial system. Except probably in the matter of flood and famine, agricultural economics does not play the important role as hitherto, for it does not form the main stay of our income. If we go round the country we will see that the lot of the poor agriculturists is very very hard. His pepper does not sell, his paddy does not sell, his tapioca, his ginger, none of these articles can find a market anywhere outside the State. There was for some time a tall talk about the appointment of a Trade Agent in London. But nothing has come out of it although some provision was made in the last year's budget. I understand that the provision of a Trade Agent in this year's budget is not for the appointment of a Trade Agent anywhere outside British India. Some remedy has to be sought and the lot of the agriculturist has to be mended. This fact has to be viewed with sympathy. Year after year the indebtedness of the agriculturist is increasing. He is running headlong into debts. The Land Mortgage Bank was expected to give some sort of relief to these poor ryots. But as the rules now stand, to ask for a loan means to incur additional expenditure and to go without the loan. The rules of the Land Mortgage Bank ought therefore to be modified in order to give real relief to the poor ryots for whom the Bank is mainly intended. Those of us who have read the speech of the Financial Secretary year after year for the past few years cannot fail to recognise that the old items of revenue are silting up and new items are springing up. Similarly the old items of expenditure are shrinking and new items of expenditure are being made more and more prominent on new ways of life. This is certainly an index to show that it is not possible to adjust the income to our expenditure. Our revenues from Excise, Forest, Registration and other items are year after year falling down. Still it is a sad truth, Sir, that the most important item of revenue or the State at present is the revenue from Excise. It is an immoral

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source of income and it cannot be counted as stable. It is blood money that is wrung out of the veins of the people. Again Abkari and Opium under Excise form a large part of the revenue. The budget shows that there was as much as Rs. 25 lakhs under the head. It shows that drunkenness has risen to the extent of 5 times Rs. 25 lakhs. One of my friends of this Council asked a question if there was any possibility of finding out the amount of gallons consumed by the people from the rent that is derived by the Government. I have had expert advice on this matter and I was told that the amount consumed may be calculated as 5 times the rent derived by the State. If that is so it comes to a crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees. And no wonder people resort so much to drinking because it is often considered as a sure relief to those who are hard pressed.

Income from Forest also is going down. It is, as stated in the report, due to the dullness of the market for timber. If that is so, the tariff rate for timber must be reduced and timber must be made more and more available for the use of the people in the country.

I am glad to state in this connection that the Industries Department has shown some slight improvement this year and it is a sure sign in the right direction. Often have I heard criticisms from the floor of this House against the existing system of education in that it does not provide for any occupation, that it does not provide bread and butter to those who come out of the schools and Colleges. The trend of the criticism was that there was no industrial education provided in the schools. It must be understood that even if industrial schools are started or industries introduced in schools we are only creating unemployed children who have learned some sort of industry. Instead of introducing industrial education in schools, the first thing that ought to engage the attention of this House and the Government is to industrialise the country to provide work for our young men coming out of our Industrial Schools. If that is done it will find ample work for our educated unemployed. There are raw products which may be utilised for some sort of industry which will provide food to a large many of the people in the country.

One peculiarity in Travancore is its relation with British India. Often we are taxed not because of the needs of Travancore but because of the needs of the Government of British India. For years we had the unsuspected wind fall from the salt tax of the Government of India. Now the petrol tax is a case in point. The motor traffic industry is a very thriving industry which gives work to so many thousands of young men in this country. All articles connected with this industry are being heavily taxed by the Government of India. Still in spite of this heavy taxation, instead of throttling this industry, it has been able to pour hundreds of rupees into the lap of the British Government. Our Government also has been reaping a golden harvest. It is therefore absolutely necessary to encourage this industry. The

Government of British India has made some sort of restitution by starting a Road Development Fund. We too have followed suit and it is well enough. But I understand that in British India there is a move to abolish the vexatious tolls. Although resolutions were passed by the legislature here to stop the tolls altogether, they have not been given effect to.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും മിച്ചംകാണിക്കുന്നത് അനുമോദനീയമാണെങ്കിൽ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറി ഈ സഭയുടെ അനുമോദനത്തിന് അർഹൻതന്നെയാണ്. സൃഷ്ടിപരമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള യാതൊരു നയവും അതിൽ കാണുന്നില്ല. വേണ്ടതിൽ കൂടുതലായി ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കരം പിടിച്ചുപറിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു. രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനൊ ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനൊ ആവശ്യമുള്ള യാതൊരുസംഗതികൾക്കുംവേണ്ടി പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെ ഇപ്രകാരം പിടിച്ചുപറിക്കുന്ന പണത്തെ മിച്ചംവയ്ക്കുകയാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറുചെയ്യുന്നത്. കരംകൊടുത്ത് കൃഷിക്കാരൻെറ നട്ടെല്ല് ഒടിയുന്നു. രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ മുതലെടുപ്പ് രാജ്യക്ഷേമത്തിനാണൊ ഇന്നു ചിലവാക്കുന്നതെന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ധനാഗമമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു എന്തെങ്കിലും അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ? തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരാളിൻെറ ശരാശരിവരവ് രണ്ടണ മാത്രമാണ്. മിച്ചം വച്ച് ആണ്ടുതോറും ഇരിപ്പുമുതൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുവന്ന രാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാരുടെ കാലം കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ശരിയായി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി പണം ചിലവാക്കാതെ മിച്ചംവയ്ക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ ധനശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ ൪0 ശതമാനത്തോളം വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിലേക്കായി ചിലവാക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അതിലധികംഭാഗവും വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ തടിച്ച ശമ്പളത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. താഴ്ന്നതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശമ്പളം മതിയാകാതെ പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്നു. വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒന്നാംതരത്തിലുള്ള തടിച്ച മാസപ്പടിയുംവാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു സുഖമായി കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നു. ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ വരവിനെപ്പററി യാതൊരുകാര്യവും പറയാൻപാടില്ല. ഇന്ന സംഗതിക്ക് ഇത്രപണം ചിലവാക്കണമെന്ന് ഈ സഭക്കു പറയാൻ അവകാശവുമില്ല. ഭരണകൂടത്തിലെ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുന്ന ശമ്പളം കൂടുതൽ ആണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുവല്ലോ. ഈതരത്തിലുള്ള ശമ്പളത്തെ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം ചുരുക്കി ഭരണയന്ത്ര

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

ത്തെ ഓടിക്കാമൊ എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറ് ശ്രമിച്ചുനോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുക എന്നപദം ഈ സഭയുടെ എതിർവശത്തിരിക്കുന്ന സ്നേഹിതന്മാൎക്കു രുചിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നല്ല. അതിനെതിരായി കാൎയ്യക്ഷമത എന്നൊരു വിശ്രുതപദം അവൎക്കുണ്ട്. തത്വം നോക്കിയാൽ അതു ശ്രുതിമധുരമായിട്ടുതന്നെ തോന്നും. മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാനഭാഗം ഇങ്ങിനെ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനായി ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയാണോ എന്നു് പാശ്ചാത്ത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേയും പരിഷ്കൃതങ്ങളായ മററു നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേയും സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെ നോക്കി പഠിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇംഗ്ലണ്ട്, അമേരിക്ക, കാനഡ, ജപ്പാൻ മുതലായരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പും അവിടത്തെ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിയുടെയൊ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻേറയൊ ശമ്പളവും തമ്മിൽ താരതമ്മ്യപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ ഈ സംഗതി എളുപ്പത്തിൽ ഗ്രഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പൊതുവെ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥവൃന്ദത്തിൻെറസ്ഥിതി കുറച്ചുകൂടി നന്നാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ആവശ്യത്തിലധികമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെ നിൎത്തൽചെയ്യണം. കൃഷിക്കാർ ഋണഭാരംകൊണ്ടു് വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു് സീമാതീതമായി വിലക്കുറവു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്ന സന്ദൎഭത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തുന്നതിന്നു് ആലോചിക്കുന്നതു് തീരെ ഉചിതമായിട്ടില്ല. സെററിൽമെൻറ് മാന്വൽ എഴുതുന്നതിനായി ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ആഫീസരെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു ഇപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചതു ഇവിടത്തെ നിയമസഭയോടു ആലോചിച്ചിട്ടല്ല. പുതിയ സെററിൽമെൻറുപ്രകാരം മലബാറിൽ കരം കൂട്ടിയ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് പുതിയകരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിൎവാഹമില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല പഴയകരത്തിൽതന്നെ ഒരു നല്ല ശതമാനം കുറച്ചുകിട്ടണമെന്നു സർ സി. ശങ്കരൻനായരുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ യോഗംകൂടി നിശ്ചയങ്ങൾ പാസാക്കി ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഈ സന്ദൎഭത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ സെററിൽമെൻറ് നടത്തണമെന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതു ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഭൂപ്രകൃതിയും കൃഷിരീതികളും ഈ രണ്ടു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഒരുപോലെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു് അതിനാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കരം അൻപതുശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കുകയും സെററിൽമെൻറ് അടുത്തകാലത്തെങ്ങും നടത്താതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്കയും വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

രാജ്യത്തിലെ വിഭവങ്ങളുടെ വില നാൾക്കുനാൾ കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. മുൻകൊല്ലത്തേക്കാൾ ൧൧൦൯-ലെ കച്ചവടത്തിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനത്തോളം കുറവുകാണുന്നു. കമ്മോഡിററീസ് പ്രൈസ് ൩൦ ശതമാനം കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നുഎന്ന് കൽക്കത്താ ഇൻഡക്സ് നമ്പർ പറയുന്നു. മദ്രാസ്സിലെ എക്കണോമിക്ക് പ്രഫസർ സി. ജെ. താമസ്സ് അത് ൪൦ ശതമാനം കുറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇത് ഇവിടത്തെ എക്കണോമിക്ക്ഡെവലപ്പ്മെൻറ്കമ്മിററിയും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇപ്രകാരം കമ്മോഡിററീ പ്രൈസ് കുറയുമ്പോൾ ടാക്സബിൾ കപ്പാസിററി ഇനങ്ങളിൽ എത്രമാത്രം കുറയുമെന്നു ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കർഷകന്മാരായ ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടാണു നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അവർക്ക് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നുപറയുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ പള്ളിക്കൂടം തീർത്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുംപുറമെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ളസ്ഥലവും വിദ്യാലയത്തിനു് വേണ്ട ഉപകരണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിക്കണം. റോഡു വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ റോഡിനാവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപുറമെ റോഡുവെട്ടിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിക്കയുംവേണം. കൃഷിയുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു തോടുവേണമെന്നുപറയുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം പൊന്നുംവിലകൂടാതെ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കണം. ഈ നയമാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും തുടൎന്നുവരുന്നതെങ്കിൽ എന്തിനാണ് ഈ നികുതിപിരിച്ച് മിച്ചംവയ്ക്കുന്നതു എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഇന്നു കിട്ടിവരുന്ന നികുതിയിൽ ഭൂരിഭാഗവും കൃഷിക്കാരിൽനിന്നുമാണ് കിട്ടുന്നതു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഓൎക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കടലോരങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു ദേവസ്വങ്ങളെപ്പററിയാണ് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു. മുമ്പിലത്തെ പ്രോക്ലമേഷൻ അനുസരിച്ച് സഞ്ചായം ഉൾപ്പെടെ ൪൦ ശതമാനം ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂ ദേവസ്വത്തിലേക്ക് കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അന്നേദിവസംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രസ്കമ്യൂണിക്കിൽ ൧൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ ദേവസ്വത്തിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു. ഈ പ്രസ്കമ്യൂണിക്ക് പ്രോക്ലമേഷനെ വ്യാഖ്യാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. അതിനാൽ ആ തുക സെററിൽമെൻറിനുശേഷവും കുറക്കാൻപാടില്ല എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഇവിടത്തെ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ൧൭ വർഷക്കാലമായി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. തൊഴിൽഇല്ലായ്മക്ക്

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Piaill.]

പരിഹാരംവരുത്തേണ്ടതിനു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനാണു് കൂടുതൽ ചുമതലയുള്ളതു്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അനവധി വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുണ്ടു്. പൊതുമുതലിൻെറ ഒരു ഓഹരി ശമ്പളമായി പററുന്ന ഇവർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഐശ്വൎയ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ വ്യവസായം ഇന്നും ശൈശവാവസ്ഥയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു. മാതൃകാരീതിയിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ നടത്തി അവ ജനങ്ങളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു് ഇന്നു തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത അനവധി ആളുകൾക്കു് തൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണു്. മൈസൂരിൽ ഭദ്രാവതിഅയൺവർക്ക്സിൽ ഇരിമ്പുവ്യവസായവും കോഴിക്കോട്ടു് സോപ്പുവ്യവസായവും നടത്തിവരുന്നു. ഇതു രണ്ടും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നുമാണു് നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് കള്ളുവ്യവസായം ഒഴിച്ചു പറയത്തക്ക മററു വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ഇല്ല. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു വ്യവസായം നടത്തണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനു പണമില്ലെന്നുപറയും. ഇവിടെ പലവിധത്തിലുമുള്ള അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായി ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു പല വ്യവസായപദ്ധതികളും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും തുടങ്ങുന്നതിനു് വേണ്ടുവോളം സൌകൎയ്യമുണ്ടു്. അതിനു ഗവൺമെൻറു് മുന്നിട്ടുനിന്നു ജനങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ രാജ്യം വ്യവസായവിഷയത്തിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നതാണു്. തീപ്പെട്ടി, സോപ്പു മുതലായ സാമാനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. റബ്ബർകൊണ്ടു പല സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. കടലാസു് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടുവോളം പൾപ്പു് ഇവിടത്തെ ഫാറസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാണു്. ഗവൺമെൻറുഓഫ് ഇൻഡ്യാ സെക്യൂറിററിയിൽ തുച്ഛമായ പലിശക്കു് നിക്ഷേപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം കൃഷി, വ്യവസായം എന്നീസംഗതികൾക്കു് വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതു ബുദ്ധിപൂൎവ്വകവും ലാഭകരവുമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഉത്സാഹം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു് വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെവരുത്തി അവരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാൎക്കു ഓരോ പ്രത്യേക തൊഴിലിലും അഭിരുചി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി മുൻകാലത്തു് കച്ചവടക്കാരെ വരുത്തി തുറമുഖങ്ങളിൽ താമസിപ്പിക്കുക, നെയ്ത്തുകാരെവരുത്തി നെയ്ത്തുപഠിപ്പിക്കുക മുതലായി പലതും ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നു.

ഫാറസ്റ്റ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് വാർഡൻ ആഫ് ഗെയിംസ് എന്നുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് തീരെ അനാവശ്യമാണ്. ൧൦ കൊല്ലത്തിനുമുമ്പ് P. W. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുകയുടെ ശതമാനം അനുസരിച്ചാണ് അതിനേക്കാൾ വളരെ വരവു വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തും P. W. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു് പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങളുടെകാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് മൌനം അവലംബിക്കുന്നതു് തീരെ നല്ലതല്ല. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു കൃഷിക്കു സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നല്ല തുക ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

എക്സൈസിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പലസ്നേഹിതന്മാരും സംസാരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. എക്സൈസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കസ്റ്റംസ്, ഉപ്പ്, പുകയില അബ്കാരി എന്നീനാലു് ഇനങ്ങളെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവയിൽ അബ്കാരിയെപ്പററി മാത്രമെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കസ്റ്റംസ് മുതലായമററുതുറകൾ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ബാങ്കിംഗ്എൻക്വയറിക്കമ്മിററി, എക്കണാമിക്കു ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററി, ആലപ്പുഴയുള്ള ചേമ്പർ അഫ്കാമേർസ് എന്നീസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എക്സൈസും കസ്റ്റംസുംകൂടിയൊരുമിച്ചു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ലോകത്തിൽ വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തും ഉണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. എക്സൈസ്കമ്മീഷണരോടുള്ള വ്യക്തിപരമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും വിദ്വേഷംകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ സംഗതികൾ പറയുന്നതെന്നു് തെററിദ്ധരിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രണ്ടു തുറകളേയും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകമായി തിരിച്ചു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കമ്മീഷണരുടെ കീഴിലൊ വേറെ ഏതെങ്കിലും കമ്മീഷണരുടെ കീഴിലൊ വയ്ക്കുന്നതു് കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ ട്രേഡുസ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് വളരെ മോശമായിട്ടാണ് തയ്യാറാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഏററവും താഴ്ന്നതരത്തിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരാണ് അതു് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനെപ്പററി ബാങ്കിംഗ്എൻക്വയറി കമ്മിററിയും എക്കണാമിക്ക് ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറിക്കമ്മിററിയും റൌണ്ടുടേബിൾകാൺഫറൻസിനാൽ നിയുക്തമായ ഡേവിഡ്സൺ കമ്മിററിയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

[Mr. A. N. Visavanatha Pillai.]

ഇനി കസ്റ്റംസ് റെഗുലേഷനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളത്. റെഗുലേഷനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള റൂൾസ് ഇല്ല. ൧൦൯൬-ൽ അനവധി പണം ചിലവു ചെയ്തു ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരെ കൊച്ചി, പാണ്ടിച്ചേരി, മദ്രാസ് മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അയക്കയും അദ്ദേഹം കുറെ റൂൾസ് എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ ൧൨ കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും അതിനെപ്പററി ഇതുവരെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ൧൦൯൬-ൽ എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കിയറൂൾസ് അന്നത്തേക്കു അനുയോജ്യമായിരുന്നിരിക്കാമെങ്കിലും ഇന്നത്തെകാലസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു യോജിച്ചതാണൊ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ എനിക്കു സംശയമുണ്ട്.

കയററുമതിചരക്കിനു ഇവിടെയുള്ളതുപോലെ തീരുവ മറെറാരുസ്ഥലത്തും കാണുന്നില്ല. നെൽകൃഷികൊണ്ട് ൪൦ ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഹാരം കിട്ടിവരുന്നു. ബാക്കിയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആഹാരവും മററാവശ്യങ്ങളും നടത്തേണ്ടതു് പ്രധാനമായിതെങ്ങു കൊണ്ടാണ്, തെങ്ങിനു വൃക്ഷക്കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൂടാതെ തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ഓരോസാധനങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം നികുതി ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നു തേങ്ങ, കൊപ്രാ, എണ്ണ, പുണ്ണാക്കു, തൊണ്ടു, ചകിരി, കയർഎന്നീസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രത്യേകം തീരുവ ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരുവൃക്ഷത്തിൽ നിന്നും കരം ഈടാക്കിയതിനു ശേഷം അതിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകം തീരുവ വാങ്ങുന്നതു് ഇരട്ടിനികുതിയാണ്. ഇതേററവും ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. ഒരു കുടിൽ വ്യവസായമായ കയററിന് തീരുവചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. തന്നിമിത്തം ആ വ്യവസായം പാടെ നശിച്ചു. നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു വ്യവസായങ്ങളെപ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, ഉള്ളവയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ഇപ്രകാരം തടയുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ തീരുവ കയററിനു വയ്ക്കേണ്ടആവശ്യമില്ലായിരുന്നു.

സിലോൺകാർ അവരുടെ കൊപ്രാക്കും വെളിച്ചെണ്ണക്കും പ്രചാരമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ഇൻഡ്യയിൽവന്നു പല പ്രകാരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രചരണവേലകളും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. സിലോണിലെ ട്രിയിഡുമെമ്പർ പെരിയസുന്ദരം ഇൻഡ്യയിൽവന്നു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനേയും ജനപ്രമാണികളേയും കണ്ടു സിലോൺ കൊപ്രാക്കും വെളിച്ചെണ്ണക്കും മററു സാധനങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രിഫറൻസ് കൊടുക്കണം എന്നും പകരമായി ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ കാട്ടൺഗുഡ്സിനു സിലോ

ണിൽ പ്രിഫറൻസു കൊടുത്തുകൊള്ളാം എന്നും മററും പറഞ്ഞു അവരെ സ്വാധീനപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നു. നാം ഇവിടെ കണ്ണടച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭമല്ല ഇതു്. നമ്മുടെ കയററുമതിയിൽ ൮൦ ശതമാനവും ചിലവാകുന്നതു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലാണു്. അതിനാൽ നമുക്കു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യൻമാർക്കററു് ഉപേക്ഷിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സമർത്ഥനായ ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനേയോ മററേതെങ്കിലും ഒരാളേയോ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു് പ്രത്യേകം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടു് ചെയ്തു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽ പോയി നമ്മുടെ സാധനങ്ങൾ ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനു് നാമും നല്ലവണ്ണം പരിശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Sir, I am sorry I am obliged to tread the path that has been followed in reviewing the position of Government and in considering matters already discussed in the Assembly.

In reviewing the budget for the coming year, I wish to congratulate the Financial Secretary in having produced a well balanced budget, a budget disclosing the strong financial position of the Government. But I think nobody will go away with the idea that the budget represents the true financial index of the people of the country. It does not at all reveal the correct financial position of the people. The budget, as far as I can see, takes it for granted that the present depression is an old story not worthy of serious notice. There is one painful fact connected with this growing financial depression; that is, the large number of sales of private land for arrears of land revenue. This is not a matter which the ryots can look at with any peace of mind. The cry, therefore, has naturally been, on every lip, to reduce a substantial percentage of land tax. I cannot say that Government have been unsympathetic to the ryots. But the concessions that have been so far granted to the ryots do not go far enough to be of substantial help to them. To take one instance, the Kandukrishi ryots have been paying a very vexatious tax for many years. They have been agitating for an alteration, for a change, of payment in kind into payment in money. But, the concession kindly granted to the ryots in this direction has turned out to be only like pouring oil over troubled waters. At the time of commutation the rate was fixed in accordance with the market rate; but, those who could not pay in time were made to pay double the tax in addition to the ordinary penalties. At present, this excessive penalty is hanging like the sword of Damocles over the heads of the Kandukrishi ryots who, at present, form over three thousand families in the State.

It is true that Government have made provision for advancing money to agriculturists. Unfortunately, most of the ryots are not in a position to avail themselves of these loans. Their lands are already encumbered, encumbered to the hilt, to the money lenders or to the Government. And every time they bring out the products of their hard labour to the markets for sale, they find that the prices have gone down further. In

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these circumstances they are not able to repay the loans they have already borrowed; they find it extremely difficult even to pay interest. The indebtedness of the ryots in Travancore is becoming more and more serious so that I fear that in the near future many square miles of lands will fall into the hands of Government. Government have the prospect of becoming landed proprietors sooner or later. The people in the country are so poor that even in public auction sales for arrears of revenue, there are no bidders and Government are compelled, in many instances, to take the lands for themselves. There are some kinds of lands, like *kayal* lands and Kandukrishi lands which do not yield sufficiently to enable the ryots to pay the full dues to Government. At least in the case of such lands, the burden on the agriculturists should be lightened as much as possible.

My friend Mr. Narayana Menon suggested that it was possible to get crude oil, which is necessary for pumping out water from punja lands in Kuttanad, at a much cheaper rate than the rate at which they now get it and that the Cochin Government are procuring crude oil at thirty rupees per ton. Ordinarily the ryot has to pay about Rs. 80 per ton. I do not know if the information given by Mr. Narayana Menon is quite correct or not. But I am also reliably informed that it is possible to get crude oil at forty or fifty rupees per ton. If Government can do anything in the matter, that will be one method of lightening the burden of the ryots.

In this connection I wish to congratulate Government on the Hydro-Electric Scheme of Pallivasal which, we hope, will be of great benefit to the agricultural and industrial undertakings in the country. It will also relieve unemployment to a very great extent.

A large part of our revenue is consumed by the Public Works and the Education Departments. For the year 1109 the Education Department is expected to consume about forty seven and a half lakhs of rupees, that is to say about a lakh and a half more than in 1108. It is distressing to find that the present system of education is creating more and more educated unemployed and it is high time that we divert our attention to industrial and technical education.

The Public Works Department, including the electric scheme for Pallivasal, is to consume about forty nine lakhs of rupees in the year 1109. I hope that Government will formulate a programme of work calculated to employ more and more Travancore labour.

In regard to the Medical Department, I see the proposal for the co-ordination or combination of the Public Health, Sanitary and Medical Departments. These departments are all calculated to benefit the health of the people; and the proposal to put all of them under one Darbar Physician, so that all the three departments can co-ordinate their work, is, I think, likely to be of greater benefit to the people than mere individual effort.

I have already pointed out that the budget has not touched the depression prevailing in the country. Added to this we had unusual

floods this year. Sir, the floods have been the enemy of the people of Kuttanad for the last nine years. In varying degrees of devastation and ruin, the people of Kuttanad have had to find themselves in the floods of these nine years. No relief work has been arranged this year for the floods in central Travancore. It is usual for the people in central Travancore to loose their Kanni crop every year on account of the floods. Government have not so far come to the rescue of these ryots of central Travancore And this year we had visitations of floods three or four times, and every time the floods remaining longer than usual. I would appeal to Government to appoint an expert to enquire into the causes of this flood and to suggest remedial measures so that a large section of the people of Travancore may be relieved from distress. I may mention, in this connection, that the Public Works Department which has constructed roads in central Travancore with feverish haste has contributed not a little to the increase in floods in this part of the country. In the Karuvatta-Thottapalli road, for instance, the P. W. D. has not constructed sufficient number of bridges, culverts and water-ways, so that during the monsoon the whole region round there gets converted into a lake. There is no outlet for the water. The people of Kuttanad have been agitating for the deepening of the water-ways there and for the opening of new canals. Government started work in one or two canals and left them unfinished.

It is highly necessary also that Government should start work on some of these canals and complete them. This will be a flood relief work to these distressed people. It is also necessary that Government should give remission of tax to people whose crops have been destroyed on account of floods and grant them special loans to enable them to raise fresh crops.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Sir, I wish to make a few observations in connection with the general discussion of the budget. Sir, in doing so, I can assure you that I will not be boring the House by repeating what has already been said by my previous speakers. The first point that I wish to bring to the notice of the House is that according to the budget, the Financial Secretary is expecting a very big revenue under the head Customs. Of course, he is expecting something like Rs. 43,20,000. I am not in a position to say for how long he can expect it, because customs revenue, if our Government is to enter into the federation that has been proposed, will be included in federal revenues, and likewise the revenue on salt will also be considered as a federal revenue. As such, our State, if it is to enter the federation, I am afraid, may not have any opportunity to utilise the revenue on salt and customs etc., for the general expenditure that has to be incurred in connection with the administration of the State. The second point that I have to bring to the notice of the House is the cause of the depressed classes, not exactly the depressed classes, but the cause of the landless people in the State. According to the statement made by the Land Revenue Commissioner in the

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last Sri Mulam Assembly I am led to think that there are only 12 lakhs of land-owners in the State. That is those who actually pay tax to the Government treasury number only 12 lakhs. The remaining 40 lakhs of people are there without any land and there is no provision made in the budget for the uplift or betterment of those classes of landless people

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does not the member know that these 12 lakhs of land-owners have got 12 lakhs of families also?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I am not concerned with that. I am only concerned with those who are entirely landless. I am not going into the details of the families of land-owners. Here for the land-holders, the Government have budgeted several lakhs of rupees by way of agricultural loans, industrial loans and so many other loans, over and above the very big amounts that are annually spent by way of salary to the officers. I say, Sir, that there are lots of landless people here, and they number forty lakhs and it is not an insignificant figure. It is no wonder that this House or the Financial Secretary has not yet taken the trouble to consider their position. Of course, we, the representatives of the people, are mainly returned by the land-owners. The landless people have no voice in the matter of sending any representative to the House. I wish, in this connection, to bring to the notice of Government that the landless people also should be given an opportunity to send in their representatives to the two representative bodies, namely the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council. If not, their cause will be left uncared for, both by the legislatures and by the representatives of the Government as well. Sir, in saying this, I do not mention any particular community. There are landless people among the so called high caste people and among the depressed classes. But when I speak of landless communities, I can more or less be sure that it is only among the depressed classes that there is the greater number of landless people. Of course they are considered to be untouchables and they are not allowed to approach many people and they are not at all looked after by the Government. I am not forgetful of the fact that the present Government has been very kind to appoint a Protecter of the Depressed Classes, even though he has not been empowered to do anything substantial for the betterment of the depressed classes. The depressed classes here in Travancore are described in a speech by Sir Manubhai Mehta, the present Prime Minister of Bikaner, in a meeting held in Caxton Hall in Westminister, London, under the auspices of the East India Association on Friday, November 4th, 1932. This meeting was inaugurated by the East India Association and a paper was read by Mr. Coatman on 'Reforms in India and the Depressed Classes.' At that meeting Sir Manubhai Mehta, who has taken a very great interest in the cause of the depressed classes, has said thus:

"You will all be interested to learn that Dr. Ambedkar, who really deserves credit for his yeoman service to his countrymen and to the depressed classes, was sent by Baroda for education abroad. I take a little pride because I selected him myself. I was Minister of Baroda at the time, and I sent Dr. Ambedkar to America"

In the course of the speech he makes mention of Travancore :

"These classes (referring to the depressed classes) are conscious of their own inferiority. In Madras, of course, it is the greatest evil. In Travancore they cannot come with assurance to the public road. If they come they have to cry out, 'I am coming,' in order to warn any Brahmin so that their shadow should not fall upon him. They have to carry certain vessels, as spittoons tied to their breast, so that they may not pollute the high road. All these indignities the high-caste Hindus ought to be ashamed of, but up to now we have never cared for the untouchables."

This is the idea that a high-caste Hindu who is also an Indian entertains about the depressed classes of Travancore. Then, so far as the opinion of a Missionary is concerned, that is, a Missionary who has done a lot of service in the cause of the depressed classes both in India and outside, what he says is this. He is none other than Commissioner Arthur Blowers.

"I have been a Salvation Army officer (he also made a speech in the very same meeting) for forty-six years, nearly forty of which I spent in India and have therefore some little knowledge of the people. I have lived in Northern India and know something of the depressed classes in the United Provinces and the Punjab, also in western India, i. e., the Deccan and in Gujerat. In the Madras Presidency I have been very closely associated with them and spent many years in north and south Travancore."

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know from the member whether he is reading from these speeches to establish that there are depressed classes in Travancore?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Of course it is left to the member to decide. I am simply giving out an instance of how other people view the condition of the depressed classes in Travancore. I have referred to the speeches made by an Indian and an European about the condition of the depressed classes here. It is left for the House and the member to decide, for themselves, whether it is true.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is the member advocating the strengthening of a Publicity Bureau?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : No. Commissioner Blowers goes on to say like this:

"It is difficult for me to agree with Sir Manubhai Mehta that these people should not be referred to as depressed or even oppressed, for, as far as my observations go, I have seen a great deal of their suffering, which is the direct result of oppression, and very cruel oppression at that. Shall we then call them unprivileged, for certainly they have not the privileges that would seem to be the common right of humanity? I have known villages, especially in Travancore, low-caste villages, to be set on fire and burnt to the ground because of some feeling of ill-will towards the lower caste. I have seen men who have been thrashed to almost within an inch of their lives for apparently no reason whatever...............

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether the member?

MR. KOMILEZHATTHU SANKARAN : Please wait till I finish my sentence:

"and I have seen them handcuffed and dragged by the Police under false charges."

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI ; Does the member know personally any instance?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN ; I am afraid my friend was sleeping while I was talking.

Then Mr. Blowers goes on saying like this :

"I have never seen anybody treated worse than the Pulayas of Travancore by their fellow low-caste countrymen."

That is what a gentleman who has had thirty or forty years of service among the depressed classes says about the condition of the depressed classes in Travancore. It is simply to bring to the notice of the House and of the Government the impression that big politicians and social workers, like Sir Manubhai Mehta who had the good sense to send Dr. Ambedkar to America and other places, and Mr. Blowers have. I say it is a very shameful thing to have such a good number of people called the depressed class people here.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Temporary Secretary to Government in Political Matters*) May I know whether the member endorses their views ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : I am very glad that the Political Secretary was kind enough to ask me that question. He himself was present at one of the meetings held a month after in connection with that. Whether they actually entertained that idea or not the Political Secretary himself will be able to elucidate to the House.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether the member endorses those views ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : I am not here either to corroborate or to dissent from their opinion. That is the impression created outside. If that impression is wrong, it is the duty of Government to inform the public outside to wipe off that impression. But if it is correct, it is the duty of Government to see that it is redressed Of course, in this connection, I am not at all inclined to make any remark on or to speak anything ill of a particular community. But I simply wanted to make the House understand the impression about the depressed classes which gentlemen like Sir Munubhai Mehta and Commissioner Blowers entertain and how they were giving lectures outside about it in the presence of the representatives of the Round Table Conference. These representatives might have carried away with them the idea that the depressed classes in Travancore are worse than, I will not say what.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the date on which these speeches were delivered ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : I have referred to that at the very beginning. The meeting of the Association was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Friday, November 4, 1932.

Sir, this is the impression that the depressed classes here have created outside. It is a very shameful position. Especially when His Highness the Maha Raja, who has gone outside on a European tour, is asked such a question, I am sure, His Highness will be simply ashamed of that. I want the Government to seriously consider that point.

The next point I want to touch is Devaswom.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ബഡ്ജററിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പലരും വിമർശനം ചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെ ആവർത്തിച്ചു പറയണമെന്നു് ഞാൻവിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഓരോ തുറകളേയുംപററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമയം പോരാതെ വരുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ചുരുക്കമായി ചില സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പറയാം. ഇവിടെ പലരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ പ്രധാനസംഗതി സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമാണ്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു് ഏതെങ്കിലുംമെംബർ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് സാധാരണമട്ടിൽ ഉള്ളതല്ല. ലോകംഒട്ടുക്കു് പൊതുവേയും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പ്രത്യേകമായും ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതു് ലോകം മുഴുവൻ ബാധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാകയാൽ പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു പ്രയാസമാണെങ്കിലും പലരും പലതരത്തിലുള്ള പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. നമ്മുടെ സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു് വിദേശങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണ് പ്രഥമമായി നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു് ചില പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ അതിൻെറ ആരംഭകാലത്തു് അന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അടുക്കൽ ഞാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതു് സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് അന്നു് അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടായിരുന്നതു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് വരവിൽ കുറവുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനമാണ് കാരണമെന്നു ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറും സമ്മതിച്ചു് പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു എന്തുമാത്രം കഷ്ടതകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നോ അതിനു് ഏതെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നോ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ബഡ്ജററുകൊണ്ടു് കാണുന്നില്ല. തുടരെ മൂന്നുനാലുകൊല്ലത്തെ കരംപിരിവിൻെറ കണക്കു് എടുക്കണം. അതുപോലെ കരം കൊടുക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വസ്തുക്കൾ വിററിട്ടുള്ളതിൻെറ കണക്കു്, സിവിൾക്കോർട്ടിൽ ഇൻസാൾവെൻസി പെററിഷൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ കണക്കു്, മൂന്നുനാലുകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു് എത്രമാത്രം വസ്തുക്കളെ വിററിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നുള്ളതിൻെറ കണക്കു എന്നീവിവരങ്ങൾ എടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം എത്രമാത്രംവിഷമമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. ഇതുപറയുമ്പോൾ ഒരു കഥ ഓർമ്മയിൽ വരുന്നു. മീനച്ചൽ ആററിൽക്കൂടെ ഒരു പിതാവും പുത്രനും ചരക്കുംകൊണ്ടു് പോയിരുന്നു. അവരുടെ സഞ്ചാരത്തിനു് ഒഴ-

[Mr. C. M. Joseph]

ക്ക് പ്രതികൂലം ആയിരുന്നു. ഇതുകണ്ടു് നാം ഏതുദിക്കിലേക്കു പോയാലും ഒഴുക്ക് നമുക്കനുകൂലമായും ആററുമണൽ പലഹാരമായും വെള്ളം മദ്യമായും ഈ കാണുന്ന പ്രദേശങ്ങളെല്ലാം നമുക്കു സ്വന്തമായും ഇരുന്നെങ്കിൽ എത്ര നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു് മകൻ പിതാവിനോടുപറഞ്ഞു. ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതായാൽ മകൻ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതി താമസിയാതെ വന്നുചേരുന്നതാണ്. ഇതു് നിസ്സാരമായ ഒരു കാര്യമല്ല. കാർഷികസാധനങ്ങൾക്ക് വില വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിക്കണം. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഭൂമിയുടെ ഗുണം കുറഞ്ഞുവരുന്നു. ഏതെങ്കിലും സാധനം കൃഷിചെയ്താൽ നാം ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള വിളവ് അതിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള നെല്ല് ബർമ്മാക്കാർ തരുന്നുണ്ടു്. കൊപ്രായും വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയും സിലോൺകാരും തരുന്നു. ആസ്ട്രേലിയാക്കാർ ഈയിടെ കുറെ നെല്ല് ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലേക്ക് അയച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു് ബർമ്മാക്കാർക്ക് വലിയ വേദനതോന്നിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇൻഡ്യയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അവർക്കു ഭയപ്പെടാനില്ല. ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൃഷി ഇവിടെ മതിയാക്കുകയാണ് നല്ലതു്. കൃഷി ചെയ്തു് ചെയ്തു് വസ്തുക്കൾ മുഴുവൻ പണയത്തിലായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഒന്നുകിൽ കൃഷിയെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കണം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾക്ക് വിലവർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറ് കഴിയുന്നത്ര സഹായം ചെയ്യണം.

ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു് ഒരു കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടു സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതു് എങ്ങിനെ വരുമെന്നു് അറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനായി വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നു് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഇരിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി നാട്ടിനെ വെറും പാപ്പരാക്കുന്നതിന് പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലേ എന്നു് ഞാൻ സംശയിക്കുന്നു. പഴയകാലത്തു് ശുദ്ധമായരീതിയിൽ ശരിയായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടത്തി പലരും യഥാർത്ഥപൌരന്മാരായി തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു് യഥാർത്ഥപൌരന്മാർ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനു പകരം വിപ്ലവബുദ്ധികളും അനുസരണയില്ലാത്തവരും സംസ്കാരമില്ലാത്തവരും സൃഷ്ടിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഡിപ്ലമാ, ഡിഗ്രി എന്നീസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ സമ്പാദിക്കുവാൻ മാത്രമായിരിക്കാം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മിററി ഈ സംഗതികളെപ്പററി നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഇനി വലിയഭാരം

ജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു ചുമപ്പിക്കാതെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യത്തക്ക ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവൺമെൻറ് കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതു ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരമായും തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംകൊണ്ടു് തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം ഉദ്യോഗസമ്പാദനത്തിനാകയാൽ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്കുണ്ടാകുകയും അതു് സമുദായവഴക്കിനു കാരണമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗവഴക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുള്ള ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ടാണ്. ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അന്തസ്സ് പാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന് ഇത്രവലിയശമ്പളം ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ എന്നു തോന്നിക്കുന്ന പല ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടു്. മുമ്പു് ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ ഏഴും എട്ടും മണിക്കൂർ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകനു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിൻെറ നാലിരട്ടിയൊ അഞ്ചിരട്ടിയൊ ഇന്നു് രണ്ടും മൂന്നും മണിക്കൂർമാത്രം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കനുസരിച്ചു പരിഷ്കരിക്കണം.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: കാളേജ് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെപ്പററിയാണൊ ഹൈസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപന്മാരെപ്പററിയാണൊ മെംബർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. C. M, JOSEPH: എല്ലാവരേയുംപററി പൊതുവെയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റ്രന്മാർക്ക് കടലാസു നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജോലി അല്ലാതെ വേറൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. അവർവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നശമ്പളത്തിനു തക്ക ജോലി അവർ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: മെമ്പർക്ക് സ്കൂൾസംഗതിയെപ്പററി വല്ല പരിചയവും ഉണ്ടോ?

Mr. C. M. JOSEPH: ഞാൻ നല്ലവണ്ണം പരിചയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ചെലവു കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവൺമെൻറു താമസിക്കാതെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. അതു് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്ക് മോട്ടാർവ്യവസായം ഒട്ടുവളരെ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. മോട്ടാർവ്യവസായംകൊണ്ടു് കുറെ ആളുകൾക്കു തൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ഈ മോട്ടാർവ്യവസായം വന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഇത്രമാത്രം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മോട്ടാറിൻെറ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്ക് ഇറക്കു

Mr. C. M. Joseph,]

മതിചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പെട്രോളിന്റെ കണക്ക് എടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ സംഗതി എളുപ്പത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണ്. പഴയകാലത്ത് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സക്ക്യൂട്ട്പോകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ സ്ഥലത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആ വിവരം മുൻകൂട്ടി അറിയുകയും അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളേയും സങ്കടങ്ങളേയും ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ അറിയിച്ച് പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരികയും ചെയ്തുവന്നിരുന്നു. ഇന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ മോട്ടാർവാഹനങ്ങളിൽ സക്ക്യൂട്ടുചെയ്യുന്നതുനിമിത്തം അവരുടെ വരവിനെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അറിയുന്നതിനൊ സങ്കടംപറയുന്നതിനൊ സാധിക്കാതെ വരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് എന്നെ ഒരു അപരിഷ്കൃതനാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞേക്കാമെങ്കിലും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ക്ഷാമത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതു മോട്ടാർവ്യവസായമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളോടുചേർത്ത് ഇപ്പോൾ കളിസ്ഥലങ്ങളാണ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഓരോസ്കൂളിനോടും കുറെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലം കൂടിചേർത്ത് അവിടെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെക്കൊണ്ടു ചെറുതരത്തിലുള്ള കൃഷികൾ ചെയ്യിച്ച് അവക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ സ്കൂൾവിട്ട് പുറത്തിറങ്ങുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അവക്ക് കൃഷിയിൽ അഭിരുചി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് കൃഷിയിൽ വൈമനസ്യമാണ് ഉള്ളത്. സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു വിലയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് കൃഷി അധഃപതിച്ചുപോയത് എന്നു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. കളിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുപോലെ കുറേശെ കൃഷിസ്ഥലവും ഉണ്ടാക്കി കൃഷിയിൽ അവരെ ഉത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.

ഭൂമി ഇല്ലാതേയും പാക്കാൻ സ്ഥലമില്ലാതേയും അനവധി ആളുകൾ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ ശങ്കരൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിലേക്ക് എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരം ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. പള്ളിവാസൽറോഡിനടുത്ത് മന്നാംകണ്ടം മുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായ ധാരാളം സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. അവയെ ലേലംചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഭൂമിഇല്ലാത്തവക്കു കുറേശെസ്ഥലം പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘകാളിനികളായി കൃഷിനടത്തുന്നതിന് അവിടെനിന്നും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : Sir, the budget for 1109 is indeed a balanced budget and we need not be under any anxiety on the score of deficit though we are passing through one of the darkest periods of economic depression. We may therefore congratulate the Financial

Secretary on the optimistic view that he has taken in presenting to us, a balanced budget. It evidently shows careful husbanding of the resources of the State and that expenditure sustained during the past year has been carefully controlled, as well as the intention of doing so during the coming year. None of the development departments has been starved. But a reconnaissance over the figures of the last decade, the figures that we have been getting for the last 10 years, shows that the revenue and expenditure have been ascending by leaps. Since 1097, some of our friends remarked that the expenditure has gone up by leaps and bounds and we now stand at the figures 230 and 229 lakhs respectively. We also reserve about 19 lakhs as capital expenditure to be spent on capital works. Such being the case the people outside who are not in the know of real conditions of this country think that the State is progressing. But the country has been struck by the present economic blizzard and the poverty and indebtedness of the agricultural classes has been now brought forward before this House by almost every member and I think I need not tire the patience of this House by detailing the harrowing tales of woe over again. It is now in an abnormal condition. Abnormal conditions have always been met by abnormal remedies. We have been hearing prayer for a reduction of 25 per cent. of land tax of the country. I am not unaware of the concession Government have already shown and of their responsibilities and commitments, but viewing the present condition of this country, I think some substantial relief has to be given to our agriculturists. I am emboldened to make this suggestion as I have been lately reading that in the State of Bhavanagar an experiment was attempted by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani. Indebtedness of the ryots there to the Darbar extended to the tune of 64 lakhs of rupees. Though the State has not one-third of our resources, as soon as the Maharaja ascended the Musnad, His Highness was pleased to remit the 64 lakhs of rupees, the whole amount that was due from the ryots as land revenue. Such a bold policy, I submit, has also to be followed in the present abnormal conditions obtaining in Travancore to tide over the present crisis. From the Banking Enquiry Committee's Report and from our daily knowledge we know that the rural indebtedness of the people is very great. The committee then fixed it at about 25 lakhs of rupees, and in the present conditions, I and all of us believe that it may be taken to be double that amount or 50 lakhs of rural indebtedness. This works to rupees 100 per head of the population. Is it not possible to find some remedy to save the masses, to save the rural population from this catastrophy? As I said abnormal conditions have to be faced boldly. Here again I would like to go back to that State under Sir Pattani where though rural indebtedness was not so great as this, they made bold to evolve a scheme. There was an Agricultural Relief Act and as a complement to that Act they evolved a scheme by which the debts were to be settled as between the money-lending classes and the agriculturists on certain equitable principles. A committee consisting of Government officers representing Government and members from the money lending classes

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

was formed. They were asked to try to settle the accounts on moderate basis of interest. As the indebtedness was so great it was found better for the bulk of the agriculturists and for the money lending classes to see that the principal and a modest interest are realised. The committee sat and on actual calculation it was found that the amount was reduced by two-thirds. An amount of three lakhs was reduced to one lakh, the Government guaranteeing the payment of the reduced amount in instalments. If such an experiment is made in this country I believe it will straight-away save the mass of the agriculturists from the tentacles of the usurers. Such a bold policy, I would submit, Sir, is worth attempting. I may not be heard if I say that in the different conditions of Travancore all at once, all the contractual obligations are to be set aside, but if that is not done now time will come soon when all the lands will be in one man's hand and that land will have no value. Our securities are getting valueless and our lands have no purchasers. Such being the case a bold attempt has to be made to keep the agriculturists on their lands and I press that before the House for consideration.

I may also bring to your notice, Sir, that of late, the perpetual preoccupation of the young Travancorean has been parochial, communal and State politics and on account of the wrong lead he obtained some misunderstanding about the State policy has been created in the minds of certain classes of persons. The mischief done by these roving politicians all over the country who exploit the simplicity of the masses has gone to work a great deal of mischief. Our recent legislation enhancing the powers of the legislature and its two Houses has also given an impetus to this sort of agitation. Certain communities, rightly or wrongly, believe that their share of representation in the legislature and in the centres and sources of power and influence has been seriously handicapped. They apprehend that those who secure this power will use it to the prejudice of their particular communities. Such being the case, I submit as urged before you by some of us at Kottayam that an attempt be made now to come to a generous understanding of their position and a committee be formed to examine their demands. The extension of franchise has been referred to by us then. That particularly may be considered and a small committee consisting of members nominated by Government may be appointed to examine the general question of extension of franchise and other allied matters, now that the storm and strife over this matter are subsiding.

I have to congratulate and thank Government on the Pallivasal Scheme. You remember, Sir, that soon after you took office as Dewan, in your tour to Kottayam in the Municipal address presented to you it has been pointed out that unless you tap the natural resources of the country stored in the perennial and primeval streams no industry or agriculture can be made paying both on account of the high rate

of interest obtaining here as well as on account of want of cheap power. Such being the case, if you start an industry without cheap power you will be nowhere in the competitive commercial world. But if the Pallivasal Scheme is completed it shall be a boon to north Travancore. We are thankful that in so short a period, the work has been begun. It requires very large capital. I may suggest that for such schemes requiring larger capital, Government may float a debenture rather than draw on the resources of the State and thus release the capital stored in the State Devaswoms, private deposits in the State and other banks. That will greatly give an impetus to the commercial activities in this country and also go to enhance the credit facilities of the country.

Local needs and the need for roads, dispensaries and canals, have been pressed in both the Houses of legislature. I think the maintenance of the existing roads itself will be a great drain upon our revenues and we may not be able to cope with the ever increasing demands. In other places we find that such local needs are not attended to by the Central Government but by local bodies such as Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards. It will be better if these needs are entrusted to the care of such local bodies here also. We passed a Panchayat Regulation so early as 1095 and the rules are also passed about 1103. These Panchayats may be organised soon and they may be asked to attend to the new needs of the locality and they may be helped by small grants. It would not be possible under the existing circumstances to finance these increasing needs. So, as stated by my friend, these Panchayats may be organised soon and public works may be placed in charge of a separate Engineer under the service of the State.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, I beg to offer some remarks on the observations made by the members relating to the Excise Department. The most important point and the point stressed by several of the members is the fall in the price of Travancore copra and other produce of the cocoanut tree consequent on the coming of Ceylon copra into India. It is true that there has been an unprecedented and phenomenal fall in the price of copra and cocoanut oil. It is also true that Ceylon copra and cocoanut oil are being imported into India in very large quantities. The tremendous increase in the import of these commodities from Ceylon into India may be seen from the following figures. Two years ago, that is during the year ending 1st July 1930, Ceylon exported into India 50 tons of copra. That is, two years ago, the import of Ceylon copra into India in one year was only 50 tons. But in the year which ended with the 1st July 1933 the import of copra had risen from 50 tons to 18,589 tons. Similarly the import of oil rose from 5,907 tons to 23,950 tons in the year 1932-1933. That shows the rapidity with which the Ceylon producer is capturing Indian markets. It cannot be gainsaid that the great fall in the price of copra and cocoanut oil in the Indian markets is directly connected with the great increase in import from Ceylon. The question for consideration is whether it is in the power of the Travancore Government to do

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

anything to restrict this and thereby keep up the price or whether we have omitted to do anything which we could have done to prevent this. In this connection what I would first bring to the notice of this House is that Travancore has no market of her own for her cocoanut produce. She is exporting every year large quantities of cocoanut, copra, cocoanut oil and other products. These products have to find markets in India outside Travancore. These markets are open not only to Travancore products but to products from outside including Ceylon. It is open to the Government of India to regulate the import to some extent. But they also cannot go beyond a certain limit. For instance it is not possible to prohibit altogether the import of copra and cocoanut produce into India by a very high tariff wall. They can go only up to reasonable limits. Whatever that may be, the price will depend upon the natural law of demand and supply. Whenever there is any demand for an article the price will depend upon its quantity available in the markets. That requires no further explanation. It is not possible for any Government to keep up the price of any commodity beyond a certain limit. So far as Travancore is concerned we are bound to adopt the British Indian rates of duty in the matter of imports. When the Government of India raises the duty we can also raise it to that extent. When they reduce we also will have to reduce it.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Conceding for the sake of argument that Travancore Government is in a position to prohibit the import of Ceylon copra into Travancore, may I know what would be the effect of the import of Ceylon copra into British India with reference to the imports available in British India?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It will be of no effect whatever because our price would depend—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If the member is basing his arguments on the broad question of demand and supply, my question is, if Ceylon copra is prohibited from Travancore and it is allowed a free flow into British India, what would be the effect on the price of Ceylon copra in British India?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The answer to that is contained in what I have already said. My argument is that restrictions in the import into Travancore will have no effect. Our prices are regulated by the prices obtaining in Cochin, Bombay, Karachi and other markets. If the prices in these markets fall, our prices also will automatically fall. So the restrictions if any which the Travancore Government can impose will have no effect on imports into British India.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സിലോണിലെ ട്രെയിഡ് മെമ്പർ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ പ്രചരണവേല നടത്തുന്നു എന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: അറിയാം.

PRESIDENT: Allow Mr. Madhavan to finish his speech.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: As I said in reply to Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, even if Travancore is free to restrict her imports she cannot keep up the price. Our products will have to be sent to markets outside Travancore and the prices which they will get will depend upon the prices prevailing in those markets. So, we cannot do anything to keep up the prices by imposing any prohibitive tariff, even if we are free to do that.

The other question is whether we have omitted to do anything by which we could keep up the prices. So far as that is concerned, as I have already said, it rests with the Government of India to raise the import duty. The Travancore Government have been addressing the Government of India from time to time urging the cause of the Travancore producer and how the interests of Travancore are intimately connected with the cocoanut industry. That is all what the Travancore Government can do in that matter.

The fear was expressed by some members that by giving some facilities to the Travancore mill-owner, grievous injury has been done to the Travancore producer. I shall now attempt to show that whatever concession the Government granted to the mill-owner could not have materially affected the price of copra and cocoanut oil. In this connection, I may point out that the coming of Ceylon copra into Travancore as distinct from British India does not affect the price at all. When Ceylon copra was coming into India early in the year 1108, the price of copra in Travancore markets was above Rs. 70 per candy. Ceylon copra ceased to come by the end of October 1932. Thereafter the price was steadily falling and it has now reached the level of between Rs. 48 to Rs. 50. That shows that the fall in the price of copra was steadily going on even when the Ceylon copra was not coming into Travancore. So, the coming of Ceylon copra cannot have very much to do with the prices in Travancore markets.

I shall now explain why that concession was granted to the mill-owner. It extends only to this. The cocoanut oil and punnac crushed out of Ceylon copra were permitted to be exported from Travancore without payment of any duty. Cocoanut oil and punnac crushed out of Travancore copra were on the other hand subject to an export duty. The oil and punnac crushed out of Ceylon copra were permitted to be exported free. Ceylon copra was imported into Travancore on the payment of a duty of Rs. 17-10 annas at that time. This concession was granted just to enable the Travancore mill-owner to make use of the Ceylon copra for working his mills. The Cochin mill-owners get Ceylon copra in Cochin for the very same price for which the Alleppey mill-owner gets it at Alleppey. According to the Customs Regulation as it now stands, the Travancore mill-owner has to pay an export duty of about Rs. 2-13-0 on the oil and punnac crushed out of one candy of Travancore copra. To export the oil and punnac crushed out of one candy of Ceylon copra, it will therefore cost the Travancore miller Rs. 2-As. 13 more than the Cochin miller. It is impossible for any

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Travancore mill-owner to compete in any outside market on these terms. It was to enable the Travancore mill-owner to make use of the Ceylon copra that these concessions were granted to him. It was granted purely as an experimental measure, till the end of 1108. That concession was not granted, for the first time last year. It had been granted once before in the year 1089. There was no demand, for the concession thereafter. The mill-owners took advantage of the low price of copra in Ceylon and prayed for the concession early last year. Government considered all the aspects of the question and then granted this concession as an experimental measure. It has now expired and the question is before the Government whether it should be extended any further. The feeling in the country as evinced by the speeches delivered both in this House as well as in the Legislative Assembly will receive due consideration. The feeling only shows how much the people of Travancore are interested in the cocoanut industry and how their prosperity will be affected by any great fall in the prices of these commodities. That feeling will receive due consideration before the Government grants any further concession.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to the statement made by the member that Ceylon copra was available at Cochin for the same price Travancore copra was available at Alleppey may I know what induced the Alleppey mill-owner to prefer Ceylon copra to that of Travancore copra?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There was no question of a preference. The Alleppey mill-owner could not keep his mill working with only the Travancore copra. He buys the Travancore copra as far as it is available.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള കൊപ്രകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ മില്ലുകൾക്ക മതിയാകുകയില്ല എന്നു് മെമ്പൎക്ക അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ? ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി മിൽഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ആവലാധിയെ മെമ്പർ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is the complaint of the mill-owners.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഇവിടത്തെ കൊപ്ര കൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടത്തെ മില്ലുകൾക്ക മതിയാകുകയില്ല എന്നു് മെമ്പൎക്ക അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I accept the complaints of the mill-owners to be true. There is no reason why they should put forward a false plea.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: കൊപ്രയായിട്ടുതന്നെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നിന്നും ഏറ്റുമതി ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലയൊ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The whole of our copra is not crushed in our mills. Part is exported for very high prices which our mill-owners can never afford to pay.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): How is it possible to distinguish the oil from the Ceylon Copra which is exempted from export duty and the oil extracted from the Travancore copra?

MR. C O. MADHAVAN: It is not possible.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how he was able to separate cocoanut oil crushed from the Ceylon copra and that from the Travancore copra?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There is no necessity for distinguishing the one from the other. When copra is imported into Travancore certificate is granted to the importer showing the quantity of copra imported. The oil and punnac yielded by one candy of copra have been ascertained. The mill-owner is therefore granted at his request a certificate for the free export of oil and punnac crushed out of the copra imported by him. It does not matter whether the oil and punnac crushed out of Ceylon copra itself are exported or whether an equal quantity crushed out of Travancore copra is exported.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the removal of the export duty concession increase the price of cocoanut in Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is very doubtful whether the refusal of the concession would tend to the rise of prices in Travancore.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെൻറ്, സിലോൺ ഗവൺമെൻറു ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള പ്രചരണവേല നടത്തേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: പ്രചരണവേല നടത്താൻ വല്ലവഴിയുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊള്ളാം.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കയറുമതിയിൽ ൮൦ ശതമാനവും ചിലവാകുന്നതു് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലല്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: കയറുമതി അധികവും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിലേക്കാണു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കാട്ടൺഗുഡ്സിനു സിലോൺകാർ പ്രിഫറൻസുകൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ സ്ഥിതിയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാരെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: മുറയ്ക്കു അറിയിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സിലോൺകൊപ്രയുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിത്തീരുവ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തി ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യാമായിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർമാത്രം വിചാരിച്ചാൽ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സിലോൺ കൊപ്രയ്ക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സൌജന്യം ൧൯൩൫ വരെയാണ്. ഇനിയും ആ സൌജന്യം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: ആ സംഗതി ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതേയുള്ളു.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഒരുതീൎച്ചപറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: രണ്ടുവശത്തുമുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു ഗവൺമെന്റ് ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഗൌനിക്കാതെ ഗവൺമെന്റു ഒന്നും ചെയ്കയില്ല.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അസംബ്ലിയിലേയും കൌൺസിലിലേയും വാദങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു കേട്ടിട്ടും അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ഖണ്ഡിതമായ ഒരു മറുപടി പറയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is a point in which orders are pending.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, a number of members stated that in my budget speech I have not made any reference to the economic depression and to the fall in the prices of commodities. I thought, as every other member of the House knew, that these two are world factors. Fall in prices is an international question. Travancore is only a very small State and it could not do anything to raise the level of prices of commodities. World's greatest financiers are engaged in solving this problem of universal economic depression. We have to wait till some satisfactory solution is found in other places.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Am I to understand from the member that there are no best brains in our country?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I am only saying that Travancore being a small State, could not do anything substantial by itself. We have to move with the rest of India and the world.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: മററുരാജ്യക്കാർ പ്രചരണവേല ചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ ഇവിടെ നിന്നും പ്രചരണ വേലചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രയോജനമൊന്നുമില്ലെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

PRESIDENT: The members must kindly stand up when they ask questions.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: മററുരാജ്യക്കാക്കുള്ളതുപോലെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു യാതൊരു സാമാനത്തിലും മോണാപ്പളി ഇല്ല. കൊപ്ര തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും സിലോണിലും മലബാറിലും മററുരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കൊപ്രാക്കു് മററുരാജ്യക്കാർക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതിനെക്കാറം കൂടുതൽ വില നമ്മുടെ കൊപ്രാക്കു കിട്ടാൻവഴിയില്ല. പ്രചരണവേല നടത്തിയാലും നമ്മുടെകൊപ്രാക്കു് കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതുകൊണ്ടു സിലോൺഗവണ്മെൻറു് ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രചരണവേല അബദ്ധമെന്നാണൊ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: സിലോൺഗവണ്മെൻറു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് ശരിയായിരിക്കാം, എന്നാൽ സിലോൺകൊപ്രക്കു് കിട്ടുന്നവില മാത്രമേ മൊത്തത്തിൽഇൻഡ്യൻമാക്കററിൽ നമുക്കും കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഇവിടെ കൊപ്രക്കു കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ആ ഭാഗം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സിലോൺ, മലബാർ എന്നീസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ കൊപ്രായിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നഎണ്ണയ്ക്കും ഇവിടത്തെ കൊപ്രയിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നഎണ്ണയ്ക്കും വ്യത്യാസമില്ലേ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: അല്പസ്വല്പ വ്യത്യാസം കണ്ടേക്കാം.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇവിടത്തെ എണ്ണക്കു ഗുണം കൂടുതലാണെന്നു അറിയാമൊ? ഇവയിൽ ഏതാണു് നല്ലതു്?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: രണ്ടുതരം കൊപ്രായിൽ നിന്നും നല്ല വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നു് അറിയാം. സിലോൺകൊപ്രാക്കു് എണ്ണ കുറവും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ കൊപ്രാക്കു് എണ്ണ കൂടുതലും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: എണ്ണയുടെ ക്വാളിററി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഏതാണു് നല്ലതായിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: എണ്ണയുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തെ അനുസരിച്ചു വേണം അതിൻെറ ക്വാളിററി തീർച്ചയാക്കേണ്ടതു്.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai referred to the assets and liabilities statement published on page 7 of the budget. He seems to have

[Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai.]

entertained some doubts about the accuracy of the figures. I can assure him that the figures are all correct. He also referred to the sum of Rs. 1 crore and 43 lakhs spent for the construction of the line from Shencotta to Quilon and said that it is not shown as a liability in our assets and liabilities statement. Of course, it is not a liability and hence it is not shown as such.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, is it a loan raised?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: It is a loan raised by the Secretary of State for India.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, may I know, is it a loan raised for us?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Not for us.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, is it a liability of the Travancore Government?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: No.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, may I know, why it is stated in the Administration Report that it is a capital liability for Travancore and the loan has been raised for Travancore in London?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I do not think you will find such a statement in my budget speech.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Am I to take it from the member that what is stated in the Administration Reports and budget speeches of the previous years cannot be counted?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI; The member may very well accept the latest statement on the subject.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: From that, am I to understand that statements made in the previous reports are incorrect?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Not exactly that. We have to be guided by the latest pronouncements on the subject.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then, may I know, whether the statements made in the previous Administration Reports are incorrect ones and that the statements of the two previous years *viz.*, 1106 and 1105 alone are correct ones?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The latest statements are correct.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: How does the member explain the statement which once appeared in the Administration Report, *viz.*, that it is a loan raised in England for Travancore?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: It is not like that. If there is any such statement in the present reports, we may even withdraw

that statement. The statements in the Administration Reports referred to by the Member might have been based on the information then available. The Member might however take my present statements as correct.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനെ തിരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: തിരുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: സിങ്കിംഗ്ഫണ്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യം എന്താണ്?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു കാലത്തു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു് കൊല്ലം, ചെങ്കോട്ട ലയിൻവാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്നു തോന്നുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അന്നു് ലയിൻ വാങ്ങിക്കേണ്ടാവശ്യത്തിലേക്കാണു് സിങ്കിംഗ്ഫണ്ടു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു് പണം ആവശ്യമെന്നു് തോന്നുമ്പോൾ അവർ ലയിൻ തിരിയെ തരുമെന്നാണൊ വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഇന്നത്തെ റയിൽവേ കാൺട്രാക്ടു് ൧൧൨൫ – ൽ മാത്രമേ അവസാനിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അന്നു് കൊല്ലം മുതൽ ചെങ്കോട്ടവരെയുള്ള റയിൽവേവാങ്ങിക്കണമെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു് തോന്നുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അന്നും പണം കൊടുക്കാതെ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ആ തുക കൊടുക്കുന്നവകയ്ക്കാണു് സിങ്കിംഗ്ഫണ്ടു് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. റയിൽവേ വാങ്ങിച്ചുഎന്നും വരാം, വാങ്ങിച്ചില്ല എന്നും വരാം.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Am I to understand that the Government have not made up their mind to buy these railways?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: No.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI; That is, only if and when they find it necessary?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Government have the option to purchase the line after the existing contract.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: How is it that the Government made an incorrect statement in the Administration Report?

MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI: In the last year's Administration Report, you will not find such a statement.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whethe the member is aware of any such statement in the Administration Reports of previous years?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : If the member could refer me to that particular portion of the Administration Report, I could explain.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : That statement could be found in the Administration Reports of 1097 and 1098 and also of 1102. If the member could kindly peruse these books, the statement could be easily found.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : I hope the member could read out to me the particular paragraph?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : If the member could please hand over the book to me, I shall find it out for him?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : I have not got the books with me at present.

Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai made a reference about the Travancore Sugars. He stated that at present there is no market for the shares of the Travancore Sugars. It is hoped that within 2 years' time, the shares of the Travancore? Sugars could be sold at their face value.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : Is the member prophesying?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : May I know, will that be correct throughout ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILALI ; It remains to be seen, being a prophesy.

The Travancore Sugars is working satisfactorily now. On account of the protective duty imposed by the Government of India, there will be a good demand for our sugar. Consequently it is quite likely that this concern will get a decent profit in course of time. In that case, the prices of shares are bound to go up.

Regarding the concession given to copra, a question was asked whether the Government could cancel the order recently passed on the subject. I may assure the members that Government are prepared to cancel the order as regards the non-levy of export duty on the oil and punnack extracted from Ceylon copra.

Then some reference was made about the re-classification of State Charities and Devaswoms. I have already referred to this in my budget speech and I do not wish to add anything more.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : But we are not aware of that. The proceedings have not yet been published either.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : That is in my budget speech and I think the book has been handed over to every one of the Council members.

Mr. Sivarama Panickar referred to the working of the Land Mortgage Bank. I was very anxious to hear from him on what lines he wants the rules to be modified. Unfortunately he did not suggest any

proposals in that direction. If Mr. Panickar would kindly think over the matter and write to Government, they will take the necessary action.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR ; Yes, Sir, I shall do so.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : In this connection I may be permitted to say one word about the working of the Land Mortgage Bank.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether a circular was not recently issued by Government stating that the agricultural loans received by individuals will not be treated as a prior charge upon the property ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : There is this distinction made. When a person has already received an agricultural loan, the Land Mortgage Bank could not advance him any further loan on the same security.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI ; Does the member think that loans from the Land Mortgage Bank will be more advantageous to the agriculturists ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Yes, I consider so.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Then, in that case, will the member be pleased to state whether Government will modify that circular ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : If any real necessity for that arises, Government will think over the matter.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know whether, if the terms of the loan from the Land Mortgage Bank are more advantageous to the agriculturist, he will not be allowed to go in for that although he may owe an agricultural loan to Government ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI ; In some cases it will be advantageous to the agriculturists to get loans from the Land Mortgage Bank. But since both are Government concerns, it is considered that it will not be fair to advance a fresh loan from the Land Mortgage Bank when the party has already had an agricultural loan from Government.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : What is the rate of interest charged by the Land Mortgage Bank ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI ; The Land Mortgage Bank charges 7 1/2 per cent. interest whereas, the rate of interest in the case of agricultural loans is only 6 per cent.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : What about the period of the loan ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : In some cases, the period will be longer in the case of loans from the Land Mortgage Bank.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Is the member in a position to assure the House that the revenue under Salt will be a permanent source of revenue to the State?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : I believe the Salt Revenue will be a source of revenue to the State more or less permanent.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know from the member the position of Salt Revenue in the Federation of India?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : The latest developments on the subject are yet to be known.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : Salt and Customs are to be considered as Federal subjects.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : In that case there may be some concession so far as the Travancore Government is concerned. Anyhow it is a subject in regard to which nobody can say anything definite at present.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know whether the member is in a position to give us an idea of the position of Salt Revenue in case Travancore becomes part of the Federation?

MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI : I have already stated that nobody can say anything definite in the matter at present.

PRESIDENT : The House will now rise and meet again at eleven A. M. on Tuesday, the 22nd August 1933.

The Council adjourned at 4-32 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 3.

FIRST SESSION OF 1933/1108-1109.

Tuesday, the 22nd August 1933/6th Chingam 1109.

The Council met again in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Representation from the Desabhivardhini Sangham, Karumadi.

9. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representation from the Desabhivardhini Sangham, Karumadi, Ambalapuzha taluk, regarding

(*a*) improvement of Ambalapuzha-Takazhi road;

(*b*) the need for construction of a road connecting Takazhi and Edathuva; and

(*c*) the remission of land tax in the Ambalapuzha pakuthy for Kanni and Kumbham crops for the year 1108 on account of floods?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state the action taken by them in this matter?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) and (*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(2) The extent of the damages is being ascertained.

Insanitary condition of the drains in the Chalai Bazaar.

10. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Are the Government aware that the drains on both sides of the Chalai Bazaar are very insanitary and consequently the merchants and the public who resort to the bazaars daily are put to great inconvenience, and, if so, will they be pleased to state the action taken by them to remove the same?

G. P. T. 81, 351. 19-3-1109.

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: The drains in the Chalai Bazaar are kept in as good a sanitary condition as possible. It is reported by the President, Municipal Council, Trivandrum, that the drains are flushed and cleaned daily before 9 A. M. and that the sweepings, etc. are removed at 3 P. M. daily.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether there was a representation on this subject, during the last session of the Assembly, to the effect that these drains were not properly kept?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: I am not aware.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: On a point of order, Sir, I have given twelve days' notice and the question is whether the Government are aware that there was a representation.........

PRESIDENT: You must not make a speech, Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: It is a point of order, Sir.

PRESIDENT: It is not a point of order; if it is a point of order you must stop with the mere statement of it and not make a speech.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, the point is that it is now twelve days since I gave notice of the question and still the member says that he is not aware.

PRESIDENT: You must be satisfied with the answer given; I am not here to judge the various answers.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is that your ruling, Sir?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

Introduction of printed forms for the preparation of decrees.

11. MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend introducing printed forms for the preparation of decrees, as suggested by the Law's Delays Commissioner in paragraph 777 of his Report, to avoid the present inordinate delay?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The suggestion is under consideration.

Government servants resorting to Mission Hospitals for treatment.

12. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases in which Government servants have gone for treatment in the Mission Hospitals at Neyyoor and Putteri in preference to Government institutions for the last two years?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): Government have no information.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to enquire into the matter?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : If the member is very particular to have the information he can get it from the authorities of the hospitals concerned.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: (*Vaikam cum Shertallai*): Will the member be pleased to state the number of cases in which Government servants have gone for treatment from the Capital to other hospitals in the State like the District Hospital, Quilon, or the District Hospital at Alleppey ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : Government have no information.

Supply of teak saplings to distressed people during the recent floods.

13. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*) : Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) the number of teak saplings supplied from the Forest Department for distribution among the people who lost their houses in the recent floods ;

(*b*) the centres at which such distribution was made and whether there were timber depots in those places ;

(*c*) the total cost incurred by Government in the supply of teak saplings ;

(*d*) how much on an average each sapling has cost the Government ; and

(*e*) the price of a teak sapling in the depot ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*) : (*a*) 3175.

(*b*) Premises of the Railway chowkey and Town depot, Trivandrum and Nemom and Neyyattinkara. There are no Government depots at these centres except at the Town depot, Trivandrum.

(*c*) Rs. 3,543, Chs. 4 and C. 1

(*d*) Re. 1, Chs. 3 and cash 4

(*e*) The tariff value at the Arienkavu depot whence the saplings were got down is Rs. 2-Ch. 1 and Re. 1-Chs. 14-cash 12 per sapling of III and IV Class respectively. But in the auction sale the price obtained was annas 12 and pies 9 and annas 9 and pies 2 per sapling of III and IV Class respectively and this rate alone has been charged on the quantity supplied for flood relief.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : With reference to the answer to part (*d*), may I know whether the amount given includes the cost of felling down and the cost of transport ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : Yes, it includes everything.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know the cost of felling and transport ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : It includes the cost of felling, transport, railway freight and loading and unloading charges.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : May I know the amount ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : About eleven chuckrams per sapling.

Audit of accounts of Co-operative Societies and banks for 1108.

14. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has audited the accounts of any of the societies and banks in the State for 1108;

(*b*) if so, how many of those institutions have earned a profit, according to the calculation made by the Registrar's circular, sufficient to declare a dividend of 6 per cent;

(*c*) how many of these institutions are found to have sustained loss when their accounts for the current co-operative year are audited according to the principle of calculation laid down in the circular; and

(*d*) the average dividend declared by these institutions during the previous co-operative years?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI (*Registrar of Co-operative Societies*): (*a*) Yes. The accounts of seven co-operative societies have so far been completely audited this year.

(*b*) Two.

(*c*) One.

(*d*) Of the seven societies, 3 were started only last year and were not in a position to declare any dividend. The average dividend declared by the remaining four societies during the years 1107, 1106, and 1105 are 5·25, 5 and 5·6 per cent. respectively.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has issued a circular directing the co-operative societies and co-operative banks not to take into account in declaring their dividends, interests accrued or earned, in calculating the profits of the year?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: When was the circular issued?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: In the first week of Edavam last.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What was the practice adopted by the co-operative banks and societies till then in regard to the declaration of dividends?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: The practice hitherto has been to include all accrued and over-due interests and penalties whether collected or not in divisible profits.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how long that practice has been in vogue?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Since the inauguration of the co-operative movement in the State.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Did the member give sufficient notice of this circular to the banks and societies before it was issued?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Formal notice was not given, but during my tours of inspection, I had given indication of my intention to issue such a circular.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know how profits are declared in the Permanent Fund and the other banks?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: The Permanent Fund is not a co-operative society, and as such I am not aware of the practice there.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that the share-holders are legally entitled to get dividends as per the old rate?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: Under the Regulation, net profits are always declared by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and dividends can be distributed only from those net profits.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): സംഘങ്ങളുമായിട്ടുള്ള സൌഹാർദ്ദനിലയ്ക്കു കുറച്ചുകൂടി സമയം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: ഭൂരിപക്ഷം സംഘങ്ങളുടെയും നില അന്വേഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൽ ഇനിയും സമയം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഗുണപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

Encouragement to co-operative societies of textile workers by the grant of industrial loans.

15. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has recommended that encouragement should be given to co-operative societies of textile workers by granting industrial loans, etc.;

(*b*) the action taken thereon?

MR. M. GOVINDA PILLAI: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question has been referred to the committee on co-operation.

Introduction of the emergent processes system.

16. MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend introducing the emergent processes system as suggested by the Law's Delays Commissioners in paragraph 814 of their report?

MR. K. GEORGE: The suggestion is under consideration.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

PRESIDENT: The Council will now proceed to the budget demands. I may remind the members that two and a half hours each will be given to Land Revenue, Education and Public Works, and an hour and a quarter each to the remainder, and that the time-limit for speeches is ten minutes.

DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9,03,103, under Demand I—Land Revenue.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

To omit the total allotment of Rs. 9,03,103 under Demand I—Land Revenue.

My first point is to discuss the necessity for granting a remission of at least twenty-five per cent. of the land tax to relieve the suffering ryots. During the general discussion of the budget on the floor of this House it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the ryots are in a very miserable condition. During the last two or three years the ryot has been eating up all his liquid capital; and owing to bad and poor diet he has almost lost his powers of resistance to disease. And, health is an important economic factor. I do not want to expatiate upon this. I merely want to draw the attention of the Government to the imperative necessity for allowing remission of twenty-five per cent. of the land revenue; and I hope Government will gracefully do that.

My next point is this. Government must not start the Settlement operations now contemplated by them. No Settlement has ever been popular; and now Government have besides chosen psychologically the worst time to frighten the people with a Settlement. I am quite aware that there is no implication that Settlement will mean enhancement of revenue; but, as a matter of fact, we are fully aware that every Settlement will end in an enhancement of revenue. This is a time when we are asking for substantial remission of the land revenue, and therefore we cannot possibly imagine that the ryots would be forced to pay more than the present rate of assessment.

With these observations, I place the motion before the House.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, in supporting the motion I would like to lay special stress on the suggestion of the mover, Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, that twenty-five per cent. of the land revenue must be remitted in favour of the ryots.

I beg to point out, Sir, that the land tax in the State is heavy and I can say that the burden of the tax-payer is heavier than that of the tax-payer in British India and other Indian States. I shall also point out that the increase of the burden is very large and it is increasing year by year. The tax per head of population in 1060 was only Rs. 2. When we reach the year 1091 the increase per head of population has gone up to Rs. 4 and when we reach the year 1105 it has gone up to Rs. 5 per head. I can say, Sir, that we are more heavily taxed than in the other Native States like Baroda, Cutch and Bhavanagar, which are said to be the heavily taxed countries in India. Without referring to the other Native States and the incidence of taxation there, I can point out how the land tax stood here before and after the Settlement. Before the Settlement the land revenue stood

at 16½ lakhs of rupees. But after the Settlement the revenue has gone up to Rs. 36½ lakhs. The paddy lands were assessed so far back as 987 M. E. and the garden lands were assessed in the year 1014. It was 84 years after the assessment of paddy lands and 65 years after the assessment of garden lands that the Government in consultation with the leading land-holders of the State thought of introducing a re-settlement and the re-settlement was brought to a close in the year 1082. It is hardly 25 years since our lands were assessed and the Government at such a feverish haste think of introducing a revenue Settlement. When speaking of land tax, I wish to mention that in the year 1040 Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao pointed out in the Administration Report of 1040 that the land tax in Travancore was moderate and it was heavier in certain places and as a remedial measure relief was granted to tax-payers at a cost of Rs. 15,000 to the State. In 1045 he pointed out in the Administration Report of that year when he was discussing the State finance that, in spite of extraordinary disbursements such as a large outlay on Public Works for the Warkalay tunnels, junction canals, the opening of roads to connect Trivandrum and Quilon directly with the British Indian district of Tinnevelly, the cost of a commodious college building, district hospitals, etc., the celebration of Murajapam and Tulabharam and the expenses of His Highness the Maha Raja's trip to Madras, the then existing taxes have been found sufficient. He added that no necessity had arisen or was likely to arise for levying new or enhancing old taxes.

The same view was expressed by Mr. Sheshiah Sastri. In the Administration Report of 1050 he said that in view to relieve the ryots from this heavy burden, demands on account of arrears were waived.

Mr. Rama Aiyangar when discussing the question whether enhancement of assessments was necessary said that he has given the question his most anxious consideration and arrived at the conclusion that enhancement was neither necessary nor expedient. Among various reasons he pointed out that the revenue at that time was quite adequate and sufficiently elastic to meet the ordinary expenditure. In conclusion he said that he would be content and abstain from seeking more by increasing the existing burdens and thus running the risk of killing the goose that lays golden eggs.

Again in the concluding portion of his speech delivered to the leading land-holders on the 24th March 1883 he said he might safely assure the land-holders of the fact that the object of His Highness's Government in seeking to introduce a revenue survey and Settlement was not to increase the revenue. It was only to ascertain the extent of the resources of the country, to define and fix boundaries, to fix and limit Government demands to equalise and not to enhance the pressure of the assessment on land. He added that moderation would be their cordial and guiding principle of action, for His Highness's Government was convinced that a fixed and moderate assessment on land was the

[Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi.]

foundation of all progress in an agricultural country like Travancore. He concluded that the Government had no wish to take from the land-holders anything more than that was absolutely necessary to meet the wants of administration, for His Highness's Government was equally convinced that all margin of profits after meeting the expenses of cultivation, the Government demand and the necessaries of life, will fructify a hundredfold more in the pockets of the people than in the hands of the Government. Though the object of the Government was not to enhance the revenue, yet by the completion of the Settlement the land tax has risen from 16½ lakhs to 36½ lakhs of rupees per year.

The same view was expressed by Dewan S. Sankarasubba Aiyar, a born Travancorean, when discussing the question of the enhancement of revenue and in a despatch sent to the Dewan Peishkar for Revenue Settlement pointed out the undesirability of enhancing the land tax.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know from the member whether he has any objection if the re-settlement is to rectify the mistakes that exist and if he is assured that no increased tax will be levied?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is not possible, because I shall point out that re-settlement can only be for an enhancement of tax. Even though eminent statesmen never wanted to enhance the tax and they gave strict orders not to enhance it, heartless Settlement Officers have only enhanced the tax and that will be the result of the scheme. I am not speaking of a fresh survey, but I am only speaking of a fresh Settlement. Though the object of Government was not to enhance the tax and though such men like Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, Rama Aiyangar and Sankarasubba Aiyar said in clear terms that no enhancement of land tax was necessary, after the close of the Settlement what you find is an additional land tax of Rs. 20 lakhs.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that though the total number of people in the State is nearly 51 lakhs there are only 12 lakhs of land-owners or tax-payers?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, that question does not arise when we are speaking of land tax.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: It is not for the member to rule whether the question arises or not. It is left to the Chair. I want to know whether the member is aware of the fact that out of the total number of nearly 51 lakhs of people the number of tax-payers is only 12 lakhs?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That may be. I am speaking of those people who pay land tax. The land tax has increased and we are not concerned with the comparison of the figures of population when we are speaking of the levy of land tax.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether there is no necessity for reducing the tax on paddy lands in Nanjanad? Are there not anomalies in the taxation fixed originally and what is now obtaining, which have to be rectified?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; There is necessity.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Can that be done without a fresh Settlement?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am speaking of the reduction of 25 per cent. tax in land revenue and I am supporting Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi. While doing so I was only alluding to the Settlement. I am not in a position to say at present whether the necessity has arisen to re-settle the lands at this stage.

Then, Sir, the reports published under the authority of Government would clearly convince us that the condition of the present agriculturists is precarious. In the Census Report published in 1931, Dr. Kunjan Pillai, a man with great experience and a man who has the knowledge of the people of the country, has stated at page 494 as follows:

> "As a result of the economic depression the prices of commodities dropped by 40 per cent. or even more at the beginning of 1931 from what they were before the commencement of the depression. Wages had also fallen though not to the same extent. There was an all round shrinkage in the income of the agriculturists. In view of these circumstances it may not be far wrong to assume a reduction of 40 per cent. in the aggregate income of the people on account of the economic depression".

This was reported in the year 1931. Now we are in the year 1933 and I submit to you, Sir, that the economic depression has gone up and the prices have gone down and the income of the people is still going down. Along with these the adversity that the agriculturists had to encounter on account of the recent floods and the unfavourable seasons has increased the poverty of the agriculturists. The rural indebtedness is growing heavier and heavier and day after day the income from the land is becoming so scanty that it does not even suffice to meet the ever-increasing necessities of life, not even sufficient for a day's meal. I submit to you, Sir, very earnestly that the Government be pleased to reduce 25 per cent. of the land tax and announce to the House Government's willingness to reduce the tax. There was a cut in the lower House and a resolution was also passed in the lower House. We regret, Sir, that no announcement is made till now by Government. As a protest against the action of Government I most emphatically recommend to the members of the House to reject the total demand for Land Revenue.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): On a point of order, Sir. Supposing this motion is passed, the question is whether we can move any other motion or discuss any other motion under this demand?

PRESIDENT: You had better speak on this motion. This is a motion in the same words as yours and it is open to any member to discuss any subject while speaking on this motion.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*) : സർ, മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടിൽ ൨൫-ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതി കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്തതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാവർക്കും വളരെ സന്തോഷമാണുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു് മററുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആളുകളെല്ലാം സുഭിക്ഷമായിട്ടാണു് കഴിയുന്നതെന്നു് ഗവമ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു തെററാണു്. ഞാൻ പ്രധിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലുൾപ്പെട്ട സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അതിവർഷം നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ കഷ്ടതകൾ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ തീരെ വിലയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന കാലമാണിതു്. അക്കാലത്തുതന്നെയാണു് അതിവർഷം നിമിത്തം നഷ്ടങ്ങൾ സംഭവിച്ചതും. നിലങ്ങളിൽ അതിവർഷംനിമിത്തം മണൽ കയറി മണലാരണ്യംപോലെ കിടക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഈ മണലിനെ മാററുന്നതിനു സാധുകർഷകന്മാർക്കു് സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു് വലയുന്ന സമയത്തു് കരം മുഴുവനാക്രുടി കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഗവമ്മെൻറു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയാണു്. അതിവർഷംനിമിത്തം ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന താലൂക്കുകളിൽ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങളെ വന്നുകാണാൻ ആയിടക്കു് അവിടം സന്ദർശിക്കാൻ ദീനാനുകമ്പനായ ഇന്നത്തെ ലാൻറു്റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർക്കു് ഇടവരികയും വേണ്ടവിധം പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗം ഇതിലേക്കു് നേടിത്തരാം എന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം ജനങ്ങളോടു ഉറപ്പുപറയുകയും ചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും യാതൊരു ഏർപ്പാടും ചെയ്തതായിട്ടുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഇനിയും ഒരു മൂന്നുനാലുപൂവിലേയ്ക്കു് കൃഷിയിറക്കാൻ ഞങ്ങളാൽ സാധിക്കുമെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ൧൧൦൮-ലും ൧൧൦൭-ലും കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടു് കുറെ സമയം കർഷകർക്കു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു എന്നുള്ള ഏകകാരണം കൊണ്ടു് കർഷകർക്കു് എന്തെങ്കിലും സഹായംചെയ്തു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ ന്യായമില്ല. ൧൧൦൮-ലും ൧൧൦൭-ലും കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് കുറെ സമയം കൊടുത്തു എങ്കിലും ആ കാലാവധി കഴിഞ്ഞുടൻതന്നെ നിർബന്ധനടപടി നടത്തുകയാണു ചെയ്തതു്. ഇതിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി സർക്കാർ ഗസററ് നോക്കിയാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണു്. അനേകം സാധുക്കളുടെ വസ്തുക്കൾ സപ്ലൂകുടിശികകാർക്കു് ലേലത്തിൽ പോയതായിട്ടും പോകുന്നതായിട്ടും കാണാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന് ഇങ്ങനെ ആനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾ പിന്നെയും വിഷമം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതെ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇനിയും ആനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടാകയില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: കാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തതു ദോഷമാണ്. അതിനാൽ കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: കാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഗുണമുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഒട്ടും ഗുണമില്ല. ആദ്യം കുറെ അവധികിട്ടിയാലും അവധിതീർന്നഉടനെ പലിശയോടുകൂടി മുഴുവൻസംഖ്യയും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുന്നു. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇല്ല. കൂടുതൽ ദോഷമാണ് കാലാന്തരത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാവുക.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: പലിശയില്ലാതെ ഈടാക്കണം എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥ വച്ചാൽ അതു നല്ലതല്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ നല്ലതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ പലിശയോടുകൂടിയാണ് ഈടാക്കി വരുന്നത്.

ഇനി ഒരു സംഗതി പറവാനുള്ളത് കരം ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളായിട്ടുതന്നെ ഈടാക്കുന്നപക്ഷം കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ അതൊരനുഗ്രഹപ്രദമായിരിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളായിട്ടു കരം ഈടാക്കുമ്പോൾ അഴിമതി വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരാൻ ഇടയില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അഴിമതി വർദ്ധിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയില്ല. ഈ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്ക് അതൊരു രക്ഷയായിരിക്കും.

ഇങ്ങനെ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളായി തന്നെ കരം ഈടാക്കുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു ഭാഗം ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളായിട്ടുതന്നെ കൊടുത്താൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾ കരമായിട്ടു ഈടാക്കിവന്നിരുന്നകാലത്തും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് പണമായിട്ടുതന്നെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുവന്നിരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇവിടത്തെ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾക്കു കച്ചവടസ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടാക്കി പിന്നീടു പണമായിട്ടു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് തരക്കേടില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഉൽപന്നസാധനങ്ങൾ വിലകൊടുത്തു വാങ്ങുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ അവർ വാങ്ങിയ്ക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾ ഗവമെന്റേർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നുതന്നെ വാങ്ങിക്കണം എന്നു വച്ചാൽ അതു് കുറെക്കൂടി സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. കൂടാതെ അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ വകവച്ചു് ഉൽപന്നസാധനങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാം. ഇവിടത്തെ ലാൻഡ് റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഒരു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഒരു ജമ്മിന്മാരുടെ മന്ത്രിയായിട്ടു പോയതായും അവിടെ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളായിട്ടുതന്നെ ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അതു വിൽക്കാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി തിരിച്ചുപോന്നതായും അറിയാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതു നിമിത്തമാണോ അദ്ദേഹം തിരിച്ചുപോന്നതു്?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതും ഒരു കാരണമായിരുന്നു എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഗവമെന്റു ക്ഷണിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടല്ലേ അദ്ദേഹം തിരിച്ചുപോന്നതു്?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PLLAI: അല്ല, അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ശമ്പളമായി നൾകിയ ഉൽപന്നസാധനങ്ങൾ വിൽക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിനാലും ഇവിടത്തെ കൊഴുത്ത ശമ്പളം അവിടെ കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും അദ്ദേഹം തിരിച്ചു പോന്നതായിട്ടാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്.

സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂർദ്ധന്യാവസ്ഥയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഗവമെന്റു കരം കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവരെ ഏതെല്ലാം വിധത്തിൽ സഹായിക്കുന്നു എന്നു് ലാൻഡു റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടു് നോക്കിയാൽ കാണാം. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്ന ഗവമെന്റു തന്നെ ഡിമാൻഡുനോട്ടീസുപടിയിലും മററും ഈടാക്കുന്ന തുകക്കു് ഒരു കുറവും വരുത്തുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും യാതൊരു സഹായവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നുവേണം അനുമാനിക്കാൻ. ഗവമെൻറിനു ജനങ്ങളോടു എന്തെങ്കിലും അനുകമ്പയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നാഞ്ചിനാട്ടി

ലേക്ക കറച്ചുകൊടുത്തതുപോലെ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തേക്കും ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ ൨൫ ശതമാനം ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): ഇങ്ങനെ കരം കറച്ചു കൊടുത്താൽ ഒരു കർഷകനു ശരാശരി എന്തു ലാഭം കിട്ടും?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: മുക്കാൽ രൂപ വീതം കിട്ടും.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: അതു് ഒരു ശരിയായ ലാഭമാണോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI; എത്ര കറച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നോ അത്രയും സഹായമാണ്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: കർഷകർ അവരുടെ കൂലിവേലക്കാൎക്കു കൂലി കറച്ചിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഒട്ടും കറച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഇപ്പോഠം ഒരു കൂലിക്കാരന എന്തു ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI; മുൻപു അര രൂപാ വീതം കൊടുത്തു വന്നിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴും അതു തന്നെയാണ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): പാവപ്പെട്ടവന് ഒരുചക്രം കിട്ടിയാൽ അതു് അവൻെറ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഒരു വലിയ കാൎയ്യമല്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: വലിയ കാൎയ്യമാണ്.

പോക്കുവരവുകേസുകഠം എത്രയും ക്ഷണത്തിൽ തീൎക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. പോക്കുവരവുകേസുകഠം എളുപ്പത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കാത്തതുനിമിത്തം വോട്ടേർസ് ലിസ്റ്റ് തയ്യാറാക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ വളരെ കഴപ്പങ്ങളുണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നെയ്യാററിൻകരതാലൂക്കിൽതന്നെ ഈ കാരണത്താൽ വോട്ടേർസിൻെറ എണ്ണം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞുപോയി. ഈ കേസുകഠം തീൎക്കുന്നതിന് തഹശീൽദാൎക്കു സമയമില്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രത്യേകം സ്റ്റാഫിനെയെങ്കിലും ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തി തീൎക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

സെററിൽമെൻറു് ഏൎപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തെപ്പററി എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പത്മനാഭൻ തമ്പി പറഞ്ഞ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ പൂൎണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ സെററിൽമെൻറു തുടങ്ങണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടമാണ്. കരം കൂട്ടണമെന്നു

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

ള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണ് കണ്ടെഴുത്തു തുടങ്ങണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതൊരിക്കലും അനുവദിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. അതിനാൽ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ആശയം തൽക്കാലം നിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നുകൂടി എനിക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. JACOB HASSAN SAIT (*Commerce and Industry, North*): സർ, ലാൻഡു റവന്യു ചിലവുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ജനങ്ങളോടു വലിയ അനീതിയാണു ഗവണ്മെൻറു കാണിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഴം സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തവും, അഞ്ചൽസ്റ്റാമ്പിൻെറ ചിലക്കൂടുതൽ, ഉപ്പുനികുതി, പുകയിലതീരുവ, പെൺകുട്ടികളുടെ പള്ളിക്കൂടംഫീസ് തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള മററുനികുതികൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കനിമിത്തവും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യദുഃഖം വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പുതിയ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തുന്നവകയ്ക്കുള്ള ചിലവിനായി ബഡ്ജററിൽപണം ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ കഴിഞ്ഞ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തിയിട്ട് ഇപ്പോഴം ൨൦ കൊല്ലത്തോളമേ ആയിട്ടുള്ളു. ഒരു കണ്ടെഴുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞു് ൩൦ കൊല്ലത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു പുതിയ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു തുടങ്ങുന്നതല്ലെന്നു നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ൧൦൩൧-ൽ കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കും ഈ പുതിയ കണ്ടെഴുത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ആലോചിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സർ, രാജ്യത്തെ ൯൦ ശതമാനം ജനങ്ങളും കർഷകരാകുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം അതിദയനീയമായി രാജ്യത്തെ ആബാലവൃദ്ധം ജനങ്ങളെ ഒന്നുപോലെ സങ്കടപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുമിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ പതനത്തിൽ റവന്യൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ വ്യയമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ധനകാര്യദർശി ആശിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നതിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങളുടെ നികുതിഭാരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു യാതൊരുവിധമായ ചിന്തയുമില്ലെന്നാണു പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ എത്രതന്നെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചാലും അതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ അധികമാവുകയില്ല.

റബ്ബർ കൃഷിക്കാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചില ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തതായിട്ടു പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. റബ്ബർ കൃഷിക്ക് ഒരുമ്പെട്ട നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് അവകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരുഗുണവും കിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഇതുനി

മിത്തം നാശംകൂടി ഉണ്ടായി എന്ന സധൈര്യം പറയാം. യൂറോപ്യന്മാർ റബ്ബറിൽനിന്ന വളരെ ആദായം എടുക്കുന്നതു കണ്ട് വളരെ താമസിച്ചാണ നാട്ടുകാർ ഈ കൃഷിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടതു്. റബ്ബർകൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായി എത്രത്തോളം കടംവാങ്ങിക്കാമോ അത്രത്തോളവും അതിലധികവും കടം വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ കൂട്ടർ പുറപ്പെട്ടതു്. ഇപ്പോഴം അവക്കൊരാധാരമായിരിക്കുന്നതു പെരുവഴിമാത്രമാണ്. ഇവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററി ഗവൺമെൻറു് അവധാനപൂർവ്വം ഒന്ന ചിന്തിച്ചുനോക്കണം. നികുതിവകയിൽ ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിന് രണ്ടുരൂപായിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു രൂപാ ഇവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കുറച്ചുകൊടുത്തതു് ഒരു വലിയ കാര്യമല്ല. ദേവികുളംതാലൂക്കിനെ വിഴുങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന കണ്ണൻദേവൻ യൂറോപ്യൻതോട്ടക്കാർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്ന് ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ യൂറോപ്പിലേയ്ക്കു കടത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. അവക്ക് ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്ത ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മർമ്മഭേദകമായ ഒരു വികാരമാണുണ്ടാകുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ അവക്ക് ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ആനുകൂല്യത്തിലുള്ള അസൂയകൊണ്ടല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. മററാരുത്തനു കിട്ടുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യം എനിക്കും കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ചിന്തിക്കയും അപേക്ഷിക്കയുംചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതു് മനുഷ്യസഹജമായ സ്വഭാവമാണല്ലൊ. കണ്ണൻദേവൻ തോട്ടക്കാർ തേയില കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിനു ഏക്കറൊന്നിന് എട്ടണയും കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ തരിശായി ഇട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിന് ഏക്കറൊന്നിനു രണ്ടണയുംവീതമാണ നികുതി ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടുകാക്ക് പുതുവൽ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിയിന്മേൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു് ഒരു രൂപാ കരം ചുമത്തുന്നു. എത്ര മോശമായ ഭൂമിയായാലും ഒരു രൂപായിൽകുറഞ്ഞ കരമുള്ള പുതുവൽ ഭൂമിയേ ഇല്ല. പുതുവൽ ഭൂമിയിൽ ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള കരവും ഭൂമിയുടെ വിലക്കൂടുതലുംനിമിത്തം ഇവിടെ കിടക്കപ്പൊറുതിയില്ലാതെ മീനച്ചൽ മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ള അനേകം ആളുകൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്മലബാറിനെ അഭയം പ്രാപിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള നികുതിഭാരമോ തറവിലയോ ഉള്ളതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നില്ല.

പുതുവൽഭൂമികളിലെ തടിവില, തറവില, ഇവ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയുടെ ൧൦–ാമത്തെ യോഗത്തിൽ ഞാൻ പറയുകയും അന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെൻറു് അതിനനുകൂലമായ മറുപടി തരികയുംചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. തൽഫലമായി തറവില ഏററവും ചുരുങ്ങിയതു് ഏക്കറിനു ൧൦ രൂപാ എന്ന നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തടിവിലയിൽ അന്നു

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ഗവൺമെൻറ പറഞ്ഞതായ ആനുകൂല്യം യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ നാളതുവരെ ചെയ്തില്ല. സമീപകാലത്തു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ധാരാളം സുഭിക്ഷം ഉണ്ടാവുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ചില റവന്യൂലേലത്തിൽ ഭീമമായ തുകയ്ക്കു വസ്തുക്കൾ ചിലർ ലേലത്തിലുംമററും പിടിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. ഇത്രയുമായപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറ വീണ്ടും തറവില വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകനിമിത്തം ഇപ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങൾ കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു വലയുന്നു. തൊടുപുഴയിൽ ഏക്കറൊന്നിനു ൨൦൦-ം ൩൦൦-ം രൂപായ്ക്കു ഭൂമി വിററുവന്നിരുന്നതായി ചില റിക്കാർഡുകൾ നോക്കിയാൽ കാണാം. അന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതിതന്നെ ഈ അധഃപതനകാലത്തും ഗവൺമെൻറ പരിപാലിച്ചുപോരിക എന്നുള്ളതു വലിയ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ലാൻഡു റവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷണരായിരുന്ന മി. റാബിൻസനിനോടു ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെപ്പററി സങ്കടം പറയുകയും, അദ്ദേഹം റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു ആലോചിച്ചെങ്കിലും അവരുടെ ആനുകൂല്യമില്ലാത്ത നയത്തെ സ്വീകരിച്ചതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു മോചനവും സിദ്ധിച്ചില്ല. സ്ഥലപരിശോധനകൂടാതെ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടേയും പേഷ്കാരന്മാരുടേയും റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ ആധാരമാക്കി പുതുവൽ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മി. റാബിൻസൻചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ നേരെ ആക്കിത്തരുമെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസം. അദ്ദേഹം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൻെറ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഇതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ അനേകം പ്രാവശ്യം സഞ്ചരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു മഹാനാണ്. അതിനാൽ തടിവില തറവില ഇവയുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം അചിരേണ എന്തെങ്കിലും ആനുകൂല്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുമെന്നു സമാശ്വസിക്കാം.

മീനച്ചൽതാലൂക്കിൽ പാലാ അങ്ങാടിയിൽ തമിഴ്ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ ഒരു ശ്മശാനസ്ഥലമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ അനേകകാലത്തെമുറവിളിയുടെ ഫലമായി അതു അവിടെ നിന്നും മാററി മറെറാരുസ്ഥലത്തു സ്ഥാപിച്ചതും അങ്ങാടിയിൽതന്നെ ഈ സ്ഥലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച കമ്മീഷണർക്കു നല്ലപോലെ അറിയാം. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച അനവധി ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ തുടരെ തുടരെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടും യാതൊരു ഫലവുമുണ്ടായില്ല. ഈ ശ്മശാനസ്ഥലം അഞ്ചൊ ആറൊ കുടുംബങ്ങളടങ്ങിയ ഏതാനും ചില തമിഴ്ബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തി

നായിമാത്രമുള്ളതാണ്. ക്രൈസ്ത്യാനികരം സ്വന്തപണം ചിലവിന്മേൽ ദേവാലയങ്ങളും ശവകോട്ടയും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്ന അപേക്ഷകൊടുത്താൽ അതനുവദിക്കുന്നതിൽ പല തരത്തിലുള്ള അസുഖങ്ങരം ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആഞ്ഞോ ആറോ തമിഴബ്രാഹ്മണരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒരു ഭീമമായ കെട്ടിടത്തിനോടടുത്തു് അങ്ങാടിയിൽ തന്നെ നിർബന്ധനടപടി നടത്തി സ്ഥലമെടുത്തു ശ്മശാനം സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു ഏററവും ദയനീയമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയാകുന്നു. കാണ്മാനും കേറംപ്പാനും ആരുമില്ലെന്നു മാർത്താണ്ഡവർമ്മയിലെ ശങ്കുആശാൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലുള്ള ഒരു അനീതിയായിട്ടേ ഞാൻ ഇതിനെ വിചാരിക്കുന്നൊള്ളു.

പോക്കുവരവു ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ റവന്യൂ അധികാരികരം വേണ്ടപോലെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആധാരാവകാശവഴി ഒരു വ്യാഴവട്ടക്കാലമായി കരംതീർത്തുപോരുന്ന അനവധി വസ്തുക്കരംകൂടിയും പോക്കുവരവു ചെയ്യാതെ ഇനിയും കിടപ്പുണ്ട്. തന്നിമിത്തം വസ്തു അനുഭവക്കാരൻ അറിയാതെതന്നെ വസ്തുക്കരം റവന്യൂലേലത്തിൽ പോകുന്നതിനിടയാകുന്നു. ലേലത്തിന്നു മുമ്പുള്ള നോട്ടീസു പട്ടയക്കാരനാണ് അയക്കുന്നതു്. തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ സിംഹഭാഗം ഭൂമിയും രണ്ടു കൊല്ലങ്ങരംക്കു മുമ്പുവരെ അന്നന്നിരുന്ന തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരും മററുസിൽബന്ധികളും പതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അവക്കു സ്വന്തം പേരിൽ പതിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം ആളുകളുടേയും ആശ്രിതന്മാരുടേയും മററും പേരിൽ ഭൂമിപതിച്ചു വാങ്ങിച്ചു. ഇങ്ങനെ പേരിൽ ഭൂമിപതിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഭൂരിപക്ഷത്തിനും കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ എന്നുതന്നെ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അവക്കു നോട്ടീസു കൊടുത്താണു വസ്തുക്കരംലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ആ വകസംഗതികരം യഥാർത്ഥവസ്തുഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ അറിയാതെ വരികസാധാരണമാണ്. ഈ ദുരവസ്ഥനിമിത്തം വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥക്കു വോട്ടവകാശമില്ലാതായിതീരുന്നതിനെക്കാരം തങ്ങരം അറിയാതെ വസ്തുക്കരം ലേലത്തിൽ നഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നതു എത്രയൊ മർമ്മഭേദകമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലെ കാരിക്കോട്ടുപകുതിക്കു ൭ ൯ ചതുരശ്രമയിൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുണ്ട്. അതു റിസർവ്വവനം ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള ഭാഗവുമാണ്. ഈ പകുതിയെ നാലായിട്ടു വിഭജിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു വ്യാഴവട്ടക്കാലത്തിനുമുമ്പു ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചില നടപടികരം നടത്തിയതായി അറിയാം. പക്ഷെ അതു എങ്ങനെ പരിണമിച്ചു എന്നുള്ളതു അജ്ഞാന

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

മായിത്തന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരിക്കോട്ടുപകുതികച്ചേരി ആ പകുതിയുടെ ഒരു മൂലയിലാണു സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അവിടെനിന്നും താലൂക്കുകച്ചേരിയിലേക്കു മൂന്നു മയിലും, താലൂക്കുകച്ചേരിയിൽനിന്നും പകുതിയുടെ ഏററവും അകലെയുള്ള അതൃത്തിയിലേക്കു ൩൦ മൈലും ദൂരമുണ്ടു്. പകുതികച്ചേരിയിൽ പോകണമെങ്കിൽ പകുതിയുടെ അതൃത്തിയിൽനിന്നും വളരെ അധികം നടക്കണം. ഇവിടങ്ങളിൽ ഒട്ടുവളരെ അധഃകൃതർ നിബിഡമായിട്ടു താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ജനനമരണക്കണക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും മററും പകുതികച്ചേരിയിലേക്കു പോകാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വളരെ വഴിനടന്നു കരവുംകൊണ്ടു പകുതിക്കച്ചേരിയിൽ എത്തുമ്പോൾ അവിടെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അടിയന്ത്രകാര്യമായി താലൂക്കുകച്ചേരിക്കോ പകുതിയുടെ മററു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലൊ പോയി എന്നു വരാം. ഒരുതവണ പകുതിക്കച്ചേരിവരെ പോയിതിരിച്ചുവരിക എന്നുള്ളസംഗതി വളരെ വൈഷമമേറിയതാണു്. റവന്യൂമണിആർഡർ അയക്കാൻ അഞ്ചലാഫീസുമില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഒരിക്കൽ തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിന്റെ തലസ്ഥാനമായിരുന്നതും പകുതിയുടെ മദ്ധ്യസ്ഥലവുമായ അറക്കുളത്തുപകുതികച്ചേരി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കമ്മീഷണർ ഗാഢമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

കൃഷിവായ്പ അനേകം ആളുകൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു കാണിക്കുന്ന അനാസ്ഥ വളരെ അധികമാണു്. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം നിമിത്തം കൂടുതൽ കൃഷിവായ്പ അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്നതുതന്നെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതിന്റെ തത്വത്തിനു വിപരീതമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. കൃഷിവായ്പകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ചു തന്നെ അതു വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു പരിശോധിക്കാൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കമ്മീഷണർതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതായതു തഹശീൽദാരന്മാർ ആണ്ടിൽ ഒന്നിലധികം പ്രാവശ്യം സ്ഥലംപോയിനോക്കണമെന്നാണു്. എങ്കിലും തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരുടെസ്ഥലപരിശോധനമിക്കവാറും അവരുടെവീട്ടിലിരുന്നുതന്നെയായിരിക്കും. കൃഷിവായ്പവാങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടു ഉന്നത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസാർത്ഥം ശീമയ്ക്കുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഒരാളിനെ എനിയ്ക്കു അറിയാം. കൃഷിവായ്പയായികൊടുക്കുന്നപണം ദുരുപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നുള്ളതു കഷ്ടമാണു്. ഈ ഏർപ്പാടിനെ നിശ്ചയമായും ഗവൺമെൻറുതടഞ്ഞു കൃഷിവായ്പ കൃഷി ആവശ്യത്തിനുതന്നെ വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനു കർശനമായി നിഷ്കർഷിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I support Mr. Tampi in all his proposals including the reduction of 25 per cent. of the land tax. In the nature of the severe economic depression unless such a relief measure is granted by Government, it would be hard on the poor tax-payer. The poor tax-payer is entitled to relief as much as possible. The grouping of the various items of revenue under different heads according to the fancy of the Finance Member is unwarranted. Till this year the receipts from markets were included under "Land Revenue, ordinary revenue". As per Government communique issued long ago the Devaswom Department is entitled to get, and was getting, 40 per cent. of the total Land Revenue. The object of the present shifting of the market revenue, from ordinary land revenue, seems to be to reduce the Devaswom allotment. If this be so, I strongly object to this course. The Deveswom Department is legally entitled to get 40 per cent. of the total land revenue.

Mr. K. GEORGE: Is the member aware whether the market revenue was included under the general revenue at the time of the Proclamation?

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I think it was included at the time of the Proclamation also.

Then as regards income realised under the Land Conservancy Regulation. This item includes the prohibitory fine and prohibitory assessment under the Land Conservancy Regulation. The fact is that it is believed by the Tahsildars that the Government expects that a definite amount under this head should be realised by them. They take it into their heads that they are bound to realise a proportionate amount from every taluk in the same manner as they realise tax. As a result of this they impose very heavy fines indiscriminately. No detailed enquiries are made by the Tahsildars. I may bring to your notice an instance in which I was fined Rs. 5 for a supposed encroachment. I have got a plot of four or five cents with a jack tree and a small house in it.

PRESIDENT: The member is not in order in ventilating personal grievances.

Mr. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: There are several cases in which proper enquiries are not conducted before imposing fines and it is done simply to make up this revenue. I seriously deprecate such a system. Then in Pokuvaravu cases also there is a good deal of delay. That also has to be removed.

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, it was not m intention at first to take the time of the House and speak on the remission of the taxes as the matter has been discussed thread bare in the other House. Sir, after hearing a question put by the learned Law Member as to what a tax-payer will be benefited by this remission, I understand that the argument of the Government will be that it is not going to benefit the poor tax-payer to any great extent. I also anticipate the Government, from the nature of the question put by my friend that there are only about 12 lakhs of people

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

in the State as land owners and that the majority of the people are landless ones, to say that this remission will benefit only one-fifth of the population. The learned Land Revenue Commissioner may also say that about fifty per cent. of this 12 lakhs will be benefited by only four annas per head in as much as the tax they have to pay is only one rupee. Sir, all these arguments the Government will bring forth to show that after all this four annas is not going to be of any benefit to them. Sir, if that be so, may I ask what the Government have to say with regard to the iniquitous market revenue that they are collecting. Sir, while the Markets Regulation was introduced into the Legislative Council and when opposition was raised the President then said "this Regulation is not intended for the object of raising any money, but it is intended to protect the people, to regulate the holding of the markets and also to improve the sanitation and other facilities for those who attend the markets". It cannot be denied that it is the poor people who are landless and who form about four-fifths of the population who attend these markets to sell what little produce they may have, for instance a jack fruit or half a dozen cocoanuts or a pucca of paddy. Last year if I may however rely upon the statement contained in the Administration Report and if the Financial Secretary would not contradict it, it is seen that an amount of Rs. 92,000 or so was collected. But let us see what amount has been spent under this head for improvement of markets. Sir, it is found that in the year 1107 a sum of Rs. 5,514 was spent under this head, and here again, Sir, there is another difficulty. The Administration Report forwarded by the Land Revenue Commissioner says it is Rs. 5,514. The Government order says that the amount spent is Rs. 5,524; and from the budget for the year 1109 I find from page 36 from actual accounts of 1107 that the amount is Rs. 5,549. I do not know upon which I should rely. At any rate, Sir, I wish to know on the face of the sympathy expressed by the Government, why not this market revenue be remitted at least for the year 1109 in view of the fact that this affects the poor people who are very much distressed and who do not find any price whatsoever for the produce they may take to the market at this time of depression. Sir, even the rates have not been reduced. The rate I believe was fixed at two cash per head load when a jack fruit fetched about three chuckrams. Now nobody is prepared to pay even eight cash for a jack fruit. It is out of this eight cash that the rate of two cash has to be paid. Why not, I ask, Sir, the Government remit this revenue and show their sympathy by action instead of their lip sympathy?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Whom does the rate affect; is it the seller or the purchaser?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: It affects both.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: From whose pocket does the amount really come?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: From the purchaser's pocket it goes to the seller and the seller in turn remits it to Government. In that way, both the purchaser and seller are affected.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How is the purchaser affected, that is what I want to know?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: The purchaser has to get things from the seller. A portion of the money that is paid to him is remitted to Government. That is hard for the seller. It is neither to the benefit of the purchaser nor to the seller.

Coming to the question whether we want a Settlement or not, especially now, all those friends who spoke have expressed that this is not the time for Settlement operations. I heartily agree with them. It may be noted, even from the point of view of Government, that this is not the time for a Settlement Officer to go and inspect places and have an idea of what the revenue could be. On these grounds I oppose the demand.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Sir, I strongly support the motion to omit the total allotment under Demand I—Land Revenue. I do so on the principle that the representatives of the people should never be a party to the full realisation of revenue when the people are suffering under the greatest loss ever caused by the floods and failure of crops. The country is now suffering much and the Government who are to care for the welfare of the people are utterly indifferent to their duty. They are determined to realise every single cash which they can, by the severest steps taken under the Regulations they have enacted. They are not prepared to reduce even a small amount of the expenses which they have to meet in the realisation of this revenue. On the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, nominally the Government had accepted a portion of their recommendations. Going through the expenditure column as given in the budget, we find that under some heads, certain reductions have been made and under others certain additions made. In spite of the fact that in 1109 something like Rs. 6,000 is to be spent less than what it was in 1108 in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office, we find that the expenses under the head "the Land Revenue Commissioner's office" comes to as much as it was last year. Some means of additional expenses have been discovered. Similar is the case under the head "Division Cutcherries". We find some reduction made under the head "Land Records Establishment". Under "Taluk Cutcherries" the expenditure that has to be met in 1109 is Rs. 16,500 more than what it was last year. Thus we find that the Government are determined not to reduce any expense whatever for the realisation of revenue from the people. They are fully aware and they also admit that the people are suffering under a severe economic depression and that they are quite unable to pay up the revenue. In the departmental Administration Report we find

[Mr. K. Rama Varma Raja.]

that realisation of revenue has been gradually falling from 88·28 in 1106 to 84·45 in 1107. Although stringent measures were adopted by the Government for collection of revenue, they were unable to realise the amount which they did in 1106. We have to remember that the revenue collection in 1107 included the remission that was granted to some of the agriculturists. Remission amounted to about Rs. 75,000 in 1107 as against Rs. 45,000 in 1106. So the percentage given as 84·45 is not the actual percentage that was realised in that year. From these figures it is to be concluded that the land revenue cannot be realised as it is hoped in the budget.

A Government which care for the welfare of the people should have at least a proposal to remit a portion of the revenue or to suspend the realisation of revenue and to collect the suspended revenue, not in a lump, but in instalments, in future. The other day while the discussion was carried on in the Assembly, the Land Revenue Commissioner stated that the suspension of revenue will be really a hardship to the people. I say that it will not be so if Government propose to collect the suspended revenue in instalments. What the Government ought to do at the present state of affairs is to collect the suspended revenue in instalments from now onwards. The deficit in the matter of realisation of revenue ought to be met from the surplus revenue to the credit of Government at the present day. Together with this, the Government have to see that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, composed of three most important officials of the State and three representatives of the people, are adhered to. Immediate steps should be taken under the circumstances to give effect to the recommendation of the committee. If the Government are not prepared to reduce the salaries of officers as proposed by the committee, I request the Government to take steps at least for the suspension of a portion of the salaries of the high paid officials. In case and when the Government get a better revenue, or when the country is in prosperity, the suspended portion of the salary may be made good to them.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is it with interest or without interest?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: Surely without interest. At the present day, people are suffering from economic depression. That has given them to a certain extent some advantage over others, and that will be a sufficient compensation for the interest they might lose. Being sons of the soil and the brethren of the millions of the State who are suffering they must be prepared to sacrifice a portion of the advantage they are enjoying. I believe and I appeal to the high paid officials of the State to voluntarily surrender a portion of their salaries to show that they are worthy descendants of the former patriots of whom they speak, whenever they can, in high terms. The Government, at least to meet the situation in a fair way, and to help the people in whatever

way they can, must find some means to remit a portion of the land revenue, must allow the people to pay up the suspended revenue in instalments and must see that the expenditure of the administration is cut down as much as possible. With these observations, I support the motion to omit the total allotment under Demand I—Land Revenue.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഞാനും ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അസംബ്ലി പാസാക്കിയ ഒരുപക്ഷേപം ഈ സഭയുടെ അംഗീകാരം കൂടാതെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനംഗീകരിക്കാമൊ എന്നൊരു സംശയംകൂടി ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അതു് അംഗീകരിച്ചു എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഉപക്ഷേപം അംഗീകരിച്ചതായിട്ടും ആ തുക കുറച്ചതായിട്ടും ഗവൺമെൻറു പറഞ്ഞു.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: എത്രരൂപാ കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ൧ ൧രൂപാ ലാൻഡ്റവന്യൂ വകുപ്പിൽ കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ തുക കുറച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ൨൫ ശതമാനം കരം കുറക്കണമെന്നു പാസാക്കിയതംഗീകരിച്ചതായി വരുമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുവാൻപോകുന്നതു്. ൨൫ ശതമാനം കരം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നു അസംബ്ലി പാസാക്കിയ നിശ്ചയം ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കൊന്നും പറയുവാനില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിൻെറ തത്വം ഗവൺമെൻറംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ മുഴുവൻ ഡിമാൻറിനേയും എതിൎക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്കു നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

അസംബ്ലിയിൽ കുറച്ചതുക ഗവൺമെൻറംഗീകരിച്ചതു ഈ കൌൺസിലിൻെറ അധികാരത്തെ കവരുകയല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു എനിക്കു ബലമായ ഭയമുണ്ടു്. ഒരു സംഗതി അസംബ്ലിയിലും കൌൺസിലിലും കൊണ്ടുവന്നു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുള്ളവയെ ജായിൻറു കമ്മിററിയിലും അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു തീരുമാനം വരുത്തിയശേഷമല്ലാതെ ഗവൺമെൻറിനു അതു സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണെനിയ്ക്കുതോന്നുന്നതു്.

കൃഷിക്കാർ ഋണഭാരംകൊണ്ടു വളരെ വിഷമതകൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണിതു്. ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾതന്നെ വളരെ കുറവാണു്; ഉള്ളവകയ്ക്കു സീമാതീതമായ വിലകുറവും സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നിട്ടു

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

സൂഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ൲൦ ൭-ൽ കച്ചവടസംബന്ധമായി ഉണ്ടായ കുറവിനെപ്പററി പറയുന്നതിങ്ങനെയാണ്.

"The figures relating to the per capita value of exports and imports show a balance of trade in favour of this country to the extent of only Br. Rs. 2 per head of population against Bh. Rs. 3.9 in the previous year. This is due to the fall in the price of the articles of export as well as in the quantity exported"

ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെകുറവും വിലക്കുറവും സ്പഷ്ടമായി ഗ്രഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഇവിടത്തെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഇവിടത്തെ നികുതിഭാരം വളരെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പരിശോധിക്കുന്ന ആർക്കും തന്നെ പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിർവ്വാഹമില്ല. ഉപ്പു നികുതി, ഭൂനികുതി, ആദായനികുതി, പുകയിലത്തീരുവ, ടോൾഗേററ്, എക്സൈസിലുള്ള അബ്കാരി നികുതി തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള നികുതികളാലും, പള്ളിക്കൂടംഫീസ്, കോർട്ടുഫീസ്, അഞ്ചൽസ്റ്റാമ്പ്, അഞ്ചൽഫീസ്, രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻഫീസ്, ഇങ്ങനെ ഡയറക്ടായും ഇൻഡയറക്ടായുമുള്ള നികുതിഭാരത്താലും ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രജകളുടെ ശിരസ്സു വളരെ താഴ്ത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനും പുറമെ കയററുമതി തീരുവയും ഇറക്കുമതി തീരുവയും ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ മുഴുപട്ടിണിയിൽ കഴിയുകയാണ്. അതിനാൽ ൨൫ ശതമാനം കരം കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു പാവപ്പെട്ടവർക്കു വലിയ രക്ഷയായിരിക്കും. അതത്യാവശ്യവുമാണ്. കൊഴുത്ത ശമ്പളം പററുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു ഇതു നിസ്സാരമായി തോന്നിയേക്കാം. സമ്പന്നന്മാരായ അവരിൽ പലരും അവരുടെ നിലയിൽ നിന്നു ഈ സംഗതി അവലോകനം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവർ അത്രയെ കാണുകയൊള്ളു. അതിൽ അവരെ ഞാൻ കുററപ്പെടുത്തുന്നില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ൨൫ ശതമാനം ഭൂനികുതി കുറച്ചാൽ ബാക്കിയുള്ള ൭൫ ശതമാനം ഈടാക്കണ്ടേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതു ഈടാക്കാം, വിരോധമില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: അതിലേക്കു റവന്യൂ സിൽബന്ധികളൊക്കെ വേണ്ടേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴുണ്ടല്ലോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ചിലവിനുള്ള മുഴുവൻ തുകയും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഇവി

ടത്തെ ഉപക്ഷേപം. അതു കുറച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നെ കരം ഈടാക്കുന്നതെങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഈ സഭയ്ക്കു ഇത്രയല്ലെ അധികാരമുള്ളു. അതായതു മുഴുവൻ തുകയും തള്ളിക്കളയണം എന്നുപറയാനല്ലാതെ ഒരു രൂപയോ പത്തു രൂപയോ കുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഈ സഭയ്ക്കധികാരമില്ല. ഈ സഭയുടെ ഘടനയിൽ ഒരു പ്രധാന കയ്യുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ന്യായമായി വിചാരിക്കാവുന്ന ലാ മെമ്പർ തന്നെ ഈ ചോദ്യം ചോദിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ അതിശയിക്കുന്നു.

ഇനി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് പാവപ്പെട്ടവക്ക് ഒരു ചക്രവും വലിയ കാര്യമാണ് എന്നുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ബഡ്ജററ് ബാലൻസ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് റിട്രെഞ്ചുമെൻറു കമ്മിററിക്കാരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ച ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. മററു പരിഷ്കൃത രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുന്നവർ അവരുടെ സ്വമനസ്സാലെയും അല്ലാതെയും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ അംശം ഈ ക്ഷാമകാലത്തു ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനുപകരിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽവിട്ടു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സമീപകാലത്തു യുനൈററഡ് സ്റ്റേററ്സ് ആഫ് അമേരിക്കാ (United States of America)യിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം പതിനഞ്ചു ശതമാനം കുറച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ കുറവ് ഏപ്രിൽ ൧-ാംനു- മുതൽ ജനുവരി ൧-ാംനു-വരെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രസിഡൻറിൻെറ സ്വന്തഅധികാരം പ്രയോഗിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതും പ്രസ്താവയോഗ്യമാണ്.

ഇതിനും പുറമെ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ കരം അടുത്ത മകരമാസം വരെ പിരിയ്ക്കാതിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

അടുത്തതായി സെററിൽമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിയ്ക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു്. പുതിയ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നിശ്ചയമായും തടയേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിൽഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായ എല്ലാ കാര്യത്തെയും അനുകരിയ്ക്കു എന്നുള്ള നയം നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പതിവായി സ്വീകരിച്ചു വരുന്ന ഒന്നാകുന്നു. അതു പോലെയുള്ള ഒരവസ്ഥയാണ് കണ്ടെഴുത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് മലബാറിൽകണ്ടെഴുത്തു നടത്തി കരം കൂട്ടിയതു് എങ്ങനെയാണ് എന്നുള്ളതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സർ. സി. ശങ്കരൻ നായർ ഈയ്യിടെ മലബാറിൽവച്ചു ചെയ്തതായ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷപ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിവിടെ വായിയ്ക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

"Quoting extensively from a former civilian named Thackeray who was mainly responsible for bringing into being the present "Ryotwari System," Sir Sankaran showed that the present land revenue system had a poltical basis. Mr. Thackeray says that in those times each man in Malabar and South Kanara had a small plot of land of his own which he cultivated and on which he lived. The cultivator was independent spirited and had a great desire to go forward. These great qualities, says Mr. Thackeray must be rooted out of them. A craving for freedom, and an independent spirit should not be fostered in the Indian; that was against the interests of Britain. They did not want Indians as soldiers, statesmen, or judges. It was for these reasons, said Sir Sankaran, that the rytwari system was devised.

The basic principle of the ryotwari system was none other than the idea that after deducting the land revenue, the cultivator should not have anything left with him of the produce except the wherewithal for his meagre subsistence till the next harvest time. Mr. Thackeray's ideas have triumphed. While Lord Curson was Viceroy there was an agitation for assessing land revenue on certain definite principles. The Hobhouse Committee which came later also concurred. But the Government did not budge an inch from their old position. Sir Sankaran had argued at the time of the Montague-Chemsford reforms that the land revenue principles should be laid down and that the Provincial Governments or Settlement officers should have nothing to do with them. The Parliamentary Committee accepted this opinion. But nothing came out of all that. Delegates from Madras were at present arguing before the Joint Parliamentary Committee that Madras should have permanent settlement. Whether permanent settlement comes or not there is absolutely no ground for continuing the present system which is based on political prejudice. In its stead a land revenue system based on sound economic principles should come into force."

അതുകൊണ്ട് ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യയിലും മലബാറിലും നടന്നതായ കണ്ടെഴുത്തിനെ തുടൎന്നാണ് ഇവിടെയും കണ്ടെഴുത്തുണ്ടായതു്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഇവിടത്തെ കരം വളരെ വളരെ കൂടുതലാണെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമായി നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: കഴിഞ്ഞ സെററിൽമെൻറു കാലത്തു ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വിലയും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു ശേഷം ഇപ്പോൾ ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിലയും തമ്മിൽ വല്ല വ്യത്യാസവും ഉണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാവുന്നതിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു എനിയ്ക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മെമ്പർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം മൂലം ഉൽപന്നങ്ങളുടെ വില കുറഞ്ഞുപോയതുകൊണ്ടു കരം ഇളവ് ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ്. എന്റെ ചോദ്യം കഴിഞ്ഞ സെററിൽമെൻറു കാലത്തു ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന വിലയും സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനു ശേഷം ഉൽപന്നങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വിലയും തമ്മിൽ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്തി നോക്കിയാൽ ഇതിൽ ഏതാണ് കൂടുതൽ എന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ എന്നാണ്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: മെമ്പറുടെ ചോദ്യംതന്നെ എനിയ്ക്കു് ക്ലീയറായിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പ്രസിഡൻറനുവദിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഞാൻ അതു ക്ലീയറാക്കാം.

കഴിഞ്ഞ സെററിൽമെൻറു കാലത്തു നെല്ലിനോ, മററുൽപന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കൊ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന വിലയെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വില സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിനുശേഷം ഈ വക സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അന്നത്തേക്കാൾ നിശ്ചയമായും ഇന്നത്തെ വില കുറവാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അഥവാ അങ്ങനെ ആയിരുന്നാൽ തന്നെയും അന്നത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതരീതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഇന്നത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതം വളരെ മാറിപ്പോയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ഇന്നത്തെ ആദായം ചിലവിനു തന്നെ മതിയാകാതെയാണ് വന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതരീതിയിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള വ്യത്യാസം നിമിത്തം ചിലവ് കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറാണോ ഉത്തരവാദി?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തൊഴിൽ ഇല്ലായ്മക്കു പര്യാപ്തമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നൽകിയതു കൊണ്ടു നിശ്ചയമായും ഗവണ്മെൻറു തന്നെയാണ് ഇതിനുത്തരവാദി. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ കടമയാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: മിസ്റ്റർ ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഒന്നാമതായി കരം ഇളവുചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കണം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പററിപറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അസംബ്ളിയിൽ തന്നെ ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു വേണ്ടവാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ നടത്തി ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപവും ഒരു പ്രമേയവും പാസാക്കിയതിൽനിന്നും അധികമാളുകളുടേയും അഭിപ്രായം പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞു. നമ്മുടെ അയൽ രാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ പന്ത്രണ്ടരശതമാനം കുറവുചെയ്തതായി ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞകൊച്ചിയിലെകൌൺസിൽനടപടികളിൽ നിന്നും മനസ്സിലായി. കരംകുറവുചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു വലിയ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമോ, അല്ലങ്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ കൂടുതലായിധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമോ ഉണ്ടെന്നും തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ കരംഇളവു

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Nenon]

വുചെയ്യുന്നതിന് അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വളരെസന്തോഷമായിരിക്കും. അതല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഈ കൌൺസിൽ പിരിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതിനു മുൻപുതന്നെ ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്താൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള മതിപ്പു കൂടുന്നതിനിടയുണ്ട്. അസംബ്ലിയിൽ പാസാക്കിയ ഉപക്ഷേപം അനുസരിച്ചു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടസ്സിൻെറ പേഴ്സനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറിനെകുറയ്ക്കണം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ചിങ്ങം ൧-ാനു മുതൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണം എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ സിലോൺ കൊപ്രായ്ക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറു നൾകിയിരുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യം പിൻവലിച്ചതിലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷം ഉണ്ട്. അതോടുകൂടി ൨൫ ശതമാനം കരംകൂടി ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിനന്ദനത്തിനുഗവണ്മെൻറു പാത്രമായിത്തീരും എന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല.

കണ്ടെഴുത്തിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എൻെറ പലസ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിയ്ക്കുകയുണ്ടായി, അസംബ്ളിയിലും ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ധാരാളം വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഇതിൻെറ അനാശാസ്യതയെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യം തന്നെയില്ല. കണ്ടെഴുത്തു കൊണ്ടു കരംകൂട്ടാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു. ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ കാലംനല്ലതല്ല. കണ്ടെഴുത്തുതന്നെ നിറുത്തിവച്ചാൽ കരംകൂട്ടിയേയ്ക്കുമൊ എന്നുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഭയത്തിന് അടിസ്ഥാനമില്ലാതാകും. അതിനാൽ ഈയവസരത്തിൽ കണ്ടെഴുത്തു നിറുത്തി വെയ്ക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ വരവുവർദ്ധിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുകയാണ്‌വേണ്ടതു്. ദേവികുളത്തു പ്രത്യേകം കമ്മീഷ്ണർ ആവശ്യമില്ലന്നു ഇതിനുമുൻപുനടന്നപല അസംബ്ളിയോഗങ്ങളിലും കൌൺസിലിലുംജനപ്രതിനിധികൾപ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതാവശ്യമാണന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറുവിചാരിക്കുന്നതു ഒരു യൂറോപ്യൻകമ്പനിക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടിമാത്രമാണ്. ഇതുനിമിത്തം നമുക്ക് രണ്ടുപ്രകാരത്തിൽ നഷ്ടം നേരിടുന്നുണ്ടു. ഒന്നാമതു് ചിലവുവർദ്ധന, രണ്ടാമതുജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിമാനക്ഷയം. ദേവികുളത്തു് ഉള്ളഏതാനും യൂറോപ്യന്മാരെ ഭരിയ്ക്കുന്നതിന് നാട്ടുകാർക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയില്ലഎന്നല്ലേ ഇതുകൊണ്ടർത്ഥമാകുന്നതു്. ഇത്രയധികം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നമുക്കുണ്ടന്ന് നമ്മളുംമററുനാട്ടുകാരും മുഴക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കു

ന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് യുറോപ്യന്മാരെ ഭരിയ്ക്കാൻനാട്ടുകാക്ക സാധിക്കുന്നില്ലഎന്നവരുന്നതു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമുള്ള ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ അഭിമാനത്തിനു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ പോരാത്തതാണു്.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അല്ലാതെ മററു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ യുറോപ്യൻഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരില്ലേ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : ഇപ്പോഠം റവന്യു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെപ്പററിയാണു പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : യുറോപ്യൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ സർവീസിലുണ്ടെങ്കിൽഅവരെ ദേവികുളം കമ്മീഷ്ണർ ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമില്ലല്ലോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : ഒരു വിരോധവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ യുറോപ്യനേ ഇതിനു പാടൊള്ളു എന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് തെററാണു്.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദേവികുളംകമ്മീഷ്ണർ വന്നിട്ടു വളരെക്കാലം ആയില്ലെ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ആയി. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ഉടനെ തന്നെ പിരിച്ചു വിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. മേലാൽ ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യരുതെന്നു മാത്രമേപറയുന്നുള്ളു.

മൂന്നാററിൽ നാട്ടുകാക്കു ഭൂമിപതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുകൂടാ എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുള്ളതായി കേഠംക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ പ്രതിഷേധിക്കാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

കരംഇരുപത്തഞ്ചു ശതമാനം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെ തന്നെകരം പിരിവുസംബന്ധിച്ചകർശന നടപടികഠം നിറുത്തിവെയ്ക്കണം എന്നുകൂടി എനിയ്ക്കപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്. അടുത്തമകരം വരെയെങ്കിലും നികുതിദായകന്മാക്കു അവധിനീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. കർശന നടപടിഇനത്തിൽ ൧൫൦൦൦ രൂപാ ഈയ്യാണ്ടിൽ ഗവമ്മെന്റു ഈടാക്കാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നതു് വളരെ കഠിനമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാകുന്നു. ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പത്തികാവസ്ഥ മോശമാണെന്നുസക്കാർ ഗസററിലെ ഓരോവശവും വിളിച്ചുപറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ചുങ്ങിയതുകകഠംക്കു് വസ്തുക്കഠം ലേലത്തിനായി പരസ്യം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു കാണുമ്പോഠം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹൃദയം തകൎന്നുപോകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ നിർബന്ധനടപടിനിറുത്തിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon]

പൊന്നും വിലകൊടുത്തു സ്ഥലം എടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകാർ വളരെ അമാന്തം കാണിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണമായി ഒരു സംഗതിപറയാം. കോട്ടയം കുമരകം റോഡിനുവേണ്ടികുറെ സ്ഥലം പൊന്നും വിലകൊടുത്തെടുക്കാൻ അനുവദിച്ചു. എട്ടുമാസം കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടും സ്ഥലം ഇതുവരെ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. സ്ഥലത്തിനുകൂടിപ്പോയാൽ ൨൦൦൦ രൂപായ്ക്കകത്തു വിലയേ വരികയുള്ളു. ഈ റോഡിനുവേണ്ടി ആറേഴായിരം രൂപാപൊതുമരാമത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു രണ്ടുമാസത്തിനകം ചിലവുചെയ്തു് സ്ഥലംകിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു വേലനിറുത്തിവച്ചിരിയ്ക്കയാണ്. സ്ഥലംഎടുത്തുപൊതുമരാമത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഏല്പിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു അതിലേക്കനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളപണം ലാപ്സായി പോകയും തന്നിമിത്തം ആവേല നടക്കാതിരിയ്ക്കാൻ ഇടവരികയും ചെയ്യും. അതിനാൽ ഊർജ്ജസ്വലനായ ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ദൃഷ്ടിവെയ്ക്കണം.

വേമ്പനാട്ടുകായൽതീരത്തുള്ള പാവപ്പെട്ടവരായ ആളുകൾക്കു വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കം മൂലംനശിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതായ കുടിലുകൾമുതലായവ കെട്ടുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടസഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെഅറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടേ?

കണ്ടുകൃഷിപ്രത്യേകം ഇനമായിട്ടു ചേർത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതു് ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതുതന്നെയാണ്. കണ്ടുകൃഷിക്കാർക്കുഎന്താനുകൂല്യമാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതു്? അവരുടെ നെല്ലിൻെറ വിലഎട്ടുചക്രമാക്കിത്തീർക്കുകയും കാലാവധി നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമത്രെ. അവരുടെ സ്ഥിതിവളരെ പരുങ്ങലിലാണ്.

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കടത്തിനു മോചനം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവരുടെ ഋണമോചനത്തിനായി മററുപല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ളതുപോലെ ഇവിടെയും എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിച്ചു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. പേരിനുമാത്രമുള്ള ഭൂസ്വത്തു ജാമ്യ ബാങ്കിൻെറ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നില മാററി കുറേക്കൂടി ലിബറലായിട്ടും അനുഭവത്തോടുകൂടിയും പെരുമാറുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യണം എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. നമ്മുടെ അയൽരാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ൫൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപായിൽ കുറയാത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യകൊണ്ടാണ് ഭൂസ്വത്തു ജാമ്യബാങ്ക് തുടങ്ങാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടെ മുടക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള തുക ൫ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ മാത്രമാകുന്നു. ഈ അഞ്ചുലക്ഷംരൂപാ തന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങിച്ചില്ലല്ലൊ എന്നു പക്ഷെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു പറയുമായിരിക്കാം. എ

ന്നാൽ അതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൻെറ രീതിയിലുള്ള പിശകുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ ബാങ്കിനെ സഹകരണതത്വം അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി വേണ്ടുഭേദഗതികൾ ചെയ്താൽ നന്നാകും.

പുഴുവൽപതിവിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒന്നുരണ്ടു വാക്ക് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. മന്നാൻകണ്ടം എന്നപുഴുവൽ ഭൂമി വലിയ ബ്ലോക്കുകളായി ഓരോരുത്തക്കു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതെ അൻപതൻപതുപേക്ക് ഒന്നിച്ചുചേന്നു കൃഷിചെയ്യത്തക്കവണ്ണം കോ ഓപ്പറേറ്റീവ് ബോഡിസ്സിലോമറ്റോ പതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു ഒരു കാളനിയാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടു സഹായസൌകര്യംകൂടി അവക്കു നൽകുന്നപക്ഷം ഇവിടത്തെ ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു എളുപ്പമുണ്ട്. കൂടാതെതൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കും സ്വല്പം പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകും.

കരത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നതീരുമാനം കേൾക്കുന്നതിനു ഔൽസുക്യത്തോടുകൂടി ഞങ്ങൾ കാത്തിരിക്കും. ഈ കൌൺസിൽ കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് അനുഭാവത്തോടുകൂടിയ തീരുമാനത്തെ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In opposing the demand made by the official member, I wish to make a few observations with regard to the administration of the Land Revenue Department. In the first place I have to remark that in spite of the economic depression, the department has not shown any sympathy towards the tax-payers. The economic depression in the State has been clearly and vividly pictured by the present Land Revenue Commissioner, in the report published by him as Census Commissioner. He says that the depression has reached its climax. In part I of the Census Report in paragraph 43 this is what he says:—

> "The prices of all commodities have slumped heavily. The fall has been much heavier in the prices of raw products which form the bulk of the exports from Travancore than in those of imported manufactured goods. The prices of paddy, cocoanut products, pepper, ginger and other articles produced by the ordinary cultivators have dropped by 40 per cent. or even more. The rubber industry has practically been paralysed, and tea is struggling hard to keep itself alive. Wages have gone down and unemployment has increased. Trade has diminished in volume and value. Money has become scarce and banks have reached the rockbottom of their resources. The people are abandoning their luxuries and are finding it difficult to provide even for necessities. The rich, the poor and the middle classes alike have been engulfed in this whirlpool of economic depression. The distress is becoming worse day by day and everybody is praying and hoping for its early removal."

In view of this alarming report, I ask you, Sir, in all humility, what action Government have taken for ameliorating the condition of the poor ryots. Throughout the country the agricultural industry is in a state of deep depression. The exhaustion of the soil is fast proceeding, the cropping is becoming more and more inferior and the crop

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yield is declining. Our peasantry is not in any way inferior to the peasantry in any other part of the world, in point of industry, frugality or patient suffering. Yet, in spite of all these, we find them completely in a miserable plight. My humble view is that the time is come for a a general reduction of the state demand on land by forty or fifty per cent. It is also my earnest request that an agricultural commission should be appointed immediately to enquire into the condition of the agricultural population in the State and to suggest measures for relieving them from their distress. Sir, histories of various countries in the world teach us that it is when the paying capacity of the people diminishes, or when it becomes impossible for them to bear any more burden of taxation, that agrarian revolutions step in and Bolshevic principles take deep root in the country—all tending to disturb the equilibrium of society. Every Government ought to be careful of such growing evils. Attempts should therefore be made to improve the present condition of the agricultural population of the country and to rescue them from the load of debt that at present overwhelms them. Useful and important measures for the promotion of agricultural prosperity, for example irrigation and scientific agriculture, should be taken up in all earnestness. I would also suggest that a large number of agricultural banks should be established solely to benefit the agricultural population. The Co-operative Societies and the Land Mortgage Bank do not really advance the interests of the poor ryots. No doubt, loans are now advanced from the Land Mortgage Bank for the liquidation of prior debts, but recently, a mischievous circular has been issued declaring that agricultural loans will not be treated as prior debts charged on property. That circular has created very many difficulties and it should be withdrawn immediately so that it must be made possible and easy for those ryots who have taken agricultural loans to pay up the same by raising loans from the Land Mortgage Bank. There is also much scandal about the disbursement of agricultural loans. While the applications of several persons are pending disposal for months and months together we find that those who are able to command influence are always successful in securing agricultural loans whenever they want. The sum of one lakh of rupees provided in the budget for agricultural loans for Kuttanad is too paltry and inadequate for the needs of the locality. From the Administration Report of the Department for 1107 we find that coercive steps were suspended, as an act of kindness, sympathy or benevolence, but, this concession was of not real benefit to the people as it was announced only at the fag end of the year, *viz.*, in July 1932 (*i e* about the end of Mithunam or the beginning of Karkatakam), when the department had practicaly collected all the dues. It is also seen from the Administration Report that the receipts under demand notices have enormously increased as compared with the figures of previous years. This clearly and unmistakeably indicates that coercive steps were rigorously and vigorously taken by the department against the

defaulters. This inference of mine gains considerable strength and support from another important fact, namely, that there has been an enormous increase in the miscellaneous revenue which has increased by Rs. 23,045. We also see that the number of distraint or attachment notices have also increased out of all proportion.

In this connection, I would also suggest that the policy followed by the department in selling lands for arrears of revenue should be completely abandoned. There is no harm in Government realising their revenue by attaching and selling the produce of lands, but Government should not deprive people of their homesteads. It is also said that there is a decrease of about Rs. 22,500 under Sanchayam revenue and this is attributed to the prevailing economic depression. At the same time we are told that the revenue under miscellaneous items has increased.

How are we to reconcile these? The only possible, reasonable and logical inference is that the people have been oppressed, nay even fleeced by the tax-collectors. We have been told that demand notice fees were not collected if the notices were not actually served or the dues were paid in the meanwhile. But as a matter of fact we know, Sir, that this rule is more honoured in its breach than in its observance. As a matter of fact, demand notice fees are being collected even when the notices are only in the course of preparation in the office.

We are not able to understand why, in the Devicolam Division alone, extension of time was granted for the realisation of the sale proceeds of Government lands, while in all other taluks the amounts are realised by coercive steps. It is not at all creditable to the department that, out of the 15,600 acres ear-marked for the registry in favour of depressed classes, only 3,453 and odd acres alone were actually registered leaving a big balance of 12,146 and odd acres. It is also deplorable that an extent of 92,175·36 acres of lands was left uncultivated in 1107 in the Kannan Devan Hills. The Government must either resume the lands from the Company or insist on the lands being cultivated. The non-cultivation of such extensive areas causes loss of revenue to the State.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Is the member aware that the K. D. H. P. Company holds a lease on concessional terms for ninety-nine years?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is why I said that Government must withdraw the concession in regard to the area left uncultivated.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I point out to the member that it is under an agreement that the lands have been granted to the Company?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I think, under the agreement, Government have power to insist on the whole area being cultivated.

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In the matter of agricultural loans, I would request Government to consider the feasibility of granting extensions of time especially in these days of economic depression.

Lastly, Sir, I would point out that the percentage of charges to the collections which now comes to 26·4 per cent. is too high. A substantial reduction will have to be made in the expenditure.

With these few observations, I oppose the demand made by the official member.

MR H. O. L. MARIKAR: I strongly support Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's motion; but I do it against my conviction. Because, I stand for taxing the rich and utilising that money for the benefit of the poor. The remission of land tax does not help the poor in any way. It only helps the rich to become richer. It is only the land-holders that will be helped if land tax is remitted, and the number of land-holders in Travancore is small compared to the number of poor people in the country. The poor people in Travancore, for example the disabled, the unemployed and the beggar population, are taxed much more than the poor people elsewhere. For instance, salt tax here is higher than that in British India; and salt is a commodity which the poor want as much as the rich. Therefore it is that I said that the Travancore Government is collecting more from the poor people than other Governments in other parts of India. At the same time Government are not doing much to ameliorate their condition. It may be mentioned that a certain area of land is earmarked for registry to the depressed classes. I wonder what a Pulaya or a Paraya, who has been working all along even without proper clothing, and leading a life of misery, can do with an acre or two of land in some corner of Travancore. Why not the Government utilise all the money or major portion of it that they collect, by indirect taxation, from these poor persons, in building cheap sanitary quarters for them in different parts of the country, so that they may live comfortably and cultivate the land.

They may also be given implements and seeds so that any help that Government render them may be such as would enable them to enjoy them. This is not being done now.

Regarding re-settlement, I may say that it is an urgent necessity that the Government should take up the question as early as possible. For, after the last Settlement, large areas of puduval lands have been registered in the names of retired Government officers or those who were Tahsildars and Peishkars and also of influential men. They have money in plenty and have cultivated most of their lands. But it is only a nominal land tax that is now being levied and realised on such lands and these lands must be surveyed, and tax should be recovered on an enlarged scale. But, the Government should consult both the Houses before they take any steps. I stand for taxing the rich as much as possible, if out of the money that is thus collected a greater portion goes to the poor for the amelioration of their condition. If the Settlement question is brought before the two

Houses, I hope the members will be able to suggest some ways by which the extra amount which the Government may get may be utilised. Once the Government accept the principle by which they mean to spend the money for the benefit of the poor then re-settlement may be immediately taken in hand.

The 25 per cent. remission I do not think, will help the poor in any way, because the people who own lands paying a tax of more than a rupee, as the Government member said, happen to be about sixty per cent. of the land-owning classes, that is about six lakhs, and to them it will be a remission of a few annas only. This trifling sum will not be much to them. I now support this motion in order to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that they are not doing anything for the amelioration of the condition of the poor. Say, for instance, if the subordinate posts of peons, etc., carrying salaries below Rs. 25 are thrown open disproportionately in the Land Revenue Department to the depressed classes and unrepresented communities, certainly there will be happiness in the homes of the poor people. But generally it is not done. In higher appointments also when candidates from depressed or backward communities are available they must be given preference or at least equal opportunity disproportionately, in the matter of initial appointments. For example, if there are 12 vacancies of equal pay and status and there are applicants from different communities applicants belonging to those communities which are backward in education and which are depressed who have not at present got employment in proportion to their number may be given the posts disproportionately. Only such actions of Government will bring sure happiness to the poor. So long as the Government do not take any strong steps in this matter I cannot support this demand. By strong steps, I mean, that Government must compel the head of the department to follow certain directions in regard to the recruitment of subordinates. If the head of the department violates those directions and gives the appointments to members of his own community and if the Government keep quiet as is done at present these vagaries will continue for ever. Instead of keeping quiet Government should see that strong disciplinary action is taken against that officer.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member advocate the principle that once a man from the depressed classes is appointed he should be allowed to supersede several others who have already entered service before him?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: I do not talk about that. I am only talking about initial appointments when there are vacancies. The question of superseding has not arisen. Even if the demand now asked for is vetoed certainly Government is likely to certify and if that is done it is an action taken by Government against the wishes of the House. So also if the head of the department does anything against Government orders, should not the Government use their power and

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take action against that officer? Although there are G. O's asking heads of departments to admit a certain proportion of depressed classes and backward communities into the service, generally they are not carried out. If those things are carried out there will be no dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction in the land is created specially by the members of Government who are in charge of the departments by not doing justice to the people at large.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, may I know whether the member is in order in saying this when the Land Revenue Department is under discussion. I never wanted to raise a point of order but unfortunately the general question of recruitment is being discussed. I want to know whether that is in order.

PRESIDENT: It is in order so long as it applies to the Land Revenue Department.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: So, I am for finding any extra amount for the amelioration of the condition of the poor.

I shall now inform the House how reckless or careless about the poor people the Land Revenue Department is. In Anjanad the villagers have been clamouring for a small irrigation tank which would cost only a couple of thousand rupees for the last four or five years. But no action whatever is taken about that, because almost all the holders of lands there are poor people. If the inhabitants were influential or rich, then certainly the attention of Government would have been directed towards them.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: In supporting the motion I also beg to agree with the rest of my friends who say that a remission of 25 per cent. of the land tax must be given. The economic depression, Sir, has been so long with us that it has almost become normal. It has become almost impossible for the ordinary tax-payer to pay his dues to Government. Again in times like these it is customary with Government to make such remission. We have seen it done elsewhere. To quote only one example, a similar thing has been done in the sister State of Cochin. For another reason also this is absolutely necessary. There is a growing feeling in the country that the Government do not come to the aid of the people when they are hard pressed. There is, they feel, a lack of sympathy on the part of the Government and if a remission of this kind is advocated by this House and approved by the Government it will certainly go a great way to establish a better relationship between the rulers and the ruled. For this reason, therefore, I urge that this motion must be accepted by the Government. Another argument that has been adduced by my friend, Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, was as regards the re-settlement. The question has been raised whether re-settlement at this time is necessary or not.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know if the remission of 25 per cent. advocated by the member is allowed, what percentage of the agriculturists will be directly benefited by this remission?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I can only say that a large percentage of the agriculturists would be directly benefited by it. It is the majority that is concerned.

Coming to the question of re-settlement, I concede that we should be on our guard in considering this question. A re-settlement, none will advocate, if it is distinctly for the purpose of increasing the taxation. I put a question to my esteemed friend Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi whether he has got any objection to advocate re-settlement even if Government gave the assurance that it was not for the purpose of increasing the taxation but only to rectify the past mistakes and he answered me by saying that such a settlement was impossible. I cannot catch the member. If the Government come forward and say definitely that re- settlement is not for the purpose of increasing the taxation but, as my esteemed friend Mr. Govindan put it, for mitigating the several anomalies existing in the present system of taxation, why not that re-settlement be approved of? A re-survey certainly must be had with a view to rectify the old mistakes and if along with a re-survey the Government propose to have a re-settlement also effected, after assuring us that no fresh taxation will be levied, why not we accept it? Even supposing an increased taxation is expected to accrue when a re-settlement is to be effected, I think this is the proper time to have the re-settlement effected, because this is the time of economic depression when our agricultural produce does not fetch adequate price. So the Settlement will be governed by the price of the produce that now obtains in the country. If that is so, it will be advantageous from the view point of the ryot (*Interruptions*). I am not quite sure of that. It is only in courts of law. But in a case like this I am sure the amount of tax will be governed by the existing prices. Even if it is the average of some years, so long has been the economic depression with us that the average also will not be far high.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the duration of a period of settlement that is accepted by authorities throughout the world?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: 30 years.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What are the special reasons for the member to advocate that it is high time that a re-settlement is started?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I said only that this is the proper time. I do not think that if we start work even today, we shall finish it within the next eight years or even ten years.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is it the opinion of the member that the settlement work should continue at any rate for another generation?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: No. I only said that from the point of view of the tax-payer, I believe, it is distinctly advantageous to him to begin settlement work right on.

MR. K. P, NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the nature of the calculation of prices to be considered in fixing the settlement rates?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PINICKAR: That question does not arise here.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I bow to the ruling of the member.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Thank you very much.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Are there not certain taluks which have been settled first and certain others which have been settled later on and are there not some taluks in which Settlement operations have been completed before 30 years?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Exactly. To be precise in the matter of the period, those taluks the settlement of which was taken up first on the previous occasion may be taken up now to begin with.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; Will it not contravene the provisions of the Settlement Regulation?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: How?

PRESIDENT: I think we are getting beyond the scope of the budget. You can continue Mr. Panickar.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Sir, what I say from the point of view of the tax-payer is that it is to his distinct advantage to begin the re-settlement now. It will rectify the several mistakes which are now lying uncorrected. For that purpose at least a re-settlement should be begun. I am sorry my friends are under the impression that a re-settlement always increases the land revenue. At least for the purpose of rectifying the old mistakes and keeping proper accounts of land, there is no objection in beginning the Settlement in right earnest.

There are other reasons also for which I would like to oppose the demand. Efficiency in the department is gradually going down. If the Administration Report is closely read it will be seen that there are several cases remaining undisposed of. Such things cause hardship to the poor tax-payer. Puduval cases, poramboke cases and issue of pattas are not properly attended to. The circuiting officers will have to go round more often as they are enjoined by circulars and attend to these things more efficiently. Greater attention will have to be paid by the head of the department to his instructions being carried out more and more promptly.

Another answer which the Government member would be making when the question of remission was discussed was that the Settlement was made as early as 24 years ago when the price of articles was not so high and when copra and other raw products did not fetch so much price. Therefore, he will say that the tax-payer cannot legitimately grudge to pay his dues to Government. Since then it must be understood, several other kinds of taxes were introduced into the country and the capacity of the tax-payer has not grown commensurate with the items of taxation which he has to pay. Therefore, that is no argument.

For these reasons, I beg to oppose the demand and support the motion moved by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi.

MR. V. S. ARUMUGHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): Sir, I support the motion brought forward by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi. It is high time that the Government make a bold and thorough change in their policy as regards land revenue. The cry of the country and the cry of the people are for lightening the burden on land. It is just and proper that the Government do make some concession to the poor ryots. But the Government are not prepared to budge an inch. They are bent upon compelling the poor ryots to pay for meeting all the luxurious establishments. So far as Nanjinad is concerned, the necessity for changing the land revenue policy is still more urgent, because, in the first place the assessment in Nanjinad is the heaviest in all Travancore, nay in the whole of the Indian Empire. On account of the large scale importation of Rangoon paddy, the oppressive taxation and the fall in the productivity of the soil, the ryots of Nanjinad are ruined and are now on the brink of insolvency. In Nanjinad the mere possession of land is felt to be a burden. The ryots are unable with the poor income they obtain from the land to pay the Government tax and meet the cultivation expenses. Under such circumstances anything less than a fifty per cent. reduction of land tax for a period, until normal conditions are restored, will not touch the fringe of the problem. The Government should now go to their rescue. Otherwise, I am afraid the fate of sugar industry in West Indian Islands by the supersession of beetroot sugar will be repeated in Nanjinad which has earned the fair name of the granery of Travancore. Another matter to which I wish to refer is the illegal exaction of tax based on a wrong calculation made by Government in the process of adjusting the *para* measurement in terms of the Nanjinad *Kotta*. This has been pointed out to Government by almost all the members coming from Nanjinad. Stil the Government are very callous and indifferent. On the basis of the wrong calculation, the Government are exploiting a large amount of money from the poor ryots. I may emphatically say that this illegal exaction is nothing but exploitation true and simple. The people of Nanjinad were paying this excess tax for a very long time without feeling it so much because of the fair income from the paddy fields which they were getting formerly. But now they feel it very acutely and I am afraid they have even grown despondent. The

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tendency now a days is to abandon land and fly away. Under such circumstances if the Government are not prepared to accede to the demands of the people and boldly venture upon reduction and remission of land tax, it is not possible for a member like myself, who represents the unfortunate and poor ryots, to uphold and sanction the demand of Government. Therefore, I strongly support the motion brought forward by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Sir, I was carefully listening to the discussion on the motion of Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi here, and also to a similar discussion that took place in the Assembly. There seems to be a sort of agreement with reference to the motion that 25 per cent. of reduction or remission should be allowed in land revenue. I have my own doubts whether even if this remission is allowed, it will go a long way to relieve the poor people or the *de facto* ryots who are in need of remission. Apart from that, while listening to this discussion I remembered a cartoon which I came across in the "Nations Business" of America. It has pictured a procession of citizens each one carrying a banner. Some of the inscriptions in the banners were "reduce taxes, but deepen our harbour; lower taxes, but more money for agriculture; economise, but raise wages; save money, but we must have a new post office; cut taxes, but give us an aviation field watch the purse but drain the swamp; do not spend except for us." These quotations will summarise the discussions in this House. As I submitted at the beginning, I am in perfect agreement to the remission proposed provided it will go a long way to the relief of the ryot. Various suggestions that have been put forward during the discussions seem to summarise the various kinds of demands as follows. First of all there should be a reduction of 50 per cent. land revenue. All right, granted. Then there should be a reduction in the export duty. All right, granted. Then we must have more schools and teachers should be paid better. We must have more roads. Quilon must have its electric supply. Similarly, Nagercoil too must have its electric supply. We must meet the capital expenditure for the Pallivasal scheme. When we think of all these things I do not know what I should say. It has come to that stage. I can understand a reasonable proposition which would go to benefit the ryots. The revenue from the Land Revenue Department comes to about 35 lakhs of rupees and if 25 per cent. is remitted, it will go down by 9 lakhs of rupees. But there is no reliable statistics available to show how many people are going to be benefited by this remission of 9 lakhs of rupees. So far as my constituency is concerned, *viz.*, Chirayinkil and more than two-thirds of Nedumangad taluk, there may be about seven to eight thousand tax-payers in that constituency. Of them those who pay Rs. 25 and more may come to one thousand. The remaining pay below Rs. 5. If this question of remission is agreed to, about seven thousand people will be benefited by one rupee and seven chs.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that these seven thousand people have seven thousand families?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes, they have families and cattle and bullocks. Therefore, my honest doubt is, when we intend to benefit the poor ryots by this reduction, whether it really goes to benefit them. Then again there is the bigger question. Only about 12 lakhs of tax-payers will be benefited by this remission. The remaining 38 lakhs of people will not be benefited at all. Whether 25 per cent. remission is made or not, complete remission ought to be allowed to those who have lost their crops completely on account of the heavy rains and floods. I know there are many land lords in Travancore who are owning extensive areas.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are there not officials among them?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes. In the Nedumangad taluk almost all the officials of Trivandrum own extensive areas.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that they are also in arrears?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes. So, my honest doubt is that this remission will not relieve the large majority of the taxpayers.

Coming to the question of Settlement my point is that this is not at all the period when a re-settlement should be begun.

It is accepted by all authorities both in British India and outside that no period of settlement should be shorter than 30 years. The Settlement has been completed here only in 1911 and until 1942, my humble submission is, that the question of re-settlement should not be mooted at all. And there seems to be some confusion with regard to re-settlement. We have no objection to settlement operations being carried on provided there is no enhancement of taxation, but to rectify survey maps and all that. I cannot even imagine for a moment how a Settlement could be carried on in compartment system without considering the revenue side but merely confining to the survey sub-division and all those things.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Does the member know that there are many trees enjoyed by people for the last 20 years and more for which they are not paying any tax?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I am very thankful to the member for having put such a question. In understanding this question of Settlement we have to understand the broad principles and propositions laid down by financiers all over the world. One of the principles accepted by all before beginning an operation of re-settlement is this. It is an accepted maxim that in course of time as population increases and more labour and expenditure are devoted to cultivation, the share taken by Government by direct assessment may be expected to go down still further. The second maxim is, whether it be Poramboke

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land or Cherikal land or any other land, when it is cultivated by a private individual and when a large amount of money has been spent for improving it, to that extent, the new settlement operations should not be conducted in such a way as to deprive the citizen the benefit of the money spent and improvements effected by him in improving his land. That is another aspect. Thirdly, the Settlement is not expected for a period of 30 years unless it is a hilly or forest land which is inaccessible. In all such cases Settlement is carried on before the expected period of 30 years. There are several other broad questions or principles in conducting or starting re-settlement operations. These have to be borne in mind. That is the reason why I said that it is not at all desirable. I do not even stop there. According to the modern notions of re-settlement, re-settlement is not at all thought of in a country where the rainfall is normal, where nearly 80 per cent. of the land available for cultivation is under cultivation, where the country is not subjected to vicissitudes of seasons, and where the land is fully cultivated, rents paid and agricultural production not liable to violent fluctuations. It is sufficient if the Government demands are adjusted once in 30 years. In backward tracts alone re-settlement operation is conducted within the expected period of 30 years. But so far as Travancore is concerned except a small fall in the prices and the recent floods and other havocs caused by them other conditions are normal. Even after the period of 30 years a Settlement is not necessary with reference to the conditions prevailing in Travancore. Thirdly, Sir.—

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-20 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-5 P. M.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): ഭൂനികുതിയിൽ ൨൫ ശതമാനമൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ശതമാനമൊ ഇളവുചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ഈ സഭാംഗങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും ഒരേനിലയിലാണ് അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഭൂനികുതി നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു ആദായമാണ്; മററുള്ള ആദായങ്ങൾ എല്ലാം അനിശ്ചിതങ്ങളാണ്. ഈ നിശ്ചിതമായ ആദായത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കിയാണ് ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രിട്ടറി ബഡ്ജററ് രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതു്. നിശ്ചിതമായ ആദായത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചിട്ടു അനിശ്ചിതമായ ആദായത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ബഡ്ജററ് രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരിക്കലും സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സങ്കടമില്ല. അതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും അവർ തയ്യാറാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ് നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു അവർക്കു അസൌകര്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ബഹുസഹസ്രം വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കപ്പെടുന്നതായി പരസ്യങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്രമാത്രം വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ വിൽക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനു വസ്തു

ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ സന്മനസ്സോടുകൂടി ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതുകയില്ല. നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണു ഇങ്ങനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ ഭാരംമാത്രമല്ല ഇതരനികുതിഭാരങ്ങളും ജനങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു അവരുടെ ധനത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ചൂഷണംചെയ്തു അപഹരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്ന നയംകൊണ്ടാണു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നികുതികൊടുക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ വിഷമംഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൨൦ സെൻറു വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള ഭൂമി ഒരാൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിൽ ൨൦ തെങ്ങു നട്ടുപിടിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽനിന്നും ൨൦ രൂപാ ആദായംകിട്ടും, ൨൦ രൂപാ ആദായം കിട്ടുന്ന ആയക്കെട്ടുവസ്തുവിനു നാലൊ അഞ്ചൊ ചക്രംമാത്രമെ കരംകാണുകയുള്ളു. ഈ അഞ്ചുചക്രം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരുവിഷമവും ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു ഭാര്യയേയും രണ്ടു കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങളേയും സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ ൨൦ തെങ്ങിൻെറ ആദായംകൊണ്ടു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു അയാൾ ചുമതലയേറിയ ഇതരജോലികൾചെയ്തു ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാണു് അയാളുടെ കുഡുംബത്തെ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുപോരുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഇതരജോലികൾചെയ്തു ആദായംവരുത്തി കുഡുംബത്തെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ഒരാൾ അല്പമെങ്കിലും ഭൂമി അനുഭവിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിൻെറ കരംകൊടുക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ഒട്ടും മടിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു നിസ്സംശയമാണു് ജനങ്ങൾ ഭൂമിയെ സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ അവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളേയും സ്നേഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. സന്താനങ്ങളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ടകാലത്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്യിക്കണം. ഭൂനികുതിയും കൊടുക്കണം. ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി അയാളുടെ കുഞ്ഞുങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രതിമാസം നാലും അഞ്ചും രൂപാ സ്കൂൾഫീസായും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾ ഭൂമിവിററും അവരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. കുട്ടികൾപഠിച്ചു പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസായി ഉദ്യോഗവും മററും കിട്ടിയതിനുശേഷം ഭൂമി തിരിയെ വാങ്ങിക്കാമെന്നാണു് അവരുടെ പ്രത്യാശ. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഒരാൾതൻെറ ഭൂമിയെ നശിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറാകുമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാൻ ന്യായമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുള്ള ചിലവിൻെറ വർദ്ധനവും ഇതരചിലവുകൾനിമിത്തവുമാണു ഭൂനികുതികൊടുക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ വിഷമിക്കുന്നതു്. നികുതികൊടുക്കാത്തതിനാൽ അനവധിവസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ പോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. കൃഷിവായ്പഎടുത്ത പണം തിരിയെകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ ആ വസ്തു ലേലംചെയ്തപ്പോൾ തിരുവല്ലായിലും പത്തനംതിട്ടയിലുംവച്ചു ഒരു ചക്രത്തിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ ലേലത്തിൽപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ള നികുതിദായകന്മാർ ൧൨ ലക്ഷംമാത്രമെ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ഉള്ളു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ഈ നികുതിദായകന്മാരെ ആശ്രയിച്ചു ജീവിതംകഴിക്കുന്നവരുടെ കണക്കുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മുപ്പത്തിആറു്ലക്ഷമൊ നാല്പത്തിഎട്ടുലക്ഷമൊ വരുന്നതാണു്. ആസ്ഥിതിക്കു ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും നികുതിദായകന്മാരായിട്ടുതന്നെ വന്നുചേരുന്നതാണു്.

അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തെപ്പററി വാദപ്രതിവാദംനടന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കൃഷിപ്പിഴ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ പ്രത്യേകം നിർണ്ണയിച്ചു ആ വസ്തുക്കൾക്കുമാത്രം നികുതികുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ലാൻഡുറവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടു ഡ്രൈലാൻഡ്സിന്റെ സ്ഥിരമായ ആദായത്തിനു യാതൊരുദൂഷ്യവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. വെറ്റു്ലാൻഡ്സിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന പുഞ്ചകൃഷിക്കും യാതൊരുദൂഷ്യവും സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വിരിപ്പുനിലങ്ങൾക്കാണു് നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. മൊത്തമായുള്ള നഷ്ടം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയിരപ്പറനിലം കൃഷിയുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു പത്തൊ അൻപതൊപറനിലത്തിനുമാത്രമെ ദോഷം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം കൃഷി നഷ്ടമുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾക്കുമാത്രം കരം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. നികുതികുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടകാര്യം അത്യാവശ്യമായി വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംകൊണ്ടുള്ള കൃഷിനഷ്ടംനിമിത്തം മാത്രമല്ല, സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംകൊണ്ടു കൂടിയതാണു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു കരം ഈടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതു അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഭൂനികുതി കുറയ്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതിഇല്ലെങ്കിലും അതു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തീരെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ൨൫ ശതമാനം കുറച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

റീസെററിൽമെൻറു എന്നുകേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ പലക്കും ഭയം തോന്നുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിലേക്കുള്ള ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുമാത്രമെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളു. ആ മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം ഈ സഭയിൽ അവതരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പററി വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്താവുന്നതാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു റീസെററിൽമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഭയപ്പെടേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നുമില്ല.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: മുമ്പിലത്തെ സെററിൽമെൻറു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതു അന്നു ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന രാമയ്യങ്കാർ അവർകൾ ആയിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അറിയാം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഇപ്പോഴം സെററിൽമെൻറ മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു ആരാണ്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: റവന്യുകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ നല്ലവണ്ണം പരിചയമുള്ള ഒരു സീനിയർ ദിവാൻപേഷ്ക്കാർ മിസ്റ്റർ. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ളയാണ് ഇപ്പോഴം സെററിൽമെൻറ മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ആ കാര്യം ഈ സഭയോടു ആലോചിക്കാതെയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാകുമ്പോഴം അതിനെപ്പററി പര്യാലോചിക്കാവുന്നതാണല്ലോ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാക്കി ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ അതു വേണ്ടെന്നുപറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കു ചിലവായ തുക മുഴുവനും നഷ്ടമാകുകയില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ആ തുക നഷ്ടമായി പരിണമിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ബുദ്ധിപൂർവ്വകമായിട്ടാണു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): Sir, the discussion has ranged over a variety of subjects relating to the Land Revenue Department. But I take it that the two most important subjects that have been discussed at length are the question of remission of land tax and the re-settlement. The question of remission of land tax was discussed at length on two occasions in the Lower House and all arguments for and against were brought out in those discussions. The Government definitely stated in the Lower House that the question of remission would engage their anxious consideration and I assure the House that the discussion that has taken place in this House will be very carefully borne in mind by the Government and will receive their very anxious consideration. In the course of the discussion in the other House I pointed out that if a remission of 25 per cent. of the land tax is granted the benefit that a large majority of the tax-payers will derive is almost negligible. I gave the figures then. I pointed out that out of nearly 12 lakhs of tax-payers about 88 per cent. pay a tax of rupees 5 and less per annum and if 25 per cent. of remission is granted the gain that these persons will get is only one rupee and four annas or less. My friend, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai, has rightly emphasised the insignificance of the benefit that a large majority of the tax-payers will get,

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

After all what is this gain to the large majority of the tax-payers? Some members said that even half a chackram or one chackram might prove of some substantial help to the individual tax-payer. I ask whether they were serious when they said so. The saving of one rupee four annas and less in a year to an individual—is it going to go a long way in relieving him from his distress?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I ask the Revenue Commissioner when it is distributed among 88 per cent. of the people, is it not a gain to them?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: To each individual it is not a gain worth mentioning. On the other hand it will affect the Government's revenue to the extent of 9 lakhs of rupees.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Does the member say from a mathematical calculation that it is not a proportionate advantage gained by each tax-payer?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLI: It may be proportionate to the amount of tax that each individual has to pay, for instance, if a man has to pay only one rupee a year, the advantage gained will be about 4 annas.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR; Does it not show that his capacity to pay is only one rupee?

PRESIDENT; Please do not argue.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know what is the percentage Government will lose on the whole receipt by a reduction of Rs. 9 lakhs?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: 9 lakhs is a very large sum.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: When the whole income of the State is taken into account the percentage would be only less.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: In relation to the total revenue of over 2 crores and odd, this reduction of 9 lakhs may not appear to be much; but it is a large slice which Government can ill-afford to loose.

Again, if a general remission of 25 per cent is granted, as I said the other day, it is going to benefit even those people who really do not deserve such benefit. For instance, the Kannan Devan Hills Concession area is paying a tax of half a rupee per acre. If a general proposition like this is given effect to, the concession will have to be granted to the K. D. H. P. Co. also. Then there are lands which are paying Government one-eighth, one-fourth and one-half of the usual assessment. To them also the same concession will have to be shown.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member think that assessment is too low?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I ask the member whether the assessment referred to by the member is not fixed by agreement?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes.

Government have sanctioned practically 50 per cent. reduction in respect of Kandukrishi tax. The commutation rate which was 24 chackrams per *para* has been reduced to 12 chackrams per *para*.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അന്നു നെല്ലിന് എന്തുവിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: മുപ്പറക്ക് ൨൪ ചക്രം വിലയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: അതു് അന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ്റേറ്റ് ആയിരുന്നുവൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: കമ്പോളവില ആയിരുന്നു.

Some concession has already been granted by way of reduction of tax on rubber lands. Lands which had to pay 2 rupees per acre are now paying only one rupee per acre. Government have reduced the demand notice fee. In the case of four chackrams and less Government have completely given up the demand notice fee. However, the question whether a general remission of 25 per cent. of the tax should be granted or not will receive the anxious and serious consideraion of the Government.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ൧൧൦൮-ലെ കരക്കുടിശ്ശികക്കായി പല വസ്തുക്കളും ലേലത്തിൽ പോയിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കരക്കുടിശ്ശികയായ ഒരു ചെറിയ തുകക്കു് വേണ്ടി വലിയ വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽ പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അങ്ങനെ കാണുമായിരിക്കാം.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ദാരിദ്ര്യംനിമിത്തമല്ലേ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഗവൺമെൻറ് അതിനെപ്പററി നല്ലവണ്ണം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതു്.

The Government do not deny the fact that there is economic distress among the people. They are fully aware of it. That is why I say that the sentiments expressed by the members on the other side of the House will be anxiously and seriously considered by Government. It is not possible to give an undertaking off hand that a remission of 25 per cent. will be granted. But the matter will be carefully considered before a decision is made.

Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai stated that the relief granted for flood damages is not adequate. In some cases partial remission will have to be granted and in other cases complete remission may be necessary. I have called for a statement of affected lands in this connection. As soon as that is received the question of remission will be taken up, and it will be decided where complete remission and partial remission should be granted respectively. Along with this question I may say, Sir, the question of general remission of 25 per cent. will also be very seriously considered by Government.

The other question that has been discussed at great length is the settlement. The Government have not yet taken steps to start settlement operations. They have appointed only a Special Officer to prepare a Settlement Memorandum chalking out the lines on which the settlement, if at all, has to be conducted.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; Has he not been given instructions as to the lines on which Settlement is to be conducted?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: A G. O. on the subject has been published and an officer appointed to prepare a Settlement Memorandum. There are ever so many questions which have to be gone into before a general re-settlement can be taken up. There is the question of land tax *versus* land and tree tax for instance. There are some lands on which assessment has to be reduced. There is the long standing complaint of the Nanjanadians about the *kottah* and *marakkal* measures. There are also other questions to be gone into. The necessity for considering these questions has been pointed out by the late Mr. Padmanabha Aiyar, the Settlement Dewan Peishkar, in his final report. All these questions will have to be fully considered before a decision can be made by Government in regard to re-settlement.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: സെററിൽമെൻറ് മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം ഈ സഭയുടെ ആലോചനക്ക് വിഷയമാക്കുമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആലോചനക്ക് വിഷയമാക്കിയതിനു മേൽമാത്രമേ ഗവൺമെൻറ് എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടിനടത്തുകയുള്ളു.

Public opinion will be invited on the Special Officer's memorandum. Government have not yet decided to start Settlement operations straightway. All that they have done is that a Special Officer has been appointed to prepare a Memorandum.

The survey of our lands is in great confusion. To rectify the existing mistakes a re-survey is absolutely necessary.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I know what guarantee is there that the same mistakes will not be repeated?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Government will take precautions to see that mistakes are not repeated. A re-survey, I say, is very necessary.

I repeat what I have already said. Public opinion will be consulted on the Settlement memorandum before Government decide to start settlement operations and the question of a general remission of 25 per cent. of land tax will receive the anxious consideration of Government. I hope Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi will see his way to withdraw his motion.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: In the light of the assurance made by the Land Revenue Commissioner I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT; Is it the wish of the House that the motion be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: There are only 3 minutes more for this demand. So I put it that Demand I—Land Revenue—for Rs. 9,03,103 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND II—TAXES ON INCOME.

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 14,820, under Demand II—Taxes on Income.

The following motion was not made.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

To omit the total allotment of Rs. 14,820 under Demand II.

PRESIDENT: Is there anybody who wishes to speak?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I have to impress upon the attention of Government that they did a mistake in meekly acknowledging the cut made by the Lower House in the matter of Income Tax Inspectors. This is a confession that the Government did not know or they did not seek to work the Income Tax Department. Anyway, I do not oppose the demand.

PRESIDENT: I now place before the Council for its sanction, Demand II—Taxes on Income, for Rs. 14,820.

The grant was made.

DEMAND III—EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,27,401 under Demand III—Excise Department.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I beg to move the following motion :

To omit the total allotment of Rs. 6,27,401 under Demand III.

In spite of the great economic depression the Government have not chalked out the means for properly working the Customs Department by appointing a separate officer of the status of an Assistant Excise Commissioner. When the land tax cannot be increased any more such sources of income as income tax ought to be developed. I also bring to the attention of Government the extreme want of wisdom in maintaining a separate Marine Department whose work was carried on formerly by an Assistant Excise Commissioner. The Marine Department costs a good deal to the Government. The work now done by the Marine Department should be done by an Assistant Commissioner or by any other person without, of course, a separate Port Officer and a separate department at Alleppey. In order to impress upon Government these two points I move the omission of the total allotment under the demand.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I have great pleasure in supporting the motion brought forward by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi. I wish to bring to the notice of Government that salt industry in Travancore can be developed further. From the Administration Report of 1087 we find that about 216,688 maunds of salt were imported into Travancore. Travancore is a sea bordering country where we have large facilities to manufacture salt for home consumption. By the import of such a large quantity of salt the Travancore people have to pay half a lakh of rupees more for the purchase of salt. If salt is made in Travancore, we can avoid such a large increase of expenditure. There are large facilities for salt industry in Travancore which the Excise Commissioner is quite unmindful of. There are large areas, acreage of land, near Tamarakulam, where the people have petitioned to Government to convert waste lands to the extent of 20 acres for this purpose.

Those applications for the manufacture of salt were flatly refused by the Government without any reason whatsoever.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): May I know the name of that place ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Tamarakulam. There are nearly 20 acres of land to the north of the Allom at Tamarakolam which can be made use of for salt manufacture. That area can be converted into nearly 300 salt pans. There is every facility to do that. If that is done nearly 10,000 maunds of salt can be produced from there. Waste lands are available in the eastern and western portions of the Allom. In the south-east of Sri Sankara Allom owned by Mr. T. V. Krishna Aiyar, there is a large area available for salt manufacture. In the Administration Report it is pointed out that a large area is lying fallow on account of percolation. There is an area of land to the west of Ashtamudi kayal (അഷ്ടമുടിക്കായൽ) which was once used as a salt producing area and if the Government will take up the land and try to produce salt, it will produce the necessary quantity of

salt for home consumption. I may point out that it is not advisable to import salt from outside Travancore. To import salt means to import air or water for the use of the people. It is an article which is useful for all people, the rich and the poor alike. I submit that the salt industry should be made more useful for producing the whole salt for home consumption.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of Government certain important features of the present abkari administration. In Travancore the State took the control of the liquor trade some 70 years ago and ever since that, advanced Excise systems were gradually introduced more to safeguard the revenue than to restrict the consumption of liquor. From the observation made by the late Dewan Seshiah Sastri in the Administration Report for 1049, we find, that so far back as in 1049, the Government were alive to their responsibility for safeguarding the morals of the people against deterioration through drink habit. The abkari revenue in 1049 was only Rs. 133,337. Yet the Dewan looked with suspicion and fear the alarming increase in the abkari revenue and wished that it were otherwise. If Mr. Sastri were alive to-day what would he have thought of our present abkari revenue?

Mr. P. Thanu Pillai who was one of the best and ablest of our officers, in the course of his speech delivered in the Legislative Council in 1073, when introducing the Abkari Bill, which subsequently became Regulation IV of 1074 has remarked:

"The object of the Abkari department is, it should be borne in mind, no less moral than fiscal. It is more in the interests of public morality than of public revenue."

Coming to recent times Dewan Mr. Raghaviah said:—

"The Government are at one with the public in the view that drink should be gradually abolished and that the revenue from the abkari should disappear eventually. The staying power of the people and the resources of Government will increase with the abolition of the drink evil".

On another occasion the Dewan again remarked:—

"As I have stated more than once elsewhere it is not the desire of the State to make revenue out of drink to the detriment of the welfare of its subjects and nobody would be more pleased than Government, if this fall in revenue was a true index of the growth of temperance."

In spite of these assurances and declarations of policy, we observe, with deep concern and regret that nothing substantial has been done towards the attainment of this object.

Government must remember that a sober, prosperous and god-fearing people are a greater asset in the country's balance sheet than Rupees, Chackrams and Cash. The antagonism on the part of Government is the result of their apprehension about the fall in the revenue. But, as Mr. Raghaviah remarked, the absence of the drink evil will be marked by a steady progress in the purchasing power of the people and their productive capacity. A thorough change in the policy of the department is what is required.

Coming to the principle of taxation by Government the increase of duty on arrack and the increase of tree-tax would tend to check the

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai]

consumption of liquor; but to increase the rentals is to apply the axe to the very root of the policy of promoting temperance. Increase of rentals is a bad index and would tend to promote malpractices, consumption and loss of revenue to Government owing to the displacement of Government liquor by the cheaper illicit liquor.

Another thing which we notice is that the rentals are not uniform in all taluks. Even as regards the rentals of the shops situated in one and the same taluk there are very many marked differences. Further we find that the rentals in each taluk are not kept in proportion to the consumption.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Will the member say how the rentals would be made proportionate?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In the matter of rentals, I illustrated the other day by means of an example how on account of the rentals not being kept uniform one shop-keeper is able to under-sell the other and thus force the latter to resort to malpractices. So long as the Excise Department does not keep up the principle of uniformity in the matter of rentals malpractices could not be checked.

Again we find that the price of arrack per proof gallon varies from taluk to taluk. Another point of importance is that the rentals of the toddy shops are not proportionate to the number of trees tapped in the various taluks. The result of all these is the prevalence of malpractices such as illicit distillation, illicit tapping, illicit transporation, under-selling and so forth.

No principle is followed in the location of shops. A large number of shops are located very near prohibited places such as railway lines, public places, markets, schools, hospitals and places of public worship. There are very many wholesome rules in the Excise Department which, if properly enforced, would take us a long way towards temperance. Rules regarding the hours of sale, rules prohibiting sale of eatables in liquor shops and the employment of women in the shops for serving, etc., are frequently violated.

The system of granting special licenses on festival occasions and harvest seasons ought to be discontinued.

The department is also introducing new patterns of liquor. Some years ago the late Mr. A. J. Vanross introduced the flavoured toddy arrack and that has been replaced by his successor with another kind of liquor called cocoa-brandy. All these show that the object of the department is to conduct the liquor trade as a profitable business concern.

The collection of revenue has become a mania of the department. The Excise Department should consist purely of preventive and detective officers pure and simple. They should have nothing to do either with collection work or auction work. To ensure the successful suppression of malpractices it seems to be highly essential that the point of contact between the field staff and the shop keepers resulting in the formation of undesirable obligations on both sides should not be allowed to continue any longer. The late Mr. Vanross has said:

"I find that the retention of collection work with the field staff has the pernicious effect of subjecting them to the undue influence of the shop keepers leading to corruption and to the connivance by the officers of malpractices on the part of the shop-keepers."

My submission is that both collection and auction work should be transferred to the Land Revenue Department as is done in the other Native States of Mysore and Cochin and also in the Madras Presidency. At present collection work is the primary duty of the department and preventive work forms only a secondary activity. From the head of the department down to the peon what we find is a group of revenue collectors. If the field staff is relieved of its collection work, it will enable it to devote its full time and energy for preventive work. All attempts to improve the Excise administration should begin with the improving of the efficiency of the field staff.

Then I have to say a word about the patrol work in the department. It was a luminous discovery that steam and motor boats could be used for preventive work in the Vembanad lake. From an economic point of view introduction of machinery to supersede human labour is highly objectionable. Again steam and motor boats are of no use in shallow waters and effective patrol work could not be carried on by means of such obstreperous machinery. The noise created by the boats, while plying, would put the smugglers on their guard. Patrol work in the Arukutty Division has suffered very much after the introduction of this system.

Government have introduced local option in Changanachery, but it can only be a failure so long as several shops are allowed to be located around the limits of the town. Instead of that Excise Licensing Boards should be constituted with power to determine the number and location of shops. That is the principle of local option.

If the department is worked in the lines indicated by me, I am sure, Sir, that in the near future we will be able to see that glorious day when this drink evil will be completely brought under control. The lines indicated by me are some of the means by which the department can satisfactorily work out the principle of "Maximum revenue with minimum consumption." With these observations, I oppose the demand.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a most important fact. This department was created with a view to put a stop to illicit traffic. Now let us see what this department is doing. From what is stated in the Administration Reports for the years 1104 and 1105, we find that whenever detection of offences decreases it indicates that there are no malpractices. This is what the Government on their review of the Excise Department for the year 1104 said:

"The number of cases detected under all heads fell from 2,449 to 2,394. Including the 60 cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year 2,454 cases were handled by the department against 2,530 cases in 1103. The fall is attributed by the Excise Commissioner to the better preventive work of the officers which minimised the opportunities for the commission of malpractices."

Similarly, in the Report for 1105 also Government say:

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

"The number of cases detected under all heads fell from 2394 to 1830. Including the forty-six cases pending investigation at the beginning of the year 1876 cases were handled by the department during the year against 2454 cases in 1104. The fall is a common feature in almost all the important Divisions and is attributed to the better preventive work turned out by the departmental officers."

Now let us see, Sir, what has taken place during 1106 and 1107. Offences have increased during these years and, if we can follow the reasoning advanced by the Excise Commissioner and approved by the Government, namely, that the fall in the number of offences is an indication of the good preventive work done by the department, the figures for 1106 and 1107 show that the detection work of the department has been getting worse, for the number of offences has increased. The number of cases detected has risen from 1830 in 1105 to 1936 in 1106, and from 1936 in 1106 to 2111 in 1107. Therefore, Sir, the preventive work of the department has, judged by the increase in the number of offences, become worse in the year 1106 and the year 1107. If that is the case in regard to the work for which the department was created, I ask, Sir, what is the fun of granting the demand that has been made for this department.

Then, Sir, my friend Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai spoke against the opening of shops near railway lines and public places. Well, Sir, the object of Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai is to reduce drink. That being so, I would suggest that shops should, as far as possible, be located near railway lines and other public places where a large number of people will always congregate, so that the man who goes to drink may feel ashamed of being watched by all sorts of people and may thus minimise or reduce his visits to the liquor shops.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, to begin where Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai ended, it has been brought to the notice of the Government and to the notice of the Excise Department, during the last seven or eight years that the department should have a definite policy for its work. After a good deal of discussion in the Legislative Council it was announced on behalf of Government that the definite policy of the Excise Department was temperance and that their object in the long run would be one of complete prohibition. Year after year the department used to be accused of not giving effect to this policy. The late Mr. Vanross, when he was Excise Commissioner, and the predecessor of the present Excise Commissioner, were at least making an earnest attempt to work the department in the spirit of the announcement made to the Legislative Council as to the policy of the department. With a view to help the department in its work and to make up for the loss in revenue that may be necessitated by pursuing this policy enunciated by the Government, various measures were suggested by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. In spite of all that, it is regrettable to find that, even now, the stability of our finances is dependent upon a source of revenue which is admittedly tainted.

The various suggestions that we offered to the department were to reduce the number of liquor shops, to make liquor as weak as possible, to fix the hours during which liquor should be sold, to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors and women, to penalise their admission into taverns, to restrict the quantity of private possession and to eliminate distilled spirit gradually. These were some of the measures which we suggested to be followed by the Excise Commissioner; and the predecessors of the present Excise Commissioner even promised that, as far as possible, an attempt will be made to follow them. Now let us see what the department has been able to do in 1106 and 1107.

The Report for 1107 shows that fourteen shops of various kinds newly came into existence in that year. While in 1106 there was one shop for every 14·29 square miles, in 1107 there was one shop for every 13·97 square miles. While in 1106 there was one shop for every 10,312 inhabitants, in 1107 there was one shop for every 10,114 inhabitants. Three more toddy shops came into existence in 1107 as compared with 1106. The strength of liquor issued, jaggery arrack or toddy arrack, remains the same and has not been weakened as promised.

I submit, Sir, that the department has been pursuing a policy in direct contravention of the policy announced before the Legislative Council. The Excise Commissioner has increased the number of shops; he has made shops easily accessible; he has made liquor cheap; he keeps it as strong as it was. Therefore, Sir, nothing has been done in the direction of temperance or with a view to achieve prohibition. On the other hand, in these days of economic depression, the Excise Commissioner has been able to issue more of opium and ganja in 1107 than in 1106. When the clamour on the part of the people and their representatives is to reduce land tax, when the country is so poor, the Excise Commissioner certainly deserves to be congratulated for being able to find more money by the sale of opium and ganja to the impoverished and poverty-stricken people of Travancore. That is the policy definitely pursued by the department now.

The total revenue from this department comes to about 45 lakhs of rupees per year. It has become an alarming feature of our finance that we have to depend upon the Excise Department and its revenue to keep up the stability of our financial position. If it is a question of a few lakhs, certainly, at any moment we can seriously consider the question of abolishing the department altogether, and give effect to it. But, as it is, no sane Government can be prevailed upon, with any equanimity, to do away with a revenue of 45 lakhs at one stroke. Considering the huge amount involved we will have to give time to this business agency which manufactures and sells different kinds of intoxicating materials to the people of Travancore. It is the duty of the Government and the duty of every citizen to chalk out a definite programme by which the income from this department can be gradually replaced by other more wholesome sources of revenue. It was for

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

that purpose that various suggestions were made in the Legislative Council and a definite policy was laid down there to be followed by the department. That policy has been forgotten. I never thought that the Government or the Excise Department will forget the policy which they themselves definitely enunciated in the Legislative Council. I never thought that a policy followed by one Excise Commissioner will be forgotten and worked against by the person who happens to succeed him as Excise Commissioner.

Coming to the point, my humble submission is that the head of the department must be made to announce to this House in clear terms the policy which he proposes to pursue in the administration of this department. We are anxious to know the present policy of the department; and I would like to have an explanation from the Excise Commissioner in regard to the various figures that I have quoted to show that the department has been working *against* temperance in the years 1106 and 1107.

The Report for 1107 further shows that the *per capita* tax on account of this department is less than five chackrams. What is the basis of this calculation? Has the department collected any statistics as to the number of drunkards in the country? In the absence of such statistics I am at a loss to know how the Excise Commissioner was able to arrive at this figure. According to me, the amount of five chackrams does not in any way approach the real, correct figure. We know that out of the 51 lakhs of people in Travancore, not even one-fifth may resort to these liquor shops. Probably one in a hundred may be addicted to the drink evil. I am sure that, if the actual number of drunkards is taken into account for the purpose of calculating this *per capita* tax it will come to a much bigger amount than five chackrams. I will not be surprised if it exceeds the general tax per head of twenty or twenty-one chackrams. If that be so, I ask, is this a justifiable method of taxing the people so heavily by helping them to consume all sorts of intoxicating commodities.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഈ വിഷയത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് മി. കെ. പി. നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ളയും മി. എം. എൻ പരമേശ്വരൻ പിള്ളയും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു നിശ്ചിതമായകാലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ മദ്യവ്യാപാരം നിർത്തേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു അനുവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്ന നയം എന്താണെന്നു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. കസ്റ്റംസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ യോജി

ച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതിനെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാക്കി പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിൻെറ കീഴിൽ വയ്ക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള വരവു് കൂടുകയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭരണം കുറെക്കൂടി നന്നാകുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഉപ്പിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് മി. പത്മനാഭൻതമ്പി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഏററവും ആദരണീയമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഇത്രയധികം കടൽത്തീരമുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള ഉപ്പു മുഴുവനും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൂടാ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ ശരിയായി ഉപ്പുവിളയിച്ചാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ചിലവുകഴിച്ചു് അന്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കു ധാരാളമായി കയററിഅയക്കാമെന്നാണു് തോന്നുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചാൽ ഇവിടത്തെ തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മക്കു് ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുകയും അതോടുകൂടി സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി നന്നായിവരുന്നതിനു സൌകര്യമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണു്.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: അന്യരാജ്യക്കാരേയുംകൂടി കുടിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പറിൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഞാൻ കുടിയെപ്പററിയല്ല പറയുന്നതു്. ഉപ്പിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഉറങ്ങുകയായിരിക്കും.

തിരുനൽവേലിയിൽ നിന്നും കോയമ്പത്തൂർ നിന്നും വരുത്തുന്ന പുകയിലക്കു് ൧൦ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ഡ്യൂട്ടിയിനത്തിൽ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. എഴരക്കോടി രൂപായുടെ പുകയില ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ചിലവാകുന്നു എന്നു ഞാൻ ഈയിടക്കു ഒരു പത്രത്തിൽവായിച്ചു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പുകയിലകൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനെപ്പററി എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ എന്തെങ്കിലും അന്വേഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: പുകയിലകൃഷിക്കു ഈ രാജ്യം പററിയതാണെന്നു കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ എക്സൈസ്കമ്മീഷണർ ആയതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹംതന്നെ അതിനെപ്പററി പറയേണ്ടതാണു്. എഴരക്കോടിരൂപായുടെ പുകയില ഒരാണ്ടിൽ അമ്പത്തൊന്നുലക്ഷം ജനങ്ങൾ ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കാൻപാടില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു? ഈ സംഗതിയെ ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ വി

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

ഷയത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മററു സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ ഇക്കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ എന്തു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു കാണട്ടെ.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI; ഈ സഭയിൽ ഇപ്പോഠം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പുകയിലകൃഷിയെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു ആദ്യമായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും വെളിയിലേക്കു ഇറക്കുമതിഇനത്തിൽ പോയിട്ടുള്ളതു് ആറരക്കോടിരൂപയാണ്. അതിൽ പുകയിലക്കുമാത്രം ഒരുകോടിരൂപായോളം പോയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. നാല്പത്തിഅഞ്ചുലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപാ ബീഡിപ്പുകയില, ബീഡി, ചുരുട്ട്, പുകയില, പൊടി മുതലായസാധനങ്ങഠംക്കുവേണ്ടി ൧൧൦൭-ൽ വെളിയിൽപോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തീരുവയായി കിട്ടുന്നതു് മൂന്നേമുക്കാൽലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപാമാത്രമാണ്. ഈ തീരുവ കിട്ടുന്നതിനു ൪ ൫ ലക്ഷം രൂപാ വെളിയിൽ കളയുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പുകയിലകൃഷി നടത്താമെന്നു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എക്കണോമിക്ക്ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയിൽ ഒരു മെമ്പർ ആയിരുന്ന മി. എസ്. കൃഷ്ണയ്യർ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഡിസൻറിംഗ് മിനിട്ടിൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പുകയിലകൃഷി ധാരാളമായി ചെയ്വാൻ സൌകര്യമുണ്ടെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ജാപ്പ്നാണം, തിരുനെൽവേലി, കോയമ്പത്തൂർ എന്നീ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഈ ആണ്ടത്തേക്കു ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്ന പുകയിലയിൽനിന്നും ഇരുപത്തിരണ്ടേമുക്കാൽ ലക്ഷത്തിൽചില്വാനം രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തീരുവകിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ പുകയിലയുടെ വിലയായി നാല്പത്തിഒൻപതരക്കോടിരൂപാ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു. ഇത്രയും ഒരു സംഖ്യ വെളിയിൽപൊയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കൃഷിനമ്മുടെനാട്ടിൽ നടത്താമോ എന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നതു ഒരിക്കലും അനുചിതമായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. തെങ്ങ്, റബ്ബർ, കുരുമുളക് മുതലായ നമ്മുടെ വിഭവങ്ങഠംക്കു വില വളരെ കുറവായിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെനാട്ടിൽ നിന്നും പണം വെളിയിൽപോകാൻ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണോഎന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു അവധാനപൂർവ്വം ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു തീരുവമാത്രം കിട്ടുന്നതല്ലാതെ മറെറാന്നും തന്നെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങളുടെപണം ഇങ്ങനെ വളരെ ക്രൂരതയായി വെ

ളിയിലേക്കു പൊയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ തടയേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

പിന്നെ കസ്റ്റംസിനെപ്പററിയാണു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. തെങ്ങിന്റെ വൃക്ഷക്കരം ചുമത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന മററു സാധനങ്ങളിൽ ചുമത്തിവരുന്ന കരം നിശ്ചയമായും നിറുത്തേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴാകട്ടെ, വൃക്ഷക്കരത്തിനുപുറമെ തേങ്ങാ, തൊണ്ടു്, ചകിരി, കയർ, കൊപ്രാ, വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ, പിണ്ണാക്കു മുതലായി തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഓരോന്നിനും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം കയററുമതിത്തീരുവ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതൊരു ഇരട്ടിനികുതിയാണു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു കയററുമതിതീരുവ ലോകത്തു മറെറങ്ങുമില്ല. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നിരവധി സാധുക്കളാൽ നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഒരു കുടിൽവ്യവസായമാണു് കയർനിർമ്മാണം. അതിനും ഒരു തീരുവ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരമാണു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അബ്കാരിയിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം കസ്റ്റംസ് ബ്രാഞ്ചു തീരെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. Excise Department-ൽനിന്നും Customs നെ വേർതിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇതിനെപ്പററി ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും, എക്കണോമിക്ക് ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും, ആലപ്പുഴയിലെ ചേംബർ അഫ് കാമേഴ്സും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ Trade Statistics ശേഖരിച്ചുവരുന്നവിധവും തീരെ തൃപ്തികരമല്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അതു് താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആണു് ശേഖരിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. തന്നിമിത്തം അതിൽ അനവധി തെററുകളുമുണ്ടു്. ഇതു തീരെ ശരിയല്ലെന്നു് ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും എക്കണോമിക്ക് ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും ഡേവിഡ്സൺകമ്മിററിയും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇനി ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറയുവാനുള്ള ഒരാക്ഷേപം ഇവിടെ കസ്റ്റംസ് റെഗുലേഷൻ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും റൂള്കൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. ഇവിടെനിന്നും ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറു എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരെ ൧൦൯൧-ൽ കൊച്ചി, പാണ്ടിച്ചേരി, മദ്രാസ് മുതലായസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അയച്ചു് വളരെപണവും ചിലവുചെയ്തു റൂള്കൾ എഴുതിയുണ്ടാക്കി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകദേശം പന്ത്രണ്ടുകൊല്ലവുമായി. ഇനി ആ റൂള്കൾ ഇന്നത്തെ രീതിയ്ക്കു അനുയോജ്യമായിരിക്കുമോയെന്നു ഞാൻ ബലമായി സംശയിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ കയററുമതിയിൽ ൭൦ ശതമാനം ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ തന്നെയാണു് ചിലവാകുന്നതു്. സിലോൺട്രേഡ് മെംബർ പെരിയ

[Mr, A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

സുന്ദരം ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഗവൺമെൻറിനേയും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യൻ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളേയും കണ്ടു് സിലോണിൽനിന്നും അയയ്ക്കുന്ന വെള്ളിച്ചെണ്ണ മുതലായവയ്ക്കു മുൻഗണന (Preference) കൊടുക്കണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നുമുള്ള തുണിത്തരങ്ങൾക്കു് സിലോണിൽമുൻഗണന കൊടുക്കാമെന്നും മററും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യൻകമ്പോളം കരസ്ഥമാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ നാം കണ്ണുമടച്ചിവിടെ മിണ്ടാതിരിക്കുകയല്ലവേണ്ടതു്. നമ്മുടെ ഗവൺമെൻറും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ ആയ അതിസമർത്ഥനായ ഒരാളെ അതിനായി ഉടനെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതേററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഇൻഡ്യൻകമ്പോളം നമുക്കു് ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും ഉറപ്പിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇവിടത്തെ ഇറക്കുമതിയിൽ ൬൦-അര ശതമാനവും നാം അവിടെ നിന്നാണെടുക്കുന്നതു്. നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള തുണിത്തരങ്ങൾ നാം ഇപ്പോൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യയിൽനിന്നാണു് എടുക്കുന്നതെന്നും നമ്മുടെ ജനസംഖ്യയും ഏകദേശം സിലോണിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയോടടുത്തുവരുമെന്നും മററുമുള്ള വസ്തുതകൾ നാം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ്ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാരെ ധരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്.

അബ്ക്കാരിയെപ്പററി പലരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു അതിനെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നും ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല. കള്ളിൽനിന്നും ഒന്നാംതരം കരുപ്പട്ടിഉണ്ടാക്കാം; ആ കരുപ്പട്ടിയിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ പഞ്ചസാര കിട്ടുമെന്നും കൂടുതൽ പഞ്ചസാര ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും തക്കല പഞ്ചസാരവ്യവസായശാലക്കാർ പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ നല്ലവിധത്തിൽ നടത്താവുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസായത്തെ നശിപ്പിച്ചു ജനങ്ങളെ കള്ളുകുടിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മാത്രമായി ഈ അബ്ക്കാരി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കാതെ കരുപ്പട്ടി വ്യവസായത്തെ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി മററു മെമ്പറന്മാർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തേയും പ്രമോഷനേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു് എനിക്കു ചില സംഗതികൾ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു്. എക്സൈസ്കമ്മീ

ഷണർ ആഫീസിലെ ഹെഡ് ക്ലാർക്കിനു ൭൫ രൂപാമുതൽ ൧൦൦ രൂപാവരെ സ്കേയിലുള്ള ശമ്പളമാണ് ഉള്ളതു്. ഈ ഹെഡ ക്ലാർക്കിനെ മാനേജരായി നിയമിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ൧൨൫ മുതൽ ൧൫൦ വരെ രൂപാ സ്കേയിൽകിട്ടുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു First Grade റെയിഞ്ചു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ശമ്പളം ൧൦൦ മുതൽ ൧൨൫ വരെ സ്കേയിലാണ്. ഹെഡ് ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെ മാനേജരായി ൧൫൦ രൂപാ സ്കേയിലിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം First grade ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരേക്കാൾ അസിസ്റ്റൻറു കമ്മീഷണർ സ്ഥാനത്തിനു പലപ്പോഴും അവർ കൂടുതൽ അവകാശികളായിതീരുന്നു. ഇതു് ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല.

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു Test പാസ്സാകാതെ പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ൧൯൨൭-ൽ ഒരു സർക്കുലർ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനുശേഷം അതു് പാസ്സാകാത്ത ആളുകൾക്കും പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സർവ്വീസിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നയവും വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സർ, എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ രണ്ടുവൈകല്യങ്ങളെ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. പുകയില, കഞ്ചാവു മുതലായ സാധനങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ വനങ്ങളിൽ സമൃദ്ധിയായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിന് ഞാൻ ദൃക്സാക്ഷിയാണ്. റിസർവ് വനങ്ങളിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ഈ വമ്പപ്പുകയിലയും കഞ്ചാവും എടുത്തു് ക്രയവിക്രയം ചെയ്തു ആ ആദായംകൊണ്ടു് കാലക്ഷേപംചെയ്യുന്നവരായി പല ആളുകളും ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി മെമ്പർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറധികാരികളെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അറിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു ഇതുവരെ എനിക്കു ആവശ്യം നേരിട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അതിലേക്കു ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതികൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കേണ്ടതു അവരുടെ ധർമ്മമാണ്.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: സ്മഗ്ളേർസിൻെറ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ് ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഏല്പിക്കാമോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ആവശ്യമെന്നു കണ്ടാൽ അതിൻെറ ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റ്കൊടുക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാം. ഇങ്ങിനെ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

സമൃദ്ധിയായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളെ വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വരുത്തി അതിലേക്കു കുറെ ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ ജനങ്ങളുടെകയ്യിൽനിന്നും പോകുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും ശരിയല്ല. പുകയില, കഞ്ചാവ്, ഈ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യാമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയുമെന്നു് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എക്സൈസ്സു കമ്മീഷണർ ആയിരുന്ന ഊർജ്ജസ്വലനായ മി. രാമൻപിള്ളയുടെ ഭരണകാലത്തു ഇത്രമാത്രം വ്യാജം ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം മി. വാൻറാസിൻെറ ഭരണകാലത്തു അഴിമതി വർദ്ധിച്ചിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഭരണം വളരെ മോശമായിരുന്നു എന്നു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സുപരിചിതനായിരുന്ന മി. ഹ്യൂഗ്പർഫിൻെറ പ്രസംഗപരമ്പരകളിൽനിന്നും നമുക്കു് മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഗമനത്തിനുശേഷം അഴിമതികൾക്കു ഗണനീയമായ ശമനം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനംനിമിത്തം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ആദായത്തിനു സാരമായ കുറവുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു കമ്മീഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ടു്. മുമ്പിലത്തേതിനെക്കാൾ തുലോം കുറഞ്ഞവിലക്കു കള്ളും ചാരായവും ഇപ്പോൾ ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ എവിടെയും കിട്ടും. അവിടെയുള്ള മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ടൌണിലും കുടികളിലും നാടൻചാരായം ധാരാളമായി കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരു കുപ്പിക്കു് ഒരു രൂപായിലധികം ടൌണിൽവിലയുള്ള ചാരായം മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ നാലണകൊടുത്താൽ സുലഭമായി കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. അതിൻെറ രുചി ഏതുവിധത്തിലിരിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു അറിയുന്നതിനു ഇതുവരെസാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി എനിക്കു അടുത്തുപരിചയമുള്ള എൻെറ വിരോധികൾപോലും തലകുലുക്കി സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വ്യാജങ്ങളെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിനായി സ്പെഷ്യൽ പാർട്ടിയെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവർ അങ്ങും ഇങ്ങുമായി ചുററിസഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ വ്യാജം നടത്തുന്ന ആളുകളിൽനിന്നും ഈ പാർട്ടിക്കാർ സംഭാവനയും വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വ്യാജമില്ലെന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുകയാണ് പതിവു്. ഇതാണ് സ്പെഷ്യൽപാർട്ടികൊണ്ടു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ഗുണം.

വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടേയും ദേവാലയങ്ങളുടേയും സമീപത്തിൽ മദ്യഷാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കരുതെന്നു മുമ്പിലത്തെ കൌൺസിലിലും ശ്രീമൂലം പാപ്പുലർ അസംബ്ലിയിലും പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർ

പ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നിട്ടും കമ്മീഷണർ ആ വിഷയത്തിൽ ബദ്ധശ്രദ്ധനായി കാണപ്പെടുന്നില്ല.

ചായക്കടകളിൽ സോഡായോടു ചാരായം കലത്തി വില്പന നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ ബ്രാഹ്മണസോഡാ എന്ന നാമത്താൽ അറിയപ്പെടുന്നു. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ ചിലർ ഈ ചായക്കടയിൽ പോകുമ്പോൾ സോഡാ എന്നഭാവേന ഇതിനെ കൊടുത്തു അവരെ ക്രമേണ കുടി പഠിപ്പിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടെ സമീപപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളമായി ചായകടകൾ ഉണ്ട്. മാതാപിതാക്കന്മാരിൽനിന്ന് മോഷ്ടിച്ചോ മററുപ്രകാരത്തിലൊ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നപണം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽനിന്ന് ഈ ചായക്കടക്കാർ കരസ്ഥമാക്കുകയും തന്നിമിത്തം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ ചീത്തയായിവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈവക സംഗതികൾ എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണുതോന്നുന്നതു്.

സിലോൺ കൊപ്രായുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിയെസംബന്ധിച്ച് അസംബ്ലിയിൽ വാദപ്രതിവാദം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവിനേയും സാമ്പത്തികനിലയേയുംപററി പലരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി കൂടുതലായി ഞാൻ ഒന്നും പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. സിലോൺ കൊപ്രായുടെ ഇറക്കുമതിതീരുവ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച് അതിന്റെ ഇങ്ങോട്ടുള്ള വരവിനെ തടയുന്നതിനു കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

സാമുദായികപ്രാതിനിധ്യം എന്നവിഷയത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായി കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ വിഷയത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി പത്രപംക്തികൾ നിറച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഓരോ സമുദായത്തിനും അവരവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനം ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള ആക്ഷേപത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവികളും പരിശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങി കുടിപാർക്കുന്ന പട്ടണങ്ങളിലും മുൻസിപ്പൽ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലുംനിന്ന് ദൂരെയായി ചാരായഷാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പിറവിപ്പെരുമാൾപിള്ള പറയുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങൾ അധികം താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വേണം ഈ ഷാപ്പുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതു് എന്നാണ്. അതിനു വിപരീതമാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങി കുടിപാർക്കു

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

ന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ മാന്യന്മാരായിട്ടുള്ളവരും തന്നെ അവിടെ പോയി കുടിക്കുകയില്ലെന്നും തന്നിമിത്തം കുടി കുറയുമെന്നുമാണ് അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത്. കുടിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് അഭിമാനമില്ല. കുടിച്ചുതുടങ്ങിയാൽ അയാൾക്കു എവിടെ ചെന്നുകുടിക്കാനും മടികാണുകയില്ല.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : മാന്യന്മാർക്കു കുടിക്കുന്നതിന് ഷാപ്പിന്റെപുറകിൽ ഒരു വാതൽഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വിവരം അറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അറിയാം. കുടിക്കണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നവർ ഏതുപ്രകാരത്തിലെങ്കിലും കുടിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. മാന്യന്മാരാണെങ്കിൽ ചക്രം അന്യന്റെകയ്യിൽ കൊടുത്തയച്ച് വാങ്ങിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നു കുടിക്കാനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം കൂടുതൽ ചെലവിനു ഇടവരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ജനബാഹുല്യം ഇല്ലാത്തസ്ഥലത്തു ഷാപ്പു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ പബ്ളിക്കിനു അധികം ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ മുൻസിപ്പൽടൌണുകളിലും ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങി കുടിപാർക്കുന്നസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുംനിന്നു ഷാപ്പുകൾ മാററിസ്ഥാപിക്കണം എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടെ ഞാൻ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*) : എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളോടുകൂടി ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നു. ചങ്ങനാശേരി മുൻസിപ്പാലിററി ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട മുൻസിപ്പാലററിയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രാദേശികേഛാ പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കുന്നതിന് ഈ സ്ഥലംതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതിൽ എനിക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോട്ട് അന്നുതന്നെ തോന്നിയിരുന്ന കൃതജ്ഞതയെ ഇന്ന് ഇവിടെ പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ലോക്കൽ ഓപ്ഷൻ ചങ്ങനാശേരിയെതന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതിൽ എന്തോ ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ അന്തർഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്ക് ഏതാണ്ടു ചില സംശങ്ങൾ അന്നു തോന്നാതിരുന്നിട്ടില്ല. പ്രാദേശികേഛാ ചങ്ങനാശേരി പട്ടണത്തിൽ പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൽ വിജയപ്രദമായിട്ടില്ലാ എന്ന് മി. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ അത് വലിയ തോൽവിയിൽ അല്ല പരിണമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന് എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമായി പറയാൻകഴിയും. അതുനിമിത്തം അനേകംപേർ മദ്യസേവനത്തിൽനിന്നും പിന്മാറീട്ടുണ്ട്. ക്രമേണ അബ്കാരിയിൽനിന്നുള്ള

വരുമാനം ഇല്ലാതാക്കി മദ്യപാനത്തെ നിശ്ശേഷം നിറുത്തണം എന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നെങ്കിൽ, ഈ വ്യവസായം ക്രമേണ നശിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, പട്ടണങ്ങൾക്കുവെളിയിൽപോലും ഷാപ്പുകൾ അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുകൂട. പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു ആറു മയിലിനകത്തായി ഷാപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽപോലും നമ്മുടെ ആ ഉദ്ദേശം സാധ്യമാവുകയില്ല. പട്ടണങ്ങൾക്കടുത്തു ചാരായഷാപ്പുകൾ ആകട്ടെ കള്ളുഷാപ്പുകളാകട്ടെ ഒരിക്കലും അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല.

പുകയിലകൃഷിയെപററി പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളെ ഇവിടെതന്നെ കഴിവുള്ളിടത്തോളം വിളയിച്ച് ആദായകരമാക്കിതീക്കേണ്ടതു് ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്ക് എത്രയും അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള പുകയില മുഴുവൻ ഇവിടെതന്നെ കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കാമെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി വെളിയിൽപോകുന്ന പണം മുഴുവനും ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: വനങ്ങളിൽ തനിയെ കിളർത്തുവരുന്ന പുകയിലച്ചെടിയെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നു നശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : അറിയാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : പുകയില ഒരു ലഹരിയുള്ളസാധനമായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യാമെന്നുപറയുന്നതു് ശരിയാണോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : വെളിയിൽ പൊയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ ഗതിയെ തടയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞാൻ അങ്ങനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN ; ലഹരിയുള്ള മദ്യം ഇവിടെതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ എന്താണ്?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : അതിനു ഒരു വിരോധവും ഇല്ല.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : പുകയിലയും മദ്യവും ഒരുപോലെ ലഹരിയുള്ള സാധനങ്ങളാണോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : രണ്ടിനേയും ഒരുപോലെ വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: രണ്ടിന്റെയും ക്വാളിററി എങ്ങിനെയാണ്?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

പുകയിലയെ, പ്രത്യേകംകുട്ടികളുടെ ഇടയിലുള്ള പുകയിലയെ, തടയണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഇവിടത്തെ നിയമസഭയിൽ ഒരു റഗുലേഷൻ പാസായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ അവസരങ്ങളിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ചില കേസുകളും എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ റഗുലേഷൻ ഏതുനിലയിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് അറിയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആ റഗുലേഷനെ വീണ്ടും ഊർജ്ജിതത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പഠിത്തത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി ബീഡി, സിഗററ്, പൊടി, എന്നീസാധനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള എക്സൈസ് വരുമാനം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച റഗുലേഷനെ ഊർജ്ജിതത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉപ്പുനിർമ്മാണത്തെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പലരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. വായു, വെള്ളം, എന്നിവ ഒരു മനുഷ്യനു അത്യാവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതു പോലെതന്നെ ഉപ്പും വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇവിടത്തേക്ക് വേണ്ട ഉപ്പ് ഇവിടത്തന്നെ വിളയിക്കാമെന്നുപറയുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് വിദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ഉപ്പു വരുത്താതെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന് എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, several members have spoken on the motion and almost all the branches of my department have been commented upon. As the number of points dealt with is very many I shall briefly touch upon them one by one. Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's motion is about the appointment of a separate officer of the status of Assistant Commissioner to be in charge of the customs branch of the department. When it is put like that, it may appear to be a simple matter having some advantages of its own. But I must submit that it has got certain difficulties in actual working. The customs branch as well as the other branches, for instance tobacco, salt, and abkari, depend for their existence upon an efficient preventive staff which we are maintaining for the whole department. If the customs branch is to be separated, and placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner, preventive staff for that branch must also necessarily be separated from the other preventive staff and put under the sole control of that Assistant Commissioner. The customs houses are scattered throughout the State. There are over 70 customs houses in Travancore and if a separate

Assistant Commissioner is to be put in charge of these customs houses there must be officers under him for the supervision of these customs houses. That means duplication of institutions and officers.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Can we not have one preventive officer for both?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That would necessitate joint supervision. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of customs and the officers in charge of the abkari, salt and tobacco branches will have to exercise joint supervision over the preventive staff.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is not this customs revenue collected only through the various chowkeys?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN; Yes. There is also the staff for the prevention of smuggling. If the customs branch is to be under a separate Assistant Excise Commissioner, he must have this preventive staff, or the present preventive staff will have to be under the dual control of the Assistant Commissioners of divisions and the customs Assistant Commissioner. That is the main difficulty. Then a separate customs branch of the department is not so important as one may apparently think. So far as import revenue is concerned according to the terms of the Interportal Convention our freedom of action is very much restricted. As regards export revenue the rate of duty that we can levy has been fixed by agreement with the Government of India. The House is from time to time passing resolutions that the export revenue is not a proper levy and that it ought to be abolished. When all these facts are taken into consideration the customs branch of the department may not justify the appoint ment of an Assistant Commissioner to be in sole charge of that department. The Economic Development Board has passed a resolution making such a recommendation which is now before the Government for their consideration. Government will consider it in all its aspects and pass orders.

Then Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi also referred to the Marine Department and said that it may be put under the Excise Commissioner. The Marine Department is now under a separate officer called the Principal Port Officer. As far as I can see that is a better arrangement.

Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi's speech dealt mainly with the salt branch of the department. I may assure Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi and the House that it is the intention of the Government and the department to make Travancore self supplying in the matter of salt supply.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the Excise Commissioner ever destroyed salt manufactured in the alloms?

MR. C. O MADHAVAN: I have not destroyed salt.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Or his predecessor?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I am not in a position to say that.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know whether all the alloms which were working three years ago are working now?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes, all the alloms are working.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the Colachal allom working?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does it work effectively?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is not working satisfactorily. There are some difficulties. In the first place there is the difficulty of getting sufficient quantity of brine. There is percolation of fresh water from a channel called the Pampuri Vaikkal.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Cannot this percolation be avoided by putting up a bund at the Pampuri Vaikkal and diverting water to the sea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: We are trying to find out a remedy.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: How long has it not been working satisfactorily?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The produce has been dwindling from year to year for some years.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Has the Commissioner consulted the Executive Engineer for remedying this defect?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Not only have I consulted, but in company with the retired Executive Engineer Mr. Arunachalam Aiyar, I have inspected the allom.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Has he got any estimate for the prevention of percolation?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: No estimate is pending with me. The idea at present is to have a ring channel round the pans for the fresh water to collect and then to pump out the water with the help of an engine.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it not easy to bring brine from the sea if arrangement is made for that?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: So far as the supply of brine from the sea is concerned, there was once a channel commencing from a rock in the sea to bring sea water. But that was given up after some time. The present arrangement is to take brine from the sea along the A. V. Canal and then take it across the Pampuri Vaikkal through an aqueduct combined with a foot bridge. Some brine was taken in that way this year. But I am not quite sure of its success always.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the Rajakkamangalam allom working satisfactorily?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There also there is percolation from another channel bringing the Pechippara water called the Panni Vaikkal.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the Excise Commissioner has taken any opinion from the P. W. D. officers?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The Public Works Department are even now working at it.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: How long have they been working?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Last year they did some work. There was some delay in the acquisition of land. I hope the work may be completed this year.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the Rajakamangalam Allom is working properly?

PRESIDENT: There would not be time for the Excise Commissioner to deal with the other subjects.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: What I would say on that point is that the Government are doing everything possible in that direction. They are giving facilities for the licensees to get brine. The Government are also taking steps for the prevention of fresh water percolation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the Excise Commissioner propose to abolish the super-tax? Government are realising at present four annas per maund.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There is no such thing as super-tax. Government never made any demand on that account.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: From the Administration Report it is found that at the beginning of 1108 there was a balance and the year closed with a balance of 54,100 maunds and still foreign salt was imported. May I know why foreign salt was imported while there is a balance of Travancore salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The consumption of salt in Travancore for one year goes above 12 lakhs of maunds. Last year, I mean in the year 1107, we were able to manufacture over 11 lakhs of maunds of salt. Even that was not sufficient. Probably this year on account of heavy rains we may not be able to manufacture as much salt as in the year 1107 and so we may be obliged to bring in a higher quantity of foreign salt in the year 1109. The output here, to a great extent, depends upon weather conditions.

Then Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi referred to certain areas available for salt manufacture and he suggested that they might be converted into fresh salt pans. He referred to the plot of land to the east of the Avathaniel's factory. That is the land known as the old Allom Reserve about 18 or 20 acres in extent. There were applications for the assignment of that land for a new factory. But the adjoining licensees objected. The supply of pit brine is growing short in Tamarakulam. The old Allom Reserve is known to have underneath a plentiful supply of brine of very good density. It is therefore proposed to reserve this area for meeting any future emergency in the matter of brine supply.

Then Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi referred to a small area in Puthalam. That is available for new pans. But at Puthalam there are already a large number of licensees and Government would prefer

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

to give the available area to them. There are applications pending before me now for permission to convert the available area into new pans. If the old licensees do not want the land the prayer of the other applicant will be considered.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have any arrangement been made for the transport of salt through sea?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Salt is transported through sea. No arrangement is made for transport this year.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai and Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai referred mainly to the Abkari branch. Of course the policy of the department is, as has been announced in the Legislative Council on more than one occasion before, to reduce the drink evil. The Government are reducing the number of toddy and arrack shops by about five per cent. at the time of each contract.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact that the number of sub-shops have increased?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I am not aware of it.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is sale of illicit toddy and arrack on the increase?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Whenever such things are brought to notice, action is promptly taken.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the number of shops been reduced to any extent?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: In the year 1108, 38 toddy shops and 38 arrack shops were abolished. Then the duty on arrack is increased. The reduction in the number of shops and the enhancement of duty are the two lines on which Government are trying to combat the drink evil. They make arrack and toddy more costly and make it more difficult for peoples to get them.

Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai referred to a passage in the Administration Report and said that the number of arrack shops in 1107 was more than the number in 1106. I may inform the House that it was due to a large number of shops remaining closed in 1106 on account of the prohibition agitation, and some of the shops, which were not working in 1106, being opened in 1107. That has nothing to do with any increase in the number of shops or the opening of new shops. The Departmental Administration Report at page 8 has explained the position and says as follows:

> "The total number of toddy shops, jaggery arrack shops and toddy arrack shops working during the year was 1646, the increase being due to the fact that some shops which were not working in 1106 were working during the year under report."

I may also bring to the notice of the House that the quantity of arrack consumed is falling year by year. In the year 1107 there was

a fall of 19,371·39 proof gallons compared with the year 1106. Similarly also the number of trees licensed for tapping also fell in 1107.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will it not show that the Government liquor has been replaced by illicit liquor?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is the difficulty. If the quantity consumed falls it is open to the inference that illicit liquor is taking its place. But if it goes high the inference is that the drink habit is spreading. That is a difficult situation.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact that properties of several shop-holders were sold for realisation of the rentals? Do you propose any remission in that case?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN: Remission was granted in the year 1106 and 1107, For 1108 no remission was granted. There was a great fall in rentals for the years 1108 and 1109. The shops were disposed at a time when the economic depression was in full swing. So Government did not consider it necessary to grant any remission.

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the Commissioner the reason for the increase in the number of offences relating to smuggling?

Mr. C. O. MADHAVAN: Increase in the number of offences may be due to several causes. For instance the number of cases of smuggling of tobacco in 1107 and 1108 was much larger than in all the previous years. On account of economic depression, probably, people resort more and more to such practices. From the year 1097 the quantity of smuggled tobacco seized was 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per annum. But in 1107 it went above 11,000 pounds. In 1108 the big seizures alone amounted to over 12,000 pounds and we have not yet got statements in full for the whole year.

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that the demand under item No. III-Excise Department for Rs. 6,27,401 is passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND IV—INDUSTRIES.

Mr. K. GEORGE: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs, 15,96,444 under Demand No. IV—Industries.

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഒട്ടുവളരെ വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ ഉണ്ടു് എന്നു് ഒരു പരാതി ജനങ്ങളുടെഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു തരക്കേടില്ലെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അവക്കു ശമ്പളം വളരെ കൂടുതൽ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറെക്ക

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

റവ്വചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടാകുകയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ പരാതി ഇല്ലാതാകുകയും ചെയ്യും. കുറഞ്ഞ തുക ശമ്പളത്തിൽ നമുക്ക വിദഗ്ധന്മാരെ കിട്ടുന്നതിന യാതൊരുവിഷമവുംഇല്ല. ഇന്നത്തെ വ്യവസായഡയറക്റ്റർ പുതിയപുതിയ ആശയങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം വിദേശങ്ങളിൽപോയി പുതിയവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അവയെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിന വേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്തു കൂടുതൽ പണം അതിലേക്ക അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തന്നിമിത്തം ജോലിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്ന അനേകം ആളുകൾക്ക ജോലികിട്ടുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുന്നതാണ്. കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളംകൊടുത്തു നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിദഗ്ധന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടു അവരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിന അനുസരണമായ ജോലികൂടി നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിന പണം അനുവദിച്ചു അവരെക്കൊണ്ടുജോലി എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന ഡയറക്റ്റർ പ്രത്യേകം നിഷ്കർഷചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് ഉദ്ദേശം പതിനഞ്ചുകൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ജോലിചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ കുറെ അധികം വിദഗ്ധന്മാരുണ്ട്. ഈവിദഗ്ധന്മാർ എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നുഎന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക അറിയാൻ വളരെ ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ട്. അവർ പററുന്ന ശമ്പളത്തിനനുസരണമായി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾ ധാരാളമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രകൃതിവിഭവങ്ങൾ ഇത്ര അധികമുള്ള സ്ഥലം ഭാരതഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഈ രാജ്യത്തു പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരിക്കെ അതിനൊന്നിനും ശ്രമിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് ഏവൎക്കും വ്യസനമുണ്ടാകുന്ന സംഗതിയാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ തേങ്ങയിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ ഒന്നാംതരമാണെന്നും അതിന്റെ ക്വാളിററി നന്നാക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു യൂറോപ്പ്, അമേരിക്ക, എന്നീരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അതു് ധാരാളം ചിലവാകുന്നില്ലെന്നും ഇവിടെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന പരേതനായ മി. വാട്സ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ലേഖനത്തിൽ എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നു. ഹൈഡ്രോളിക് പ്രഷർ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു കൊപ്രാ ആട്ടിയെടുത്താൽ എണ്ണ

യും പിണ്ണാക്കും ഇപ്പോഴത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഈ യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് എണ്ണ എടുത്താൽ അതിന്റെ ക്വാളിററി നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നും അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൂടാതെ ഇവിടെയുള്ള വെളിച്ചെണ്ണ ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള ആളുകൾ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും സ്ത്രീകൾ തലയിൽതേക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ കൌതുകം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഈ വെളിച്ചെണ്ണയിൽ വാസനദ്രവ്യങ്ങൾ ചേർത്തു തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു് ഒരു നല്ല വ്യവസായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ബങ്കാളിലെ കെമിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂട്ടിൽനിന്നും ഇവിടെവരുന്ന എണ്ണകൾക്കു് അതിന്റെ ശരിയായ വിലയുടെ അഞ്ചിരട്ടിയും പത്തിരട്ടിയും കൊടുത്തു നാം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കൊപ്രായിൽനിന്നും കൊക്കോജാംപോലെയുള്ള പല ആഹാരസാധനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു യാതൊന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായികാണുന്നില്ല. സാധിക്കാത്ത കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടിമാത്രം അവർ സമയവും പണവും ചിലവാക്കുന്നതല്ലാതെ നാട്ടിലുള്ള വിഭവങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കൂടുതലായി എന്തെങ്കിലും പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നുള്ളകാര്യം സംശയമാണ്. ചകരി, കയർ ഇവകൊണ്ടു നല്ലതരത്തിലുള്ള കാർപ്പെററ് ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. ചകരിയും കയറും ഇവിടെ ധാരാളമായി കിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ഒന്നാംതരത്തിലുള്ള കാർപ്പെററുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കി വിദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കയച്ചാൽ അതിനു വളരെ കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. റബ്ബർകൊണ്ടും പല സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കാം. ഇന്നർറ്റ്യൂബ്, ഔട്ടർറ്റ്യൂബ്, കളിപ്പാട്ടങ്ങൾ, ഷൂസ്, എന്നിങ്ങനെ പല സാധനങ്ങളും റബ്ബർകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ജപ്പാനിൽനിന്നും വളരെ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കി അയയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതു ജപ്പാനിലെ ഒരു കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയാണ്. അതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ഇവിടെ എന്തെങ്കിലും പരീക്ഷണം നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ? കടലാസുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള പൾപ്പ് ഇവിടത്തെ വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും ധാരാളമായി കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. ഈമാതിരി ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ള ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളെ തീരെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

അതുപോലെ കളിമണ്ണുകൊണ്ടും പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾനടത്താം. ചൈനാ കളിമണ്ണുകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളേക്കാൾ മെച്ചമായി ഈ നാട്ടിലെ കളിമണ്ണുകൊണ്ടു ഭരണി, കപ്പ്, സാസർ, മുതലായസാധനങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ സാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും എന്തെങ്കിലും ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? ഇങ്ങനെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഗതികൾ

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

ഒന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നു വീണ്ടുംവീണ്ടും വ്യസനസമേതം പ്രസ്താപിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

തീപ്പെട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള തടി നമ്മുടെ വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു സുലഭമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണ്. തീപ്പെട്ടിവ്യവസായം ഒരു കാട്ടേജ് ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിആക്കി ലഘുലേഖനകം പരസ്യം ചെയ്തുംമററും ജനങ്ങളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതു വലിയ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനേസംബന്ധിച്ചും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു യാതൊന്നും പ്രവത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല: ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി താലൂക്കിൽ മെത്തപ്പാനെയ്ത്ത് ഒരു കൈത്തൊഴിലായി നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഡാക്ടർ കുഞ്ഞൻപിള്ള വെംബ്ളി എക്സിബിഷനുപോയിട്ടു തിരിയെ വന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഈ മെത്തപ്പായ്ക്ക് യൂറോപ്യൻരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ചെലവുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പ്രസ്താപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഓക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വ്യവസായത്തെ പോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഈ വ്യവസായത്തിനു നല്ല മാക്കററു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചാൽ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഒന്നാംതരത്തിലുള്ള ഫാററു ഉണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ എണ്ണ ധാരാളമായി കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്. എണ്ണ ഉപയോഗിച്ച് സോപ്പുവ്യവസായംനടത്താം. ഇതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നേയാണെന്നുതോന്നുന്നു മലയാളക്കരയുടെ വടക്കെഅററമായ കോഴിക്കോട്ട് മദ്രാസ്ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഒരു സോപ്പുവ്യവസായശാല സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതുപോലെ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനും പണം ചെലവാക്കി വ്യവസായശാല ഉണ്ടാക്കി ജനങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു മുന്നിട്ടുനിന്നൊ അല്ലങ്കിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി അതിൽനിന്നും ധാരാളം ഷെയറുകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തൊ ഒരു വ്യവസായശാല പുലത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഒരു വിഷമവും ഇല്ല.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വിവിധങ്ങളായ പഴവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുണ്ട്. നേന്ത്രപ്പഴം, പുറത്തിച്ചക്ക, മാങ്ങ, ഈ വിധത്തിൽ ഒട്ടുവളരെ പഴവർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ പഴങ്ങളെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചു തയ്യാർചെയ്തു ചീത്തയാകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു (preserve ചെയ്തു) ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടുമുതലായ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ അയക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ലാഭകരമായ ഒരു വ്യവസായമായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ

അവിടെ ആവശ്യമുള്ള പഴങ്ങൾ കാലിഫോർണിയായിൽ നിന്നുമാണ് ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ഈ വിദഗ്ധന്മാർ എന്തെങ്കിലും പ്രവൃത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. യൂറോപ്യൻ രാജ്യത്തുനിന്നും വിദഗ്ധനായ ഒരാൾ ഈയിടെ ഇവിടെവന്നു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പഴവർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ സമൃദ്ധികണ്ടു അവയൂറോപ്യൻ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലേക്കു സപ്ളൈ ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടതായി ഒരു ഴുക്കുമുമ്പ് ഞാൻ പേപ്പറിൽ വായിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രകൃതിവിഭവങ്ങളെ ഒന്നുകൂടി നന്നാക്കി ആവശ്യമുള്ള പഴങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെനിന്നും യൂറോപ്യൻരാജ്യത്തിലേക്കു കയററി അയയ്ക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഈ മാതിരി ഈ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു വ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും യാതൊന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി വ്യസനിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലുണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വിലകിട്ടുന്നതിനു പരിശ്രമിക്കണം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വകയായി ഒരു വ്യവസായശാല ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ തുറക്കുന്നതിന് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെനിന്നും അയക്കുന്ന കയററുമതിയിൽ എൺപതു ശതമാനം ചിലവാകുന്നത് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലാണ്. യൂറോപ്പ് അമേരിക്ക മുതലായരാജ്യങ്ങളിലല്ലാ നാം കച്ചവടഏജൻറിനെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടത്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലാണ്. നമ്മുടെ വിഭവങ്ങളെപ്പററി ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിവുകൊടുക്കണം. എന്തെല്ലാം വിഭവങ്ങളാണു ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നും അതിൻെറ ഉപയോഗമെന്താണെന്നും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യാക്കാരെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയാണ് ഈ വ്യവസായശാലകൾ (ഡിപ്പോകൾ) ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. ഈ സംഗതികളിലെല്ലാം വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടർ ഗാഢമായി ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : സർ, ആഡംബരത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പുലർത്തിവരുന്ന ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ് വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. നമ്മുടെനാട്ടിൽ പലതരത്തിലുള്ള അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ അനേകകാലത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തികൊണ്ടു എന്താണു സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്? ജനങ്ങൾ നട്ടെല്ലൊടിച്ചു ഉണ്ടാക്കിവരുന്ന ധനത്തെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി വെറുതെ ചിലവാക്കാമെന്നല്ലാതെ അതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരുപ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഒരു വ്യാഴവട്ടകാലത്തിലധികമായി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അനവധി പരീക്ഷണങ്ങൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഫലം എന്താണ്? ജനങ്ങളെ ഞെക്കിപ്പിഴിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന പണം ഇതിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നതല്ലാ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

തെ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൊണ്ടു പറയത്തക്ക ഗുണമൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടുകാർ നൂററിനു [illegible] പേരും കൃഷിയെ അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി ജീവിക്കുന്നവരാണു. അവക്കു വ്യവസായവിഷയത്തിൽ പരിജ്ഞാനമൊ അഭിരുചിയൊ ഇല്ല. കൃഷികൂടാതെ ഇതരതൊഴിലുകൾകൂടി രാജ്യത്തു വ്യാപരിപ്പിച്ചെങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതുകൊണ്ടു ഉപയോഗമുണ്ടാകയുള്ളൂ. അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി യാതൊരുപ്രവൃത്തിയും നടത്താതെയിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ ഇനിയും പുലർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതായാൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയവിഷമം ഉണ്ടായിത്തീരുന്നതാണ്. അടുത്തകാലത്തു വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടറായി ഒരു നല്ലവിദഗ്ദ്ധനെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വാസ്തവമാണ്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെക്കൊണ്ട് മുമ്പിലത്തേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. ആദ്യമായി മി. ബാർക്കർ എന്നൊരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെയാണ് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനായി നിയമിച്ചത്. തന്നിമിത്തം എന്തെല്ലാം കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ഇവിടെയുള്ള മിക്കസ്നേഹിതന്മാക്കും അറിയാവുന്നതാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി അവധാനപൂർവ്വം ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: മുമ്പ് ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചാണോ മെമ്പർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നത്?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതെ. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദഗ്ദ്ധനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

പലയൂറോപ്യന്മാരേയും ആകർഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് ഈ ഭാരതഖണ്ഡം. ഇത്രസുലഭമായി അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്ന ഒരുസ്ഥലം വേറെ ഇല്ല. ഈ അസംസ്കൃതസാധനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ടു ശരിയായവ്യവസായങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിനു ഈ വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് പിന്നെ എന്താണുപ്രയോജനം. എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു വ്യവസായം ആദായപ്രദമായവിധം നടത്തുന്നു എന്നുകണ്ടാൽ അവർക്കു ഇപ്പോഴത്തേതിൽ ഇരട്ടി ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും വിരോധമില്ല. ആ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സാരതരമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഗുണമുണ്ടെന്നുകണ്ടാൽ ഇന്നത്തേതിൽ നാലിരട്ടിയൊ അഞ്ചിരട്ടിയൊ ശമ്പളം അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതൊന്നും ഇല്ലാതെ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ചതുക പ്രതിവർഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കുന്നത് സങ്കടകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ പിരിച്ചുവിടണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Sir, I am not for abolishing the department altogether as suggested by my friend Mr. John Kattakayam. I was listening to Mr. Visvanatha Pillai's suggestions with great interest. Many of them are extremely useful. It is the duty of the Industries Department to take note of them and do something in the direction suggested so as to improve the condition of our ryots by enabling them to get better prices for our agricultural products.

I wish to make one suggestion, Sir. We are purchasing large quantities of Mobile oil from outside. Motor industry has grown to a very large extent in this State. It may be cocoanut oil that is coming back transformed probably as Mobile oil. Government should appoint one of their experts or get down somebody at some cost to enquire whether our cocoanut oil cannot be converted into Mobile oil here. Perhaps it may be a simple process and may result in a large profit to the Travancore cultivator. That is one point

I cannot close my observations without referring to the very unsatisfactory manner in which the department is at present working.

It is with a view to attract the attention of the present head of the department that I am saying this. I read the order of the Government on the report of the department with care and I find that the directions given a decade ago have not been followed. There has not been a definite programme of work for some of the experts. The Industrial Chemist for example seems to have been working in a haphazard fashion without any definite programme, conducting one examination at one time and another at another time without any definite scheme set before him. The Government have pointed out that in their review on the report. I am sure the present head of the department will pay particular attention to this and do everything necessary to make the department useful to the people.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH : വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ ഉടൻതന്നെ പിരിച്ചുവിടണം എന്നു് പ്രസ്താവിച്ച സ്നേഹിതന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി എനിക്കു യോജിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു ഒന്നുമാത്രമല്ലാതെ നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക അധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ പരിഹാരത്തിനു് വേറെയാതൊരു മാർഗ്ഗവും ഇല്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഒരുപക്ഷേ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു കൊണ്ടു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചഫലം ഈ ചുരുങ്ങിയകാലത്തിനിടക്കു വന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവികളെ കുററം പറയേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഇല്ല. അവർ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള സ്കീംസ്സ് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി അനുവദിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ, ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ മനസ്ഥിതി അനുവദിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടോ, ആയിരിക്കും സാധിക്കാതെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ കാലസ്ഥിതിക്കു് കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ഈ വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റല്ലാതെ വേറെയാതൊരാശ്ര

[Mr. C. M. Joseph.]

യവും ഇല്ല. റബ്ബർ കൃഷികൊണ്ടു കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്നവർ ഈ നാട്ടുകാരെപ്പോലെ വേറെ ആരും ഇല്ല. റബ്ബർവ്യവസായത്തിനു ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തുതന്നെ ഒരുനല്ല നില ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ആ അവസരത്തിൽ റബ്ബർകൊണ്ടു പലതരത്തിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങളും നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: റബ്ബർ വ്യവസായം നടത്തണമെങ്കിൽ അതിലേക്ക് എന്തു ചിലവുവരുമെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിലേക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ധനം മുഴുവൻ ചിലവാക്കിയാലും തരക്കേടില്ലാ എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ എവിടെഎങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നുംഇങ്ങനെ വ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്നതായിഅറിയാമൊ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: നടത്തിയിട്ടില്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ നടത്തണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനുതക്ക ശക്തി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഇപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ശക്തിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ അതിനുവേണ്ട ശക്തി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുണ്ടാക്കികൊടുക്കണം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതു എങ്ങിനെ എന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനെപ്പററിആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സന്ദർഭം വരുമ്പോൾ എങ്ങിനെ വേണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: മൈസൂർഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചില വ്യവസായശാലകൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അറിയാം.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: മദ്രാസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഒരു സോപ്പു വ്യവസായശാല കോഴിക്കോട്ടു നടത്തിവരുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അറിയാം. ഗവണ്മെൻറുംജനങ്ങളുംക്രൂടിയോജിച്ചുവ്യവസായം നടത്തുന്നതായാൽ അതു വിജയകരമായി പരിണമിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനുള്ള ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തെജനങ്ങൾപരിഹരിക്കണം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രാപ്തിയുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: പ്രാപ്തിയുള്ളവരും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: തക്കലെ നടത്തിവരുന്ന പഞ്ചസാരക്കമ്പനി ആദ്യം വ്യവസായഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിലാണു നടത്തിവന്നതെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അറിയാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: തന്നിമിത്തമുള്ള ഫലം എന്തായിരുന്നു?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അപ്പോൾ ആദായകരം അല്ലായിരുന്നു എങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ അതു് അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പഞ്ചസാര ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള കരുപ്പട്ടി ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു മതിയാകുകയില്ലാ എന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അറിയാം അങ്ങനെയുള്ള തൊഴിലുകളെ വൎദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നു കരുപ്പട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ആ കുറവ് പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുകയില്ലേ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതെ, പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: തെങ്ങിൻകള്ളു് എടുത്തുവരുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ വളരെ കുറവാണു് എന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ചെത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ലൈസൻസു കൊടുത്താൽ ചെത്തുകാരെ ധാരാളം കിട്ടുമെന്നു മെംബർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള ശരിയായ വിവരം എനിക്കു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: കിട്ടും എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതിനെ മെമ്പർക്കു വിശ്വസിക്കാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: വിശ്വസിക്കാം.

ഈവക സംഗതികളിൽ വ്യവസായഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): Sir, on the whole from the discussion in the Council, I conclude that the whole is an advice given to me personally as to what I should do in the matter of developing the industries of Travancore.

Mr. Padmanabha Pillai pointed out that there are some experts in the department and their pay must be reduced. He also pointed out that it is possible to get men for lesser amount. Personally, I do not think if we are to advertise for any of these posts we may be in a position to get experts with sufficient qualification and experience for the

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

present salary paid to these experts. These experts are now engaged in developing various industries in Travancore. In fact the following are some of the industries which we have introduced and trying to develop and demonstrate the same throughout Travancore. I see that they are taken up by the people :—weaving, both by means of hand and power looms, dyeing, calico-printing, embroidery and needle work, carpet and durry-making, rattan and basket making, ivory and wood carving, kuftghari and silver smithy, carpentry and several other industries. In fact the experts entertained by the department are looking after the development of one industry or the other. They are also engaged in collecting information and publishing them in the shape of pamphlets and bulletins. They also go round and meet people in various parts of the country and give them the necessary assistance in the starting of these industries, and various other allied industries.

Mr. Visvanatha Pillai pointed out the necessity for the starting of some industries with cocoanut oil. He rightly pointed out that a lot of our cocoanut oil goes out of our country and comes in the shape of hair oils. In fact the demand for hair oil is not great in Travancore. No doubt, we can produce these oils and send them out to different parts of India. The Tata Oil Mills actually started this hair oil industry and they are producing it on a large scale and are available in the market. In fact they are utilising our copra and cocoanut oil for the preparation of hair oils. If our people are prepared to start hair oil industry, Government are prepared to help them by giving information as to how to remove the odour of the oil and prepare hair oils by using perfumes.

There are some established factories for soap making in Trivandrum and we have been trying to assist them by technical advice. Recently the department sold a boiler for a nominal price to one of the soap factories with a view to improve the quality of soap manufactured in Trivandrum. Till now, no boiled soaps are manufactured in Trivandrum. Another person has come forward to start a Soap factory at Alleppey. He was working in the Calicut Soap Factory and he has applied for Government assistance. Government are considering his application.

As regards the carpet and durry section, I have just started that particular section in the School of Arts premises and a qualified man has been got down from Madras just to train some people in this industries and after their training we will be in a position to send them to those who wish to start these particular industries as the object of the department is to supply trained labour to the industrialists and factory owners.

Many members have pointed out that rubber goods could be manufactured in Travancore. They are turning their attention in the manufacture of rubber goods, simply because the price of rubber has gone down. Till now, nobody ever thought of producing rubber articles in Travancore. I am glad to inform the members that the price of rubber

is increasing slightly. Recently, when I was in upper India I went to a rubber factory in Kaıachi. I give this information as one of the members asked whether there is rubber industry in India. The factory is in Karachi, called the Lakshmy Rubber Factory and is producing cycle tubes and solid tyers and other tubes for laboratory purposes. I am in communication with one Mr. Helen, a Belgian, who is an expert in that line and he has promised to give estimate for starting a rubber factory in Travancore, and it is likely that he may visit Travancore shortly. I have got some samples of tubes etc., made with our own rubber.

Then a word with regard to Mr. Visvanatha Pillai's statement about pottery. No doubt we have excellent clay in Travancore and we are hoping that the Standard Potteries at Alwaye will be developing the pottery section as they have engaged a special expert for the purpose. They have actually brought some of the pottery articles made there and exhibited them in one of the exhibitions in Trivandrum and they compare honourably with imported articles.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does not the member think that the clay at Karumadi is suited for making pottery?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI; We have not tried this particular clay and we can find out whether it is suitable or not. The question of the availability of clay in a particular place is not alone sufficient. It must be in the proximity of the factory. For example, if we are to bring clay from Karumadi all the way to Trivandrum and get firewood from some other place, it may not be a paying proposition. The kiln must be constructed on a high level. The Karumadi area is not suitable for the construction of kiln for this pottery industry.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Have the Government tried to find out a market for our raw produce in India?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I am coming to that.

Mr. Visvanatha Pillai asked whether the department has done anything for the match industry. Originally there were two match factories started, one in North Travancore and another at Tenmalai.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തീപ്പെട്ടി വ്യവസായത്തെ കുടിൽ വ്യവസായം ആക്കരുതോ ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: I am coming to that too. In fact, with a view to help the development of the match industry as a cottage industry, we have been trying to induce a good many people in Alleppey, Vaikam and Parur to start small factories of their own. We have even given an industrial loan to a person, in Alleppey who.used to distribute chemicals and sticks required, to the cottag workers. Matches are being made on a fairly large scale as a cottagı industry; and as a matter of fact, the matches are available through out the State and they are being sold in our various departments and in the bazaar.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തിപ്പെട്ടി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഈറക്കിൽ സ്റ്റിക്കിൽ പശതേച്ചാൽ നന്നായിരിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: പനയോലയുടെ ഈറക്കിൽകൊണ്ട് തിപ്പെട്ടിക്കോൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കാമോ എന്നു പരീക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയതിൽ ഉപയോഗമില്ലെന്നു കണ്ട് അതിനെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു.

With regard to the question whether the Government are doing anything in the way of finding out markets in India for Travancore products. I may mention here, Sir, that I myself was deputed by Government to investigate the question. I have just returned, establishing trade relations between Travancore and British India. I had to attend the meetings of the Assembly and the Council soon after my return, and therefore could not submit my report till now. I may mention, for the information of the House, that there is scope for the introduction of our raw and manufactured products in British India. There is market in Karachi, for instance, for our China clay, rubber, tea and other products. They use our rubber in the Lakshmi Rubber factory and they are prepared to use our China clay as well.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the experts in the department are working with any definite programme now?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: They *are*. The learned members have referred to the review of the Administration Report for the year 1107. The criticisms to a certain extent are a review of the work of the department of Industries and I consider that they are intended for my guidance and that I must regulate the work of these experts. I have already pointed out the progress made by starting some of the industries in the State through the experts of the department and by its staff. All that is due to the work done by these experts. I have been trying my level best to give effect to the orders of Government and to the opinions expressed in this House and I shall try my best to see that the experts under me do some constructive work for the development of industries in Travancore.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand No. IV—Industries for Rs. 1,59,644, be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND V—EDUCATION.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 45,75,457, under Demand V—Education.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I beg to make the following motion:

"To omit the total allotment of Rs. 45,75,457 under Demand V".

My object is to focus the attention of the Government to one particular aspect. Now that Mr Statham's Report is on the anvil, when perhaps next week Mr. Statham's *Smrithi* is to be out, I do not want to anticipate the different aspects of education in the State. But, the one particular point to which I want to draw the attention of Government is this. Several times on the floor of the Legislative Council and of the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the representatives of the people have been pressing for the attention of Government, the important need of the Director of Public Instruction being an Indian, preferably one who is conversant with the Vernacular and also with local culture. Unfortunately, Government chose to appoint a foreigner. I am not one who discards the popular Latin maxim "nothing but good about the dead". Neither do I want to speak anything but good about a gentleman who has retired and who has gone out of the State

In condemning employment of foreigners I would like to make an exception in the case of Mr. Statham who, we hear, is a great educationalist. We want to be civil to him. We do not want to be uncivil to a gentleman who comes now to us. But, hereafter at least, Government must make it a principle that the Educational Directorship is not given, as a matter of course to the Principal of a College or to any outsider—I was about to say an adventurer—who comes in for the place.

It is only in order to impress this matter upon the Government that I have made this motion.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സർ, ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള ചിലസംഗതികൾ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അവധാനപൂർവമായ ചിന്തക്ക് വിഷയമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രതിവർഷം ഒരു ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ ചിലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കാളേജുകളും ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളും മററും പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ വളരെയുണ്ട്. നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ ശോചനീയമാണ്. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ളവർക്ക് നാട്ടുഭാഷപോലും എഴുതാനും വായിക്കാനും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തവർ ഇനിയും അനേകമുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിയെ പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉദ്ദേശം. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഡിവിഷനിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ സ്ഥിതി കൂടിയപടിയിലും കൊല്ലം ഡിവിഷനിൽ അതിനേക്കാൾ അല്പം താണപടിയിലും കോട്ടയം ഡിവിഷനിൽ അതിലും താണപടിയിലുമാണ് ഇരിക്കുന്നത്. വടക്കോട്ടു പോകുംതോറും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൻെറ നില വളരെ ശോചനീയമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. മൂവാററുപുഴ, തൊടുപുഴ, എന്നീ താലൂക്കുനിവാസികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനില വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായ നിലയിലാണെന്ന് പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിനു ൪൨൭ ചതുരശ്രമയിൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം ഉണ്ട്. ഈ താലൂക്കിൻെറ തലസ്ഥാനത്തുനിന്നും എഴു

[Mr. J. John kattakayam.]

ആറുമൈൽദൂരം സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ കടയത്തുരെത്തും. ഇവിടെ പത്തുപതിനാറു വർഷത്തിലധികം പഴക്കമുള്ള ഒരു വി. പി. സ്കൂൾ കാണാം. ഇവിടെനിന്നും ഇരുപത്തിമൂന്നുമയിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചാൽ മാത്രമെ ഈ താലൂക്കിന്റെ അതൃത്തിയിൽ എത്താൻസാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ. അതിനിടക്ക് ഒരു പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാലയംപോലും ഇല്ല. അധഃകൃതർ എന്നുപറയപ്പെടുന്നവർ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇടതിങ്ങിപാൎത്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവൎക്ക് അക്ഷരവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തീരെ ഇല്ലാ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ആ സ്കൂളിൽ അധഃകൃതരെ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഉണ്ടു്. അറക്കുളത്തു് നാമമാത്രമായ ഒരു ഗ്രാന്റുസ്കൂൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു ഗ്രാന്റുവാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതിനുമാത്രം നിൎമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അദ്ധ്യയനം യഥാകാലം നടന്നുവരുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ കീഴ്ജീവനക്കാരും മാനേജരുംകൂടി യോജിച്ചു ആ സ്കൂളിലേക്കുള്ള ഗ്രാന്റുമുഴുവൻ വാങ്ങിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്കൂൾകെട്ടിടം കാററുണ്ടാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ താഴെ വീഴുന്നതിനു എളുപ്പമുണ്ടു്. ഇതുമാതിരിയുള്ള പല സ്കൂളുകളും താഴെവീണു് പല അപകടവും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഈക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആ പ്രദേശത്തു കാററില്ലാതിരുന്നുവോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: കാററുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഈശ്വരാധീനം കൊണ്ടു മറിഞ്ഞുവീണില്ലാ എന്നേഉള്ളൂ. ഈ വ്യക്ഷമസ്ഥിതിയെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടതു പ്രവൃത്തിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ഡയറക്ടരെ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ മുതലെടുപ്പിൽ ഒരുവലിയ ഭാഗം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനേക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പരിശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നതു പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസികളാണു്. ഈ ഏജൻസികൾക്ക് ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുവരുന്ന സഹായം തുലോം തുഛമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ൧൧൦൭-ലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്പഠിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിദ്യാൎത്ഥിക്ക് ൪൨-ൽ ചില്വാനം രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുകാണുന്നു. ഈ ചിലവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു ൧൩൬൯൦ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾ പഠിക്കുന്ന ൪൨ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണു്. ൧൯൩൪൨ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾ പഠിക്ക

ന്നുന്ന വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രസ്തുതവർഷത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും നൽകിയഗ്രാൻറ് ൬൩,൯൦൩ രൂപയാണ്. ഗ്രാൻറുകിട്ടാത്തതായി ൧൭൪ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുള്ള വർണ്ണാക്യുലർ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളിൽ ൭൪ ശതമാനത്തിലധികവും പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂളുകളിലും ബാക്കിയുള്ളവർമാത്രം ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളുകളിലും അദ്ധ്യയനംനടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുസ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ഉദ്ദേശം ൧൨½ ലക്ഷംരൂപായും പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂളുകൾക്കു ൯½ ലക്ഷം രൂപായും ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. മുകളിൽകാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കണക്കുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറുസ്കൂളുകൾക്കു നൽകിവരുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹനം പ്രൈവററു ഏജൻസിയിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്നസ്കൂളുകൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അനാവശ്യമായി പണം ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളുടേയും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടേയും സംഖ്യ പ്രൈവററുസ്കൂളുകളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു താരതമ്യേനകുറവാണ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്താൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു വിഷമംതോന്നുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിനെ ഏററുവാങ്ങാൻ പ്രാപ്തിയും സമ്മതവുമുള്ള പ്രൈവററുഏജൻസികൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഗ്രാൻറ്സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ രാഷ്ട്രീയ സംഗതികളിൽ ഇടപെടുന്നതു് അനഭിലഷണീയമാണ്. സ്കൂൾ അധ്യാപകന്മാർ രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ യാതൊരു സംരംഭങ്ങളിലും ഭാഗഭാക്കാകരുതെന്നു മുമ്പു ഒരു സക്കുലർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. ൧൯൩൧-ൽ കാൺഗ്രസ്സിൻെറ കേരളത്തിലെ പ്രവർത്തകന്മാർ ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തെ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് നിരോധനാജ്ഞമൂലം അവരെ തടയുകയും ആ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടു എന്നു സംശയിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒന്നോ, രണ്ടോ—പറവൂർ താലൂക്കിലാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു—അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരോടു സമാധാനം ചോദിക്കുകയും കർശനമായ നടപടികൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഞാൻ ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർമൂലമൊ, പ്രൈവററ്സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർമൂലമൊ, തെരുവിൽ അലഞ്ഞുനടക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ മൂലമായിട്ടായിരുന്നാൽപോലും വിപ്ലവം നടക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതിനെ തടയേണ്ടതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ധർമ്മമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I rise to a point of order; the member is reading a manuscript speech.

PRESIDENT: Are you reading a written speech?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഞാൻ എഴുതിയതു വായിക്കുകയല്ല. നോട്ടു നോക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്.

MR P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is there any prohibition of the reading of manuscript speeches?

PRESIDENT: It is not in order to read a written speech.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: There is no such prohibition in the Standing Orders.

PRESIDENT: That is the ruling of the President.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മാനേജ്മെൻറ് സ്കൂളിൽ ജോലിയുള്ള ചില അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ വിപ്ലവകരമായ പ്രസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പരസ്യമായിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊരു നടപടിയുംനടത്തിക്കാണുന്നില്ലാ. ഏതെങ്കിലും പ്രകാരത്തിൽ അതിനെ തടയേണ്ടതാണ്. പാഡാ സെയിൻറ് തോമസ്സ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഹൈസ്കൂളിലെ മുൻഷി ഒരു മി. ഏ. സി. കയ്യാക്കോസും മററു ചില അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും രാഷ്ട്രീയ സംരംഭങ്ങളിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടു പല തരത്തിലുള്ള വിഷമങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗ്രാൻറ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരേയും, ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരേയും ഒന്നുപോലെ താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും രാഷ്ട്രീയ സംരംഭങ്ങളിൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളുന്നതിനെ ഡയറക്ടർ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു തടയുന്നില്ലാ എന്ന് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു? രാജ്യത്തിൽ സമാധാനവും ക്ഷേമവും വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു ഭാവി പൌരന്മാരാകാനുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു മാതൃകാപരമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുകയല്ലാതെ രാഷ്ട്രീയ സംരംഭങ്ങൾപോലെയുള്ള വളഞ്ഞ വഴികളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുന്നതിനു അവരെ ഒരിക്കലും ഗവണ്മെൻറു അനുവദിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി ഡയറക്ടരുടെ അവധാനപൂർവ്വമായ ശ്രദ്ധയ്ക്കു വിഷയമാകണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; ഡയറക്ടർ ഇവിടെ ഹാജരില്ലാ എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: എനിക്കു അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു യാതൊന്നും പറയുവാനില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഹാജരാകേണ്ടതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ കടമയാണ്.

PRESIDENT: I am sorry that the Director is reported to be ill. He will be informed of the views expressed here.

The Council adjourned at 4-32 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

Of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 4.

FIRST SESSION OF 1933/1108-1109.

Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1933/7th Chingam, 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin Esquire, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, Presiding,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Auction sale of Kayal lands in the Kottayam Division.

17. MR. K. PADMANABHA PANICKAR (*Ambalapuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any area of *kayal* land has been sold in public auction in the year 1108 in Kottayam Division, Vembanad Reclamation area, for arrears of Land Revenue;

(*b*) if so, the extent of such land;

(*c*) whether any portion of tax on the above land has already been paid by the ryots;

(*d*) if so, the names of the ryots who have paid the tax;

(*e*) whether the rights on these lands of the ryots who have paid the tax have been lost altogether on account of the auction sale of the lands;

(*f*) whether the Government received any petitions from the cultivators of this land relating to such auction sale; and

(*g*) if so, the action taken on the petitions?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes.

[Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

(b) 4573 acres 74 cents.

(c) Yes.

(d) 1. Souriaru Varki, Kunnathumadathil.
2. Ouseph Ouseph, Vallavathara.
3. Ouseph Ouseph, Karukayil.
4. Chandi Thommi, Thevarakattu.
5. Chacko Antoney, Nangichil.
6. Mathai Kuruvila, Naduvilaiparampil.
7. Neelakanta Aiyar, Kottarathu Matom.
8. Chacko Kuncheria, Puthenveedu.
9. Kuncheria Ouseph, Vadakara,
10. Kora Kora, Cherikal.
11. Kurian Patrose, Munduchirakal.
12. Kurian Thomas, Kalarikal.
13. Chummaru Itty, Manaprathu.
14. Abraham Abraham, Illikachira.
15. Abraham Thomas, Uppoottil.
16. Ulahannan Abraham, Vakkayil,
17. Gouri Amma, Valaparampil.

(e) No. In none of the cases, was the sale confirmed.

(f) No.

(g) In view of the answer to part (f) this does not arise.

Resignation by Mr. K. N. Padmanabha Pillai of his membership in the Padmanabhapuram Municipality.

18. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have accepted by their letter D. Dis 704/30/L. G. A., Huzur, dated 19-12-1930, the resignation tendered by Mr. K. N. Padmanabhan Pillai, one of the elected members of the Padmanabhapuram Municipal Council, in his letter dated 32-11-1104?

(2) Will they be pleased to state whether the public of Padmanabhapuram memorialised the Government and waited in deputation on the Dewan regarding the conduct of Mr. R. S. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chairman of the said Municipality?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) A few gentlemen on behalf of the public of Padmanabhapuram had memorialised Government and waited in deputation on the Dewan in 1930.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to lay these papers on the table?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government do not consider it necessary to lay these papers on the table.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether these papers are available in the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether these papers were asked for by the Additional District Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: No.

Major operations in the General Hospital.

19. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of major operations conducted in the General Hospital and the percentage of mortality attending upon the same?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*):

Year.	*Number of major operations.*	*Percentage of mortality.*
1107	*499*	*5·8*

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know the nature of the cases that ended in mortality?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I cannot answer that off-hand now.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the member will be pleased to enquire into that and lay the report on the table?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I do not think it necessary to lay such a report on the table. I have enquired into it before and I do not think it necessary to enquire into it any further.

Disbursement of Agricultural loans.

20. MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the disbursement of sanctioned agricultural loans to the applicants *in a lump* is prohibited by any rule or order of the Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The answer is in the negative.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Will the member be pleased to state whether the loan sanctioning authority has not got the discretion to disburse the loan in a lump sum in case of necessity?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes, rule 25 of the rules says "Disbursement of loans under the Regulation shall ordinarily be made in two instalments. But the sanctioning authority may disburse the loan in one instalment if it appears to him that there are reasonable grounds for doing so."

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Will the member be pleased to state whether in cases where the disbursing authority gives the loan in a lump, Government can interfere with the discretion exercised by the sanctioning authority?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The rule says that the sanctioning authority may disburse the loan in one instalment if it appears to him to be necessary. It does not say that Government cannot interfere, but I do not know of any instance in which the Government have interfered.

Representation of Municipal Councils in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

21. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state how many representatives the Municipal Councils of the State had in the defunct Sri Mulam Popular Assembly?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: 19.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has any provision been made for their representation in the present Assembly?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: The member's attention is directed to paragraph 12 of the Government Communique dated the 29th October 1932.

Cocoa-brandy and its ingredients.

22. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Excise Department is supplying a kind of liquor known as cocoa-brandy, and, if so, what its ingredients are;

(*b*) whether any chemical examination of the same has been conducted by any expert, and, if so, when, and what is the report received from the expert;

(*c*) whether they are aware that the addition of flavouring materials in liquor will influence its specific gravity; and

(*d*) whether the arrack manufactured in the distilleries is examined every time it is manufactured and issued, and. if so, by whom?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): (*a*) Yes, It is arrack distilled from cocoanut toddy, coloured and flavoured with the recipe of brandy.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) This has not been tested.

(*d*) Yes. The arrack distilled in the Nagercoil Distillery is tested by the Chemical Examiner to Government or the Industrial Chemist once a quarter.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How is the present pattern of liquor an improvement upon the old flavoured toddy arrack?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The old cocoanut toddy was prepared with rum essence. Now it is prepared with brandy essence.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the object of introducing this kind of liquor? Is it to compete with foreign liquor?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: This may be more favoured by the people who take to arrack.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was there any representation from the people?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: No. By actual experience it has been ascertained that this is far more in demand than the old cocoanut toddy arrack. It is also replacing cheap foreign liquor to some extent.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the strength of the arrack that is issued from the distilleries?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: 30° U. P. or 35° U. P.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member propose to reduce the strength of the liquor that is now supplied in the State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There is no present idea to reduce it and it is not possible to reduce the strength before the end of the year 1109. I may inform the member as well as the House that there is a general cry among the arrack shop contractors that the reduction in the strength of arrack hitherto made has affected adversely the consumption of arrack. The people do not like it. They want stronger drink.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact that any liquor stronger than 30° U. P. is unfit to be drunk neat?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I do not know. I claim notice.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member whether it is possible to manufacture, bottle and sell cocoanut toddy outside Travancore as an industry with profit to the State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It requires to be investigated. It may be profitable.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Was any investigation made in this direction to increase our industry and find a sale for our products?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Nothing has been done so far.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Will the member make an attempt to find a market for this kind of product?

MR. C O. MADHAVAN: For that we may have to enter into an agreement with the other States.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): May I know, Sir, who is to be credited for the invention of the name cocoa-brandy?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I find from the papers that the proposal was made by Mr. T. V. Ramakrishna Aiyar when he was in charge of the department. I do not know if there had been any prior correspondence about it.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether this particular liquor contains any ingredients from cocoa? (*Laughter*)

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is made from cocoanut toddy.

Appointment of Dr. Noble as Inspecting Medical Officer and his qualifications.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: (1) Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what Dr. Noble's professional qualifications are; and

(*b*) whether he possesses University Degrees, and, if so, what they are?

(2) Will they be pleased to state whether, in answer to interpellations in the Legislative Council, they denied that he was going to be appointed as Inspecting Medical Officer; and under that circumstances they were induced to appoint him as such later?

(3) Will they be pleased to state whether there are persons in the Travancore Medical service possessing professional and other qualifications superior to those possessed by Dr. Noble?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (1) (*a*) and (*b*) Dr. Noble holds the M. D. Degree of the Emory University Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America.

(2) There was no interpellation on the subject.

(3) There are persons in the Travancore Medical service possessing different professional and other qualifications of Universities of different countries.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether there was a cut motion in the Legislative Council about the appointment of Dr. Noble?

MR. K. GEORGE: There was no cut motion but there was an adjournment motion.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether in that motion Government replied that the appointment of Dr. Noble was not in the contemplation of Government?

MR. K. GEORGE; No, there was no proposal at the time when the motion was made to appoint him.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; What made the Government to change their opinion in the appointment?

MR. K. GEORGE; The opinion was not changed.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; May I know from the member whether the University qualification of Dr. Noble is taken as test or as a qualification for the Medical service in Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not understand the member.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; May I know from the member whether the qualifications that Dr. Noble has, have been considered proper for the Medical service in Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE: No other person with that degree has applied.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are the qualifications of of Dr. Noble equal to the qualifications obtained in England and Edinburgh ?

MR. K. GEORGE: I have already answered that the qualifications in different places are different. Those persons who come from England have a different qualification taking a different degree from a different University. This is a degree from a University in America.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the member will be pleased to state the amount that Dr. Noble draws from Government as an Inspecting Medical Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE: Rs. 500.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state the amount that he draws as a Medical Officer of the Palace ?

MR. K. GEORGE: Rs. 400.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state the amount that he has drawn by way of travelling allowance for the last six months ?

MR. K. GEORGE: I have not got the information. That will vary according to the extent of his journey.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether in spite of the orders issued by the Darbar Physician prohibiting Dr. Noble from inspecting certain hospitals which he had an opportunity of seeing, Dr. Noble visited those hospitals ?

PRESIDENT: These questions do not arise.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the degree held by Dr. Noble registerable anywhere in the United Kingdom ?

MR. K. GEORGE: I claim notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the name of the University which conferred this degree on Dr. Noble ?

MR. K. GEORGE: Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, when the degree was obtained by Dr. Noble ?

MR. K. GEORGE: I claim notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, further, whether Dr. Noble possessed this degree when he was appointed a member of the Medical Board ?

MR. K. GEORGE: I understand he had the degree.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know from the member whether there is any rule in Travancore prescribing the qualifications necessary for the post of Inspecting Medical Officer ?

MR. K. GEORGE: The post of an Inspecting Medical Officer must be held by a person who is a qualified medical man.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know from the member whether there are any limits of qualifications for an Inspecting Medical Officer?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May I know from the member whether Dr. Noble did not recommend that the Kottaram Government Dispensary be handed over to the Mission Institution?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Government fruit farms.

24. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state how many Government fruit farms there are in the State and where they are?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): There is only one Government fruit farm in the State and that is situated at Kottaram near Cape Comorin.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How are these fruits disposed of?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: They are sold to the public.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have the Government any idea of opening new farms in other places, for example, Shencotta, south Travancore and the High Ranges?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At present Government have no idea.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether there are facilities for the upkeep of the fruit gardens such as water-supply, etc., at the Cape?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: There was some difficulty in regard to water-supply during the summer months, but that difficulty is now overcome by taking water in carts.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any action for digging a well in the fruit garden?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: We have already dug up one or two wells there.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Do these give sufficient water for the fruit garden?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The major portion of the requirements is being met by these wells.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that sufficient and copious water-supply is necessary?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: If the farm is to be extended, we must have other sources of supply.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI May I know whether the department is supplying grafts from the fruit garden?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: We are supplying large number of plants to the public.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: By increasing the supply of grafts does not the member think that there will be a large stimullus to the fruit industry in Travancore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Certainly.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state the price that is fixed for each graft mango?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At present it is Re. 1 per plant.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know the price of the graft mango in Mysore and Bangalore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That varies. In the case of certain varieties of mangoes, they charge Rs. 2, while in certain other cases it is annas 12.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know the kind of graft that is charged Rs. 2?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: For the same kind of mango grafts for which they charge Rs. 2 we charge only Re. 1 per plant.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state the kind of graft mango that is charged Rs. 2 at Bangalore?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The same kind.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: What is the kind?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Mulgoa.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member giving these rates from the printed catalogues of the Mysore firms?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have got catalogues of dealers in fruit plants all over India.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member think it proper to have a reduction in the case of mango grafts?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am now thinking of reducing it from Re. 1 to annas 12. That will be done in one or two months.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there were applications for opening fruit gardens in Kalkulam or Vilavankod taluks?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether any facilities were given?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: An application was made by the member himself. I promised to give him all possible help by way of expert advice, etc., for nothing. That is all that the department can do.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to give the applicants facilities for meeting the actual costs?

PRESIDENT: You are not in order.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know whether the size of the mango produced this year was the same as that of last year?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: There is hardly any difference. In the same tree there are fruits of different sizes. Occasionally there may be fruits of a small size.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state—?

PRESIDENT: You have put questions once.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: This question arises out of the supplementary questions put by the other member.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): What is the expenditure per annum?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That depends upon the acreage of the estate, the number of plants, and so forth.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member the actual expenses that are incurred by the Government at present for maintaining the fruit farm at Cape Comorin?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: We are spending about Rs. 1,000 a year.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the actual yield per annum?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The planting was begun only in 1099. Only a small proportion of the fruit trees are bearing. If we wait for half a dozen years more all the trees will come to bearing and then there will be very large profit.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the actual yield in 1108?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Up till the end of Edavam 1108 the actual yield was Rs. 350.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the actual expense that was incurred by the Government for the maintenance of the fruit garden in 1108?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It will be between Rs. 900 and Rs. 1,000. Not more than that.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the department is doing propoganda work as to the nature of the species that are available in the farm?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: We have published a notification in the Gazette. All the officers who move about do propoganda work and tell the agriculturists about the existence of the fruit farm, the fruit trees available there and the method of cultivating fruit trees. All these items of information are made available to the people.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether any advertisement is made outside the State?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Not much, because there is no necessity. At present we are not able to meet the demand in Travancore itself.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know the total cost incurred by Government on the fruit farm up-to-date?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Including the capital expenditure it will be about Rs. 10,000.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): എന്തെല്ലാം തരത്തിലുള്ള പഴങ്ങളാണ് അവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നത്?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: പലതും കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഓർമ്മയുള്ളതൊക്കെ പറയാം. മാവ് (൩൭ തരം), പലതരംപേര, മുന്തിരിങ്ങാ, ആറൻജ്, ലയിം, സപ്പോഡില, ഫിഗ് ഇങ്ങനെ പലതുമാണ്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോഴില്ലാത്ത പുതിയപഴമുള്ള ചെടികൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവയിൽ പരിശോധിച്ചുനോക്കി കൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ളവയെ, പണമുള്ളതുപോലെ, കൃഷിചെയ്യണം.

Length of the Railway in the State.

25. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the total length of the South Indian Railway; and

(*b*) the length of the Railway running through the Travancore State;

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) The member is referred to Time Tables and Guides published by the Company.

(*b*) The length of the State Section is 97·97 miles.

Employees in the South Indian Railway.

26. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many employees there are in the various services of the South Indian Railway;

(*b*) how many of them are Travancoreans and what their pay is?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) and (*b*) Government have no information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE: As regards part (*a*), that is, the total number of employees in the South Indian Railway, it does not seem to be a proper enquiry to make of the Company. They may say that we are not concerned with it.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry whether it is in proportion to the amount that we have invested?

MR. K. GEORGE: Government can enquire about the total number of employees in Travancore, not in the whole Railway.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether proper representation is given to Travancore in proportion to the amount spent by us?

MR. K. GEORGE: The amount spent and the number of employees need not necessarily have any relation?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the total expenditure that Travancore meets for the pay of the railway employees in the Travancore line?

MR. K. GEORGE: The question is based on a misunderstanding. The Travancore Government pays a portion of the net loss of the railway. That net loss is worked out by deducting from the gross receipts the working expenses and interest charges. The working expenses are calculated on a proportionate basis, not with reference to the actual working expenses of the line from Shencotta to Trivandrum, but on the proportion the whole working expenses of the entire line bear to the gross receipts of those lines. So, we have nothing to do with the exact working expenses of the line.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether the gain or loss, so far as Travancore is concerned, on the line depends upon how the line is worked elsewhere outside Travancore and how it is staffed outside Travancore?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes, it depends upon the total working cost of the line.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is there any agreement between the S. I. R. Company and the Government as to how this loss is to be met?

MR. K. GEORGE: We have no agreement with the S. I. R. Company. There is an agreement between the Secretary of State and the Government in regard to all these matters.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to the expenses on the railway line between Quilon and Trivandrum, is there any agreement between the S. I. R. Company and this Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: There is an agreement between the Secretary of State and this Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the furniture ordered for use in stations in the Travancore territory could be used outside Travancore?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam cum Shertallai*): May I know the number of employees in the Travancore Section of the S. I. R.?

MR. K. GEORGE: Government have no information.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know the amount of the highest salary that is paid to a Travancorean in the Travancore Section of the S. I. R.?

MR. K. GEORGE: I have no information.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter?

MR. K. GEORGE: Government have no objection to do so.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know whether, according to the terms of the agreement between the Secretary of State and the State, there is any possibility of acquiring the whole concern and working it as a State railway?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise out of this question.

Audit of accounts of the South Indian Railway.

27. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have investigated into the working of the South Indian Railway; and

(*b*) whether they have audited the Railway accounts at any time, if so, when, and the result of such audit and investigation; and if there is any report, whether they will lay the same on the table for the information of the Council?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): (*a*) No.

(*b*) No. The accounts of the Company are audited by an auditor appointed by the Secretary of State and such audited accounts are accepted by Government.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to request the British Government to permit our auditors to audit the accounts?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Government will be in a position to consider that question only in the year 1945.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact, Sir, that in all the railway stations in the State the booking clerks or the station masters who sell tickets refuse to receive the Travancore one cash coin?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Government have no information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact that these station masters and booking clerks receive from one cash to three cash in excess of the ordinary rates when charges are paid in Travancore coin?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Government have no information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter with a view to see that these sums are credited in the railway accounts?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Necessary enquiries shall be made.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the significance of the year 1945?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The present agreement between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company ceases to have effect in the year 1945.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, to clarify the issue, whether there is any separate agreement so far as the extension of the South Indian Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum is concerned?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: There is an agreement.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether that agreement has anything to do with the agreement in opening the Quilon-Shencotta line?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The Quilon-Trivandrum line is treated as an extension of the Tinnevelly-Quilon line.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the cost of the extension was met by the Travancore Government?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether there is any agreement as far as the profit from the line is concerned?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If in any year, there is a profit, after meeting the working expenses and the interest on debentures and on the advances made by the Secretary of State, the Travancore Government will be allowed interest up to 4 per cent. on the advances made by the State for the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum line.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: And in case of any loss?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In case of loss on the working of the whole line the Travancore Government will not get any interest, or will get only such interest in proportion to the loss on the capital invested by them for the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum line.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, if the profits go beyond, say 100 per cent., is it the understanding that the Travancore Government will get only four per cent. interest?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The Travancore Government will get full 4 per cent. interest on the money that has been advanced for the construction of the Quilon-Trivandrum line and if there is any

further surplus the Government will get a share from the Secretary of State according to the mileage of the line running through the Travancore territory.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: That is, what is the nature?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I will explain. Suppose there is an excess profit over and above what is due to us as interest on the capital invested on the line from Quilon to Trivandrum. In that case a portion of the profit will go to the South Indian Railway and another portion will go to the Secretary of State. From the Secretary of State we will get a portion according to our mileage.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, for auditing the South Indian Railway accounts, who makes the appointment of the auditor?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The appointment of the auditor is made by the Secretary of State.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Has the South Indian Railway Company or the Travancore Government any voice in the appointment of the auditor?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: No voice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is the appointment to be approved by the Travancore Government?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Not necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: So, is it not in order that we must have an officer to audit the S. I. R. accounts?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: At present we have no auditor. So long as the present agreement is in force, we are precluded from raising the question.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: According to the terms of the agreement we have no power now. Is it not included in the terms of the agreement that we should have a voice in the appointment of the auditor?

MR R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: According to the agreement there is a separate clause dealing with the question of audit. We cannot go beyond that clause. According to the terms of agreement, the accounts of the Company have to be audited by an officer appointed by the Secretary of State.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, Sir, whether in the construction of new stations in the Trivandrum branch of the S. I. R. our Government have any voice? That is, suppose half a dozen new stations are to be constructed, are the expenses to be met by the Travancore Government or the S. I. R. or shared by the two?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The question has to be made clear. I wish to know from the member whether he refers to the stations to be constructed between Quilon and Trivandrum. If it is so, the approval of the Travancore Government is necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If approval is necessary, is the estimate for the new construction submitted to the Travancore Government also for their approval?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes. The estimates are submitted to and sanctioned by the Travancore Government.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ റയിൽവേ വരവുചിലവു കണക്കാക്കുന്നതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനകത്തുള്ള ലൈൻ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണോ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതൽ തിരുനൽവേലിവരെയുള്ള ലൈനിനെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: Secretary of State മായിട്ടുള്ള ഉടമ്പടിയിൽ തിരുനൽവേലിക്കപ്പുറം ലൈൻ തുറക്കുന്നതിനു നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അനുവാദം വേണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: തിരുനൽവേലിക്കപ്പുറം ലൈൻ തുറക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നമ്മുടെ അനുവാദം ആവശ്യമില്ല.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: വിരുദനഗർ ലൈൻ തുറന്നുനിമിത്തം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു നഷ്ടമില്ലേ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: വിരുദനഗർ ലൈൻ തുറന്നുകൊണ്ടു് തിരുവനന്തപുരം തിരുനൽവേലി ലൈനിനു സ്വല്പം നഷ്ടമുണ്ടു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ആ നഷ്ടത്തെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറു വല്ല എഴുത്തുകുത്തും നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: എഴുത്തുകുത്തു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്.

Commitment of Government in the railway enterprise.

28. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have prepared and published any report or memorandum containing a full history and account of their commitments in the railway enterprise?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: No.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to publish one for the information of the people?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Government do not consider it necessary.

Control over Railway lines from Chackai to Tampanur.

29. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state;

(*a*) whether the Railway lines from Chackai to Tampanur and the Railway Stations of Pettah and Tampanur are still in the possession and control of Government or whether they have been surrendered to the Company; and

(*b*) whether these places come within the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) They have been handed over to the Company.

(*b*) No.

Report of the Education Reforms Committee.

30. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the "Statham Committee"?

MR. K. GEORGE: The report is being printed, and copies are not yet ready.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: As soon as they are received, will the member be pleased to state whether Government will be prepared to place it before the Council?

MR. K. GEORGE: After the report is printed copies will be placed before the House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the report be placed before any action is taken on it?

MR. K. GEORGE: It will be placed before action on any important point is taken.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know whether the report will be placed before the House before any action as to policy is taken?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes.

Manager of the Excise Commissioner's Office,

31. MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla cum Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Head clerks in the Excise Commissioner's office are appointed as Managers;

(*b*) whether Head clerks are not lower in rank to First Grade Range Inspectors;

(*c*) whether Managers are sent out as Assistant Commissioners; and

(*d*) if so, whether Government recognise the appointment of Head clerks as Managers on Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 as a supersession of the claims of First Grade Range Inspectors on Rs. 100 to Rs. 125?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) By the appointment of Head clerks as Managers, they do not supersede First Grade Inspectors. For the purpose of further promotion as Assistant Excise Commissioner, First Grade Excise Inspectors who are otherwise seniors are ordinarily given preference.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND V—EDUCATION.—(*continued.*)

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: സർ, മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻ തമ്പി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ജനതതിയെ ആകമാനം വ്യഥപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസംബന്ധമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന ചെലവാണ്. ഏതു നിർദ്ധനനും തന്റെ സന്താനങ്ങളെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളിൽ അയക്കുന്നു. തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളുകളിലയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിച്ചു അവരെ നല്ല പദവിയിൽ എത്തിച്ചു തങ്ങളുടെ നിർദ്ധനാവസ്ഥ പരിഹരിക്കാമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ ആശിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ നാം പണം ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നതു് രണ്ടിനങ്ങളിൽകൂടിയാണ്. അതായതു, ഒന്നു ഫീസ് വകയ്ക്കും മറ്റൊന്നു ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കു വകയ്ക്കും. ഒരു ഇരുപത്തിയഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുമ്പു, ഇപ്പോൾ VI form എന്നു ഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്ന മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ ക്ലാസിൽ പ്രതിമാസമുള്ള ഫീസ് ഒന്നര രൂപായായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രതിമാസം മൂന്നര രൂപാവീതം കണക്കാക്കി വരുന്ന തുക എട്ടുമാസം കൊണ്ടു മാസം ഒന്നിനു അഞ്ചേകാൽ രൂപാവീതം ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നു. ഇതു IV, V, VI, ഈ ഫാറങ്ങളിലേക്കാണ്. അതു പോലെ തന്നെ I, II, III, ഈ ഫാറങ്ങളിലേക്കു പ്രതിമാസം ൨ രൂപാ വീതം ൨൳ രൂപാ കണക്കാക്കി മാസമൊന്നിനു ൩ രൂപാവീതം വീതിച്ചു എട്ടു മാസം കൊണ്ടു ഈടാക്കി വരുന്നു. പ്രിപ്പാറട്ടറി ക്ലാസിലേക്കു, ൨൫ കൊല്ലം മുമ്പു മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ ക്ലാസ്സിനു വച്ചിരുന്ന ഒന്നരരൂപായിൽ അല്പംകൂട്ടി രണ്ടേകാലേഅരയ്ക്കാൽ രൂപാവീതം എട്ടു മാസംകൊണ്ടു ൧൯ രൂപാ ഈടാക്കിവരുന്നു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ൨൫ കൊല്ലം മുമ്പു മെട്രിക്കുലേഷൻ ക്ലാസ്സിൽ ഒന്നര രൂപാ ഫീസു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു എത്രാനും ചില ജാതിക്കാർക്കു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പ്രവേശനമില്ലാതിരുന്നു എന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ആ കാലത്തും അതിനു വളരെ മുമ്പും ചില ജാതിക്കാർക്കു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പ്രവേശനമില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നെനിക്കറിയാം.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ൨൩ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളും ൧൯൯ മിഡിൽ സ്കൂളുകളുമാണുള്ളതു്. ൧൦൭൯-ൽ ഈ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പഠിച്ചിരുന്നവിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സംഖ്യയെഅപേക്ഷിച്ചു ൧൦൯.ലെ

വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളുടെ സംഖ്യയിൽ ഒരു കുറവുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കുറവിന്ന് കാരണം സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനം കൊണ്ടു ഫീസ്കൊടുക്കാനുള്ള നിവൃത്തിയില്ലായ്മയാണെന്നു നിസ്സംശയം പറയാം. ൧൦൯൬-ൽ ഫീസിനത്തിലുള്ള വരവു ൩,൭൦,൦൦൦ രൂപായാണെന്നു കാണുന്നു. ഇതിൽ ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ഫയിൻ ഇനത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈടാക്കിയതായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നും കാണാം. പ്രതിമാസം ൧൦൦-ാംരൂ-ക്കു മുമ്പു ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നവരത്രയും വമ്പിച്ച ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സന്താനങ്ങളാണെന്നേ ഗണിക്കാനൊള്ളു. ശേഷം പേരെല്ലാം ൨൦-ാംരൂ- ആയാൽ തന്നെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി കൊടുക്കയാണ്. ചിലർ കടം വാങ്ങിയും പണയം വച്ചും മററും പണം വാങ്ങിച്ച് ഫീസ് കൊടുത്തു എന്നു വരാം. ൩൦-ാംരൂ-യ്ക്കു ജംഗമസാമാനങ്ങൾ വിററുപോലും പണം വാങ്ങി ഫീസു കൊടുത്തയക്കുന്നുണ്ട് ഈ ഒടുവിൽപറഞ്ഞവരുടെ അവസ്ഥ ഏററവും ഭയങ്കരമായ ഒന്നാകുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമതായുള്ള ചിലവ്, ടെക്സ്റ്റ് ബുക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ആണ്ടുതോറും മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഒട്ടധികം പണം ആ വകയ്ക്കായി രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾ ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരഞ്ചുകൊല്ലത്തേയ്ക്കു ഒരേ പാഠപുസ്തകം തന്നെ വച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ഒരു കുട്ടി പഠിച്ച പുസ്തകം മറെറാരു കുട്ടിക്കു കുറഞ്ഞ വിലയ്ക്കു വാങ്ങി പഠിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു പാഠപുസ്തകമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നവൎക്കു വലിയ നഷ്ടമാണെന്നു മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സാഹിത്യകാരന്മാരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സാധുക്കളുടെ ധനമല്ല വിനിയോഗിക്കേണ്ടതു്. അതു കൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അതിനോടു യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

അതിനാൽ പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ പ്രതിവർഷം മാററാതിരുന്നാൽ അതിൽ തന്നെ രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾക്ക് ഒരു വലിയ ആശ്വാസമുണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. ഫീസു നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും പാഠപുസ്തകം വാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും രക്ഷകർത്താക്കൾക്കു നേരിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിനു ഗവമെൻറു എന്തെങ്കിലും ഒരു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഇനി അടുത്തതായി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് അധഃകൃതവൎഗ്ഗത്തിലും പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത വൎഗ്ഗത്തിലും ഉൾപ്പെട്ട അൻപതിൽപരം

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ആളുകളെ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നിയമിക്കുകയും പിന്നീട് അവരുടെ നിയമനത്തെ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഉത്തരവനുസരിച്ചു റദ്ദ് ചെയ്തു പിരിച്ചയക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വെയിററിങ്ങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഏകദേശം ൧൭൦൦ പേരോളമുണ്ട്. അതിൽ ൩൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം പേരെ മാത്രമെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഡയറക്ടർക്കു എഴുതി അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നൊള്ളു. പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ടവരും കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുമായ ൭൧-ൽ പരം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ലിസ്റ്റിനു പുറമെ നിന്നു ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നിയമിച്ചതിനെ ഡയറക്ടർ അസ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തി പിരിച്ചയച്ചതായി അറിയുന്നു. കാരണം ഇവർ വെയിററിങ്ങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമാണ്. വെയിററിങ്ങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ൧൧൦൦-ചിങ്ങം മുതൽ ൧൧൦൮ മീനം ൧൮-ാംനു-വരെയുള്ള കാലത്തിനിടയ്ക്കു ആപ്ലൈ ചെയ്തവർ മാത്രമെ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നുള്ളു. ആ കാലത്തു പുലയൻ, പറയൻ, തുടങ്ങിയ അധഃകൃതരുടെയിടയിൽ മലയാളം സ്കൂൾലീവിംഗു പരീക്ഷയോ, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനൽ പരിക്ഷയോ ജയിച്ചവർ വളരെ കുറവായിരുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവർ വെയിററിങ്ങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽ അധികം ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ കർക്കടകം ൨൩-ാംനു-കൂടിയ കൌൺസിൽ യോഗത്തിൽവച്ചു മി. പി. എസ്. മഹമ്മദ് ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു വെയിററിങ്ങ് ലിസ്റ്റിൻെറ പ്രാധാന്യതയെ നോക്കാതെ അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്ത അധഃകൃതൎക്കും പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമില്ലാത്തസമുദായക്കാർക്കും ൧൦ ശതമാനം ഉദ്യോഗംനൽകാമെന്നു ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതായി പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനെ തുടൎന്നു കർക്കടകം ൨൬-ാംനു-മി. പുതുപ്പള്ളി കൃഷ്ണപിള്ളയുടെ ചോദ്യത്തിനും ഇതേ മറുപടി തന്നെയാണ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലുംസാധൂകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ അനുവാദം കൂടാതെയാണോ ഈ നിയമനം ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ നടത്തിയതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ അനുവാദം കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ അനുവാദത്തോടുകൂടിയാണോ ഈ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയതു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ അനുവാദം ആണു് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി കൌൺസിലിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. ൧൧൦൧-ൽ മാത്രം സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനൽ പരീക്ഷ പാസായ ഒരു മഹമ്മദീയനെ എഡ്യുക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർക്കു് എഴുതി അയക്കയും അതനുസരിച്ചു നിയമിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. വെയിററിങ്ങ്‌ലിസ്റ്റിൽ അയാളുടെ പേരില്ലെങ്കിലും പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്തവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടയാളായതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ആ നിയമനം നടത്തിയതു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞ ൭൨. പേരും അധഃകൃതവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പെട്ടവരാണോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അധഃകൃതരും പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായത്തിൽപ്പെട്ടവരുമുണ്ടു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാമാണു്?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ആശാരി, കമ്മാളർ, മഹമ്മദീയർ ഇവരൊക്കെയാണു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മുമ്പു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽപ്രവേശനമില്ലാതിരുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളും പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ കൂട്ടുമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അവരെയും കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

അതിനാൽ ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ആർഡറനുസരിച്ചു ജോലിയിൽനിന്നും പിരിച്ചു വിട്ട അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ തിരിയെ ജോലിയിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറുത്തരവു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നാണു് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, in supporting Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi's motion to omit the allotment of Rs. 45,75,457 for Education, I beg to bring to your notice the abnormal increase of expenditure under the head Education. We are at a loss to know, Sir, how the expenditure on education can be fixed and where it can end. When the question of expenditure on education came in the year 1090, Sir P. Rajagopalachari, the then Dewan, fixed it at 13% of the total income of the State. Now the Travancore Government have raised it to more than 21% of the total income. The total amount budgeted for education comes to Rs. 47,49,589 of which excluding the non-votable items, Rs. 45,75,457 alone is votable. I beg to point out, during Mr. Krishnan Nayar's time, Government thought, when the expenditure rose over 22 lakhs of rupees, of a scheme for making the Vernacular

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education partly a local charge, and for the formation of local bodies to finance and control the Vernacular education in the State, and with that object in view, the Municipal Regulation was enacted. It contained a clause that the cost of primary education should be met by the Municipal bodies. This was not accepted by the non-official members of the Popular Assembly, and assent also was not given to this by His Highness the late Maha Raja, Sri Mulam Tirunal. As a consequence, the whole cost of expenditure for education had to be met from the general revenues of the State.

Now, I shall point out, Sir, how Governments outside India spend for education, not to speak of British India and Indian States where expenditure for education is far low. In the United Kingdom, the percentage of expenditure on education is 19·5 in Canada 15 per cent.; in Newzealand 15 per cent.; in Victoria 20·17 per cent.; in New Southerland 25 per cent. But, in Travancore, it is *more* than 21 per cent. I beg to point out that we may not grudge even this expenditure or more on education, if the expenditure is met for the primary education in a larger scale. It is the duty of Government to teach all the subjects of the State and it is the right of every citizen to demand for free primary education. You will find, Sir, out of an expenditure of over Rs. 47 lakhs for education, only Rs. 10,25,528 is spent for primary education. More than Rs. 2 lakhs is spent for controlling agencies; Rs. 4,17,582 for Collegiate education; Rs. 7,47,583 for English High School education; Rs. 8,79,886 for Vernacular Higher education; Rs. 13,87,232 for miscellaneous education; and only Rs. 10,25,528 is spent for primary education.

MR. K. GEORGE: Does that figure for primary education include the grant-in-aid schools also?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is not correct.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The member can verify that statement.

As I said, the amount budgeted for primary education comes to Rs. 10,25,528 and this works out at 4·66 per cent. of the total income of the State. Large amounts are spent for controlling agencies, for Collegiate education, for salaries of High School teachers and Professors of Colleges, etc. The salaries given by the Travancore Government when compared with other progressive countries like United States and Japan, are high. In the New York City, the salary of the Commissioner of Education, corresponding to our Director of Public Instruction, is only 7,500 Dollars per year, equivalent to Rs. 1,800 per mensem. The Minister of Education in Japan, who is also one of the Cabinet Ministers, gets a salary of 8,000 Yen, per year, equal to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Whereas, our Director of Public Instruction, including the allowance, gets Rs. 3,000 per mensem. In the United States, the

highest salary allowed to the College Professors ranges from 5,000 to 7,000 Dollars per year *i. e.*, Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,750 per mensem. In Japan, the salary allowed to the College Professors ranges from 600 to 4,000 Yen per year, equal to Rs. 75 to Rs. 500 per mensem.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what the rate of exchange is?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: 4 shillings 2 pence for the Dollar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ shillings for the Yen.

But our Professors get a pay ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. The Professors of the Training College in the United Kingdom get from 1,000 to 3,250 Dollars per year, equal to Rs. 250 to Rs. 850 per mensem. But the Principal of our Training College gets a pay of Rs. 750 per mensem. I may compare the salaries obtaining in other institutions—grant-in-aid Colleges not maintained by the Government. The figures will work out to a very low percentage. In Travancore, the Head Masters' pay ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 which is equal to the pay of some departmental heads.

Then coming to High School education, we are spending a good lot. For Vernacular Higher education also, a large sum is spent. I question you, Sir, in all earnestness and sincerity, why should we be producing a good number of literates without any employment. There are a large army of School Final Certificate holders both in the English and Vernacular education. When there are a large number of graduates without any employment, what is the necessity for maintaining so many Colleges and High Schools out of the State general funds. I beg to point out to you, Sir, that the primary education is not looked after properly. After spending over Rs. 47 lakhs, the literacy we get is 41 per cent. among males and 17 per cent. among females. Again, I may point out to you, Sir, that there is a fallacy in the figures, as per the Census Commissioner's report. Because, most of the students leave the school after studying in the first and second classes. They call themselves literates. When the Census is taken, persons who can read the alphabets are also considered as literates. Even after continuing the Vernacular education for about 150 years, we are not able to command a universal literacy in the State. In the case of backward classes also, I shall point out, that the percentage of literacy is highly deplorable. This is what the Census Commissioner says in his report:

> "Great as has been the progress in the spread of education, there is still much leeway to be made up for the complete banishment of illiteracy from the State. There are some communities so backward in education that hardly five per cent. of their population of five years and over, are literate, e. g., Kuravan, Parayan, Pulayan, Vetan, Kanikkaran and other hill tribes. The number of boys and girls under instruction is no doubt increasing rapidly. It rose from 159,668 in 1911 to 392,913 in 1921 and to 568,703 in 1930, an increase of more than 250 per cent. in the course of twenty years. Notwithstanding such phenomenal rise in the numbers under instruction it is doubtful that the goal of universal literacy could be reached by the continuance of the voluntary system of education as at present."

It is high time that Government show a beginning in the matter of compulsory education. We are at a disadvantage in not seeing the

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Statham Committee Report. We do not know whether he recommends for compulsory education or not. Apart from that, I wish to point out and request Government to see that primary education is made free and compulsory, raising the standard to that of the fifth class.

Coming again to primary education we are spending a low percentage amounting to Rs. 2 for each child. I shall presently show how other countries spend for primary education. England spends £ 3-4-0; Scotland, £ 2-4-4½; and Ireland £ 2-19-6, per child. It may be interesting to note, Sir, that our benign Sovereign was spending a larger amount even before Great Britain and Ireland thought of spending for the educational expenses from State funds. The Simon Commission Report says as follows:

' The influence of men like William Wilberforce induced Parliament to insert a clause in the East India Company's Act of 1813 to secure that the Governor-General in Council should set apart "a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees in each year" for the encouragement of education in British India. The amount was little enough, but at that date no Government had as yet undertaken the promotion of education in England by grants from public funds."

It was during the year 1817, at the time of Her Highness the Rani Gouri Parvathi Bhai, the Government thought of promotion of Vernacular school education from the State funds. It is stated in the Administration Report of the department for the year 1104 thus:

" It was this state of things which led to the issue, on the 19th Vaikasi, 992 (1817) of a remarkable Rescript by Her Highness the Rani Gouri Parvathi Bhai, in which, after recounting the causes which led to the decline of the village schools, Her Highness resolved that "the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants, and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby".

So, more than 100 and odd years ago, Government have taken the Vernacular education under their protection. With such a large amount of expenditure and in such a long course of administration, it is highly regrettable to note that our Government have been able to produce only 41 per cent. literacy among males and 17 per cent. among females.

A word about the appointment of the unfortunate teachers who have been recently disbanded, especially from among the depressed classes. I have only to read the reply given by the Chief Secretary on the question raised by Mr. P. S. Mahomed. It runs thus;

"ട്രെയിനിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിൽനിന്നുമാണ് നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു്. എന്നാൽ backward communities-ൽനിന്നു ഒരു ശതമാനം ട്രെയിനിംഗ് ലിസ്റ്റിന്റെ പ്രാധാന്യം നോക്കാതെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനു ഉത്തരവുണ്ടു്."

On the strength of this reply from the Chief Secretary to Government, Sir, fifty-two teachers were appointed by the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. Of these fifty-two teachers, I understand, five were appointed at the special request of the Director of Public Instruction,

These fifty-two teachers belong to the depressed classes and are men with sufficient qualification, School Final passed candidates, trained teachers with several years' experience.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): Were there not men belonging to the depressed classes in the waiting list

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Besides one hundred and odd appointments (that is ten per cent. of the men in the waiting list) from the waiting list these fifty-two men were also appointed.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Did they go in for outsiders before all the men in the wating list had been absorbed?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: These 52 appointments were made on the strength of the promise made by the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Council, and have nothing to do with the waiting list.

Sir, these 52 teachers, who were appointed on the promise given by the Chief Secretary, have been disbanded without rhyme or reason by the Director of Public Instruction and they are all starving now. I referred to their sad plight in my speech during the general discussion of the budget; and I request the Government to show sympathy to these fifty-two teachers who belong to the depressed classes.

PRESIDENT: You have exceeded your time, Mr. Tampi.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധകമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ട സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്കു അതിനെപ്പററി അധികമായി വിമർശനംചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. പ്രസ്തുതകമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചു ഏതാനംമാസങ്ങൾകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും അതു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുന്നു. ഏതായാലും ഞങ്ങളോടുകൂടി ആലോചിച്ചശേഷമെ അതിനെപ്പററി കാര്യമായി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുകയൊള്ളു എന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറു പറഞ്ഞതുകൊണ്ടു ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി അധികം പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെ പുരസ്കരിച്ചു മി. പത്മനാഭൻതമ്പി വളരെവിസ്തരിച്ചു ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവിഷയത്തിൽ ഏററവും മുന്നണിയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്നതെന്നഭിമാനിക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഒരു നിശ്ചിതകാലത്തിനകത്തെങ്കിലും, പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഉറപ്പുതന്നാൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു.

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

മലയാളംപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും ഹിന്ദി പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഇനിഎനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഹിന്ദി മിക്കവാറും ഇൻഡ്യയുടെ രാഷ്ട്ര (National) ഭാഷയായിത്തീന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ അയൽരാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിൽ പലസ്കൂളുകളിലും ഹിന്ദിപഠിപ്പിക്കാൻതുടങ്ങിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈവിഷയത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ചു നിയമസഭയിൽതന്നെ ധാരാളം വാദപ്രതിവാദങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ ഹിന്ദിപഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി അധികംപറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഈകാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ഡയറക്ടർ പ്രത്യേകം നിഷ്കർഷകാണിക്കണം എന്നുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം നൽകേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. നാരായണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ നല്ലപോലെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനത്തിന്റെ മൂൎദ്ധന്യാവസ്ഥ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഫീസ് കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണ് എന്നുകാണാം. ഫീസ് ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളത്. മൊത്തത്തിൽ ൧൦൩നെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് ൧൦൭ൽ ഏകദേശം ൩൦൦൦൦ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളോളം കൂടുതൽപള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോകുന്നുഎന്നു റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും തൊഴിൽ തിരിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന പട്ടികനോക്കിയതിൽ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പോകുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികളുടെ സംഖ്യയിൽ ൧൧,൦൦൦ത്തോളം കുറവുള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതു്. തങ്ങളുടെ സർവസ്വവും വിററും കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ചെയ്യിക്കണമെന്നാഗ്രഹമുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ കുട്ടികളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലയക്കാതെ പിൻമാറിയതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു് ഒന്നാലോചിച്ചുനോക്കണം. തീർച്ചയായും അവരുടെ ധനസ്ഥിതിയുടെ കുറവാണ് ഇതിനുകാരണം. ഫീസ്സൌജന്യം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അൎഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കാലമാണിതു്. അതിനാൽ ആസൌജന്യം ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തു കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ കുട്ടികളേയും മുന്നോട്ടുകൊണ്ടുവരത്തക്കരീതിയിലാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഡയറക്ടരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ൪൭ാംവശത്തു പലസ്കൂളുകളിലും സ്ഥലസൌകൎയ്യമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമായി കുമരകം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളിനെപ്പററിത്തന്നെപറയാം. ഒരു നാലഞ്ചുകൊല്ലമായി അവിടെ അഡിഷനൽ അക്കാമൊഡേഷൻ (Additional accommodation) വേണ്ടതാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുവരികയാണ്. ആദ്യം അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥലം ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെകൊടുത്തു. വീണ്ടും കൂടുതൽസ്ഥലം കൊടുത്തു, അ

തായതു ഇരുപത്തയ്യായിരം രൂപാ വിലവരുന്നസ്ഥലവും കെട്ടിടവും ജനങ്ങൾ സൌജന്യമായി വിട്ടുകൊടുത്തു. ഇനിയും നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർ കൂടുതൽസ്ഥലം കൊടുക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിൻനിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ഇത്രയുംതുക ചെലവുചെയ്തു ജനങ്ങളെ ഇനിയും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അതിനാൽ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൻെറ ൪-ാംവശത്തു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതുപ്രകാരം കുമരകം ഇംഗ്ലീഷുസ്കൂളിനു ഡയറക്ടർതന്നെ വേണ്ടകെട്ടിടം ഉണ്ടാക്കിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. അടുത്തവർഷത്തിൽതന്നെ ചെയ്യുകയുംവേണം.

വായനശാലകൾക്കായി കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷത്തിൽ ഏകദേശം ൨,൩൭൦ രൂപായ്ക്കുതാഴെയുള്ള ഒരുതുകയാണ് ഗ്രാൻറായികൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതായതു നാല്പത്തിയഞ്ചുലക്ഷം രൂപായോളം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരുരാജ്യത്ത് ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിലും കുറഞ്ഞഒരുതുകയാണ് വായനശാലകൾക്കായി ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്നതു എന്നുള്ളതു ലജ്ജാവഹമായ ഒരവസ്ഥയാണ്. പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനു ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്നസംഖ്യയോളംതന്നെ വലിപ്പമുള്ള ഒരുതുക വായനശാലകൾക്കായും ചെലവുചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പത്രങ്ങളിൽ ഞാൻവായിക്കാറുണ്ട്. ബറോഡ, ആന്ധ്രാദേശം, മൈസൂർ, ആദിയായ മററുപലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വായനശാലകളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയ്ക്കായി വളരെ വളരെശ്രമങ്ങൾചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. നാലോഅഞ്ചോകൊല്ലം പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽ പഠിച്ചശേഷം പള്ളിക്കൂടംവിട്ടു വെളിയിലിറങ്ങി കാലക്ഷേപംചെയ്യുന്നവരുടെ ജ്ഞാനസമ്പാദനത്തിനു വായനശാലകൾ സൌകര്യപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. ഈവിഷയത്തിലും ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ഗാഢമായ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈരാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും ഓരോവായനശാലകളുണ്ടായിരിക്കയും അവകൾ ശരിയായി നടത്തത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഗ്രാൻറു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കയും വേണം.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: എത്ര ആളുകൾ വായനശാലയിൽ വന്നുവായിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: പല സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നും പലരും വരുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ വരുന്നവരെ കൂടുതൽ ആകർഷിക്കത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ അതിനെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: വായിക്കാൻ വരുമ്പോൾ വായനശാലയിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ വല്ലഫീസും കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ടോ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON : ഇല്ല.

ഇതുപോലെയുള്ള മറെറാരു സംഗതിയാണ് നിശാപാഠശാലകളുടെ പ്രോത്സാഹനം. ൨൧ നിശാപാഠശാലകൾ മാത്രം ഉള്ളതായി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരു പാഠശാലയ്ക്കു കല്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറ നാലോ അഞ്ചോ രൂപയാണ്. രണ്ടായിരം ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾക്കു നിശാപാഠശാലകൾക്കായി മാസം ഒന്നിന് അഞ്ചുരൂപാവീതംകൊടുത്താലും ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തിരുപതിനായിരം രൂപായെ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ചിലവാകയൊള്ളു. എല്ലാവക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുന്നതിന് ഇതു നല്ലതാകുന്നു.

അദ്ധ്യാപികമാരുടെ സ്ഥലംമാററങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പല പരാതികളുമുണ്ട്. അതുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം വേണ്ട നിഷ്കർഷകൾ ഡയറക്ടർ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുകൂടി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): സർ, കുറെകാലമായി ജനസാമാന്യം അധികം ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്രജാസഭയിലുംമററും തുടർച്ചയായി മുറവിളികൂട്ടിയതിൻെറ ഫലമായി വളരെ ശേഷിമാനായ ഒരു വിദഗ്ദ്ധൻ പ്രസിഡൻറായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകമ്മിററി ഗവണ്മെൻറ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി; ആ കമ്മിററി ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടും സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ഇന്നവിധത്തിലാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടെങ്കിലും അതിൽ ഗുണപ്രദമായ വളരെ ഭാഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണു ഞങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസം. ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടേയും അസംബ്ലിസാമാജികന്മാരുടേയും ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ചുശേഷം മാത്രമെ അതിന്മേലുള്ള നടപടികൾ നടത്തുകയുള്ളു എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതിൽ വളരെആശ്വാസമുണ്ട്. അതോടുകൂടി ഈ കമ്മിററിയുടെ നിർദ്ദേശമനുസരിച്ച് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് കമ്മിററിയിലെ പ്രസിഡൻറിനെതന്നെ ഡയറക്ടരായി നിയമിച്ചതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. കമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്താൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് സാധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ സാധിക്കാതെന്നും, അദ്ദേഹം ബലമായിറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും വേണം വിചാരിക്കാൻ. ഡയറക്ടരായി നാട്ടുകാരെ തന്നെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നും ഒരഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ഫലപ്രദമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുവരണമെങ്കിൽ ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടെഴുതിയ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻതന്നെ ഡയറക്ടരായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ്.

എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കല്ലൂർ നാരായണപിള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടം ഫീസിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഫ്യിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും വളരെ വിശദമായി ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രതിപാദിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ഭൂനികുതിപോലും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത കൃഷിക്കാർ വളരെ കഷ്ടത അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സന്ദർഭമാണിത്. ഒരാൾക്കു രണ്ടോ മൂന്നോ കുട്ടികളുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ആ കുട്ടികളെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിലയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ അയാൾക്കു വളരെ പ്രയാസമായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നത്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഒരാൾക്കുള്ള കുട്ടികളെയെല്ലാം ഇംഗ്ലീഷു പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽതന്നെ അയച്ചു പഠിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഒരാൾ സ്കൂൾഫൈയിനൽ പരീക്ഷയെങ്കിലും പാസാകാതെയിരുന്നാൽ അയാൾക്കെന്തെങ്കിലും അറിവുണ്ടെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കാനിടയില്ല. അതിനാൽ കുട്ടികളെ തീർച്ചയായും സ്കൂൾഫൈയിനൽക്ലാസുവരെ പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ മലയാളം ഏഴാം ക്ലാസുവരെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളില്ലാതെയാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിൽ മെമ്പർ അനുകൂലിക്കുമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: മലയാളം ഏഴാം ക്ലാസുവരെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽതന്നെ ഏഴാംക്ലാസുവരെയുള്ള പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. ആംഗ്ലോ വർണാക്യുലർ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. റിപ്പോർട്ടിലും അപ്രകാരമായിരിക്കും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു.

ഫീസ്കൊടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽതന്നെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ കഷ്ടതയനുഭവിക്കുന്നു. അതോടുകൂടി ഫ്യിനും ഈടാക്കി ജനങ്ങളെ അധികം വലയ്ക്കുന്നു. കാളേജിൽതന്നെ ഒന്നും ഒന്നരയും രൂപാ ഫ്യിനോടുകൂടി ഫീസ്കൊടുക്കുന്നവർ വളരെ ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. അതിനു കാരണം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളുടെ വിലക്കുറവും തന്നിമിത്തമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടാവസ്ഥയുമത്രേ.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപ്പതനം തുടങ്ങിയശേഷം രണ്ടു ചക്രത്തിൽക്കൂടുതൽ പിഴ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങ

[Mr. Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar.]

ളിൽ ഈടാക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയുള്ളതു മെമ്പർ ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളിൽ ഈടാക്കുന്നു. കാളേജിൽ ആ വ്യവസ്ഥയില്ല. കാളേജിൽ മുമ്പിലത്തെക്കണക്കുതന്നെ പിഴ ഈടാക്കി വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: സാമ്പത്തികമായ ക്ലിപ്തതനം തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ പെൺകുട്ടികളുടെ പള്ളിക്കൂടം ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തതെന്ന് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അറിയാം. അതു കഷ്ടമാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

അതിനാൽ ഫീസിൽ ൧൦ ശതമാനമെങ്കിലും കുറച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: കാളേജിലുള്ള ഫീസും ൧൦ ശതമാനം കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഉണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വരുന്ന കുറവിനെ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ മറ്റൊരു മാർഗ്ഗം കൂടി നിർദ്ദേശിക്കാം. ഇപ്പോൾ ബി. എ. മാത്രം പാസായവരാം ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകവൃത്തിക്കു പോയാൽ അവർക്കു ൫൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ ശമ്പളം നിശ്ചയമായും കുറയ്ക്കാം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ കാളേജിൽ ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ മണിക്കൂർ നേരം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പ്രൊഫസർമാർക്കു ഒരു ഡിവിഷൻ ഭരിക്കുന്ന പേഷ്കാരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ശമ്പളം നൽകി വരുന്നു. മൂന്നോ നാലോ മണിക്കൂർ നേരം പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ജോലിയുള്ള ഹൈസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടേയും ശമ്പളം വളരെ കൂടുതലാകുന്നു. ഇതിനും പുറമെ ഈ കൂട്ടർക്കു ആണ്ടിൽ ഒന്നംപകുതി ദിവസവും വെക്കേഷനമാണ്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇത്രമാത്രം ശമ്പളം ഇവർക്കു നൽകുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഇവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറച്ചാൽ ഫീസു കുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന നഷ്ടം പരിഹരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

പാഠപുസ്തകത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളത്. പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനു മുൻപു ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതിൽ പലവിദ്വാന്മാരും ഏർപ്പെട്ടും ഇരുന്നിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെമാത്രം ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കയാണ്. തൻനിമിത്തം വളരെ അ

നീതികൾ നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. പല പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണശാലക്കാരുടേയും ശുപാർശയിന്മേൽ ആണ് പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നത്. അതായത് ഇതിലേയ്ക്കായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സ്വാധീനത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകൾ എഴുതീട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളായി സ്വീകരിക്കുക നിമിത്തം അവർക്കു ഒരു ആദായമാർഗ്ഗമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഏർപ്പാടു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അവർക്കു തക്കതായ പ്രതിഫലം കൊടുത്തു അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഓരോ കാലത്തേക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എഴുതിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ പകർപ്പവകാശം മുഴുവൻ ഗവൺമെൻറു കൈവശം തന്നെ വച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കണം. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം നിശ്ചയമായും ഒരു നല്ല തുക ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ആദായമായി കിട്ടാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമുണ്ട്. ഈ വക സംഗതികളിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയെ പ്രത്യേകം ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

മലയാളം പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറവാനുള്ളത്. മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ കെട്ടിടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ തീരെ പതിയുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതിലേക്കു പല ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളും ഉണ്ട്. ഞാൻ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വഹിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട മലയൻകീഴ് എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ഒരു വി. എം. സ്കൂൾ നിലം പതിച്ചിട്ടു ഒന്നരക്കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ സ്കൂൾ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരാളിൻെറ കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ ഇട്ടു നടത്തിവരികയാണ്. ഇത്രയും കാലമായിട്ടും ആ സ്കൂൾ വകക്കു ഒരു കെട്ടിടം പണിയിക്കുന്നതിനു യാതൊരാലോചനയും ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നു നടത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്ന ഗവൺമെൻറു നാട്ടുഭാഷാ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം കാണിക്കുന്ന അവജ്ഞ ഒട്ടും ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ നിയമനവിഷയത്തിലും പ്രമോഷൻ നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിലും നിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു നയമോ ക്രമമോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു സ്വീകരിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഒരിയ്ക്കൽ സീനിയാറിററി നോക്കിയും മറെറാരിയ്ക്കൽ കാര്യക്ഷമത നോക്കിയും ആണ് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ഇതു ഒട്ടും തന്നെ ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലെന്നു ഇവിടെ പറയേണ്ടിയി

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

രിക്കുന്നു. ആക്റ്റിംഗ് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന കാൎയ്യത്തിലും വളരെ അക്രമങ്ങൾ പ്രവൎത്തിച്ചതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ൧൧൦൦-ചിങ്ങത്തിനു ശേഷവും ൧൧൦൩ മീനത്തിനു മുൻപും ആക്റ്റിംഗായി നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തണം എന്നു ഒരു ഗവമ്മെൻറുത്തരവു ണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു നിമിത്തം ആറാമാണ്ടിനു മുൻപു ആക്റ്റ്ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കും ൧൧൦൬ മീനത്തിനുശേഷം ആക്റ്റ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കും ജോലി ഇല്ലാതെ വരുന്നു. ഇതു അക്രമമാണു്. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഉത്തരവിനെ ഉടനെ തന്നെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ആറാമാണ്ടിനു മുൻപു ആക്റ്റ്ചെയ്തവർ, ൧൧൦൭-ാമാണ്ടായിട്ടു ജോലി കിട്ടാത്ത സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഇനിയും ജോലി കിട്ടും എന്നു ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുയാണോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതെ. ഞാൻ മുൻപു പ്രതിപാദിച്ച ഉത്തരവു കൊണ്ടു അവർ വളരെ സങ്കടം അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുയാകുന്നു.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ളവരുടെ നിയമനം കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായ ഒന്നായിരിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇല്ല. നേരെ മറിച്ചു് അവരും പരീക്ഷ ജയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളാകയാൽ കുട്ടികളെ വൃത്തിയായിട്ടു പഠിപ്പിക്കും എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: കുറെ പ്രായമായവരാകുമ്പോൾ കുട്ടികളെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു പാകത ഉള്ളവരായിരിയ്ക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ആയിരിക്കും.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ച പലരും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനായി കാത്തിരിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു എന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത മെമ്പൎക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അങ്ങനെയും ഉണ്ടായിരിയ്ക്കാം; എന്നു വിചാരിച്ചു് ആറാമാണ്ടിനു മുൻപു ജോലിചെയ്ത ആളുകളെ വിസ്മരിച്ചിട്ടു ആറാമാണ്ടിനു ശേഷം ആക്റ്റ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളവൎക്കു കൊടുക്കാവു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഒട്ടും ന്യായമല്ല.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: നൂറാമാണ്ടിനുശേഷം മലയാളം ഏഴാംക്ലാസ് പാസായവരായി എത്രപേരുണ്ടെന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: കണക്കു നോക്കിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: അവരെ എപ്പോഴാണ് നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതു്?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: സൌകര്യമുള്ളപക്ഷം അവരേയും നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: ഒരാണ്ടിൽ എത്ര വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരെ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ നിയമിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: കഴിവുള്ളതുപോലെ നിയമിക്കണം എന്നേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളു. പുത്തനായി സ്കൂളുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുമ്പോൾ കൂടുതൽ ആളുകളെ നിയമിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടു്. ഇത്രമാത്രമെ എനിക്കു ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുവാനുള്ളു.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Sir, I also like to speak a few words on the Education Department. It is most creditable for the Government and the people that the largest amount on the expenditure side is spent for education. The budget for 1109 makes a provision of a sum of about Rs. 45 lakhs for education. As a result of such big amounts being spent every year we can boast that Travancore stands first and foremost in point of education among the States in India.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Is not Burma ahead of us in point of education?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: I speak of India alone.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does not Cochin stand foremost in female education?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: I am speaking of general education.

But if we look to the other side it is a most sorrowful picture that is presented to us. The Report of the Education Department for 1107 says that the number of students studying in colleges is 3,000 and that 53,000 students are studying in private and departmental English schools and that the total number of students in private and departmental Vernacular schools is more than 5 lakhs. Sir, what is the future of these students? Even one per cent. of them cannot hope to enter Government service which is their prime motive. They are not given any sort of education which will help them to eke out their livelihood. From a utilitarian stand point, money spent for education is a wastage.

[Mr. K. N. Kesavan Namputiripad.]

The present code of education is not suited to our conditions and circumstances. In the matter of education we are still treading the footsteps of our predecessors. Sir, the present day education only serves to swell the number of unemployed among the educated classes. An education which does not help the people to keep their body and soul together is not worth the name of education. This system of education is conducive neither to the growth of national aspirations nor to the material prosperity of the people.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will it not be conducive to the growth of revolution in the country?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Yes, to a certain extent it helps.

It is true that primary education is free here. But all its advantages are taken away by the big amount which the poor students have to spend on books. I understand that a small boy studying in the III or IV class has to spend two or three rupees on books alone. That is not a small amount from the standpoint of the poor people. I like to point out that the Government do not pay sufficient attention to the health of the students especially in the Vernacular schools. Many of the poor students are actually starving. Many students studying in primary schools find it quite inconvenient to have their mid-day meals due to the shortness of the interval during day time. Therefore even if they want to take meals, due to the shortness of the interval they are unable to have the mid-day meal.

One or two words about the Text-Book Committee also will not be out of place. I do not know whether there is a Committee still in existence. But some persons are authorised to select text-books for the year. They are persons without any literary qualifications or attainments. And such men are asked to select books. I understand that some of them have selected their own books and the books of their kith and kin. Many of these books are far from satisfactory.

It is well and good that an Education Reforms Committee has been appointed for re-modelling and re-moulding education. Though we are entirely in the dark with regard to its suggestions and proposals, I hope that it will solve some of the naughty problems that confront the people and the State. It has been the practice with the Government that whenever they do not want to carry out anything, they appoint committees and, hence, people are not without fear with regard to the future of this committee also. But I hope that the Government will be more sincere in this matter and the suggestions and the proposals of this committee I am sure would open a new vista in the educational world. With these words I support the motion of Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion of Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi and in doing so I wish to make a few general observations about the Education Department.

In spite of the wide reputation for high literacy, Travancore has still very much to accomplish in the matter of education. As it is the education that is being imparted in the State permeates only the higher strata of society. As was stated by Mr. Govindan, it does not extend its ennobling influence over the masses and especially over the so-called depressed classes. The State has, therefore to evolve a system of free and compulsory education so as to derive the best utility for the enormous expenditure that is annually incurred in the name of education.

Vernacular education needs more sympathetic encouragement at the hands of Government. Most of the Vernacular schools are located in old, dilapidated buildings and some of them are in insanitary condition. The condition of these schools has to be improved. The Vernacular school teachers who give intellectual training in these schools are actually undergoing physical starvation. Their pay should be increased so as to keep them above wants. As stated by my friend Mr. Kesavan Namputiripad no attention is being paid to the physical culture of students in the Vernacular schools.

At present about a fourth of the State revenue is being spent for education. The present system of College education has contributed very much to the unemployment problem in the State. We would welcome the day, Sir, with great relief when Government will be able to stop this growing expenditure under the present system of education and to devote more attention to and spend more money for useful, scientific and technical education.

One word about the Text-Book Committee. Most of the text-books prescribed by the committee are of an inferior type, without any literary qualities or merits. Books written by standard and classical authors did not receive the approval of the committee. Very serious criticisms have been made against the recommendations of the committee in the local papers. The members of this committee should be asked to vindicate their character or the Government must institute an enquiry into the grave charges levelled against them in the Press.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the member is aware that the committee has already been done away with?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: But still it is open to Government to enquire into the matter and if they are found guilty to take action against them.

With regard to the aided schools, I have to make a few observations. No doubt, they are doing a great service to the State by spreading education, but there are very serious defects in the actual administration of these schools. I shall point out one or two instances for the information of Government. It is a common practice in almost all the aided schools that the teachers have to pass receipts in the acquittance rolls for bigger sums than what are actually paid to them

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

by the managers. The former Education Director Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, I understand, became unpopular because he was bold enough to expose the vagaries of some of the managers of aided schools. As regards the appointments in these schools there is much to be said against the managers. In most of these aided schools, we find that if the managers are Hindus most of the appointments are given to Hindus; if they are Christians most of the appointments will go to the members of their community. Sir, of the amount that is actually expended on education, a fourth is spent for grants to the various educational institutions. I would, therefore, request Government that when communal representation in Public Service is considered by them they should also take into account the number of appointments held by the members of the various communities in the aided schools of the State.

Lastly I have to offer a word about the appointment of Directors. The policy of Government in always appointing foreigners at the head of the Education Department, foreigners who have absolutely no knowledge of our Vernaculars and the conditions of our people and their culture have been severely condemned not only by the members of this Council but also by those of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Such appointments besides entailing heavy expenditure on the revenues of the State, are also, we are lead to believe, meant to flout public opinion. With these words I support the motion of Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I just wish to make one observation before this House and that is about the inadequate facilities provided for the teaching of Tamil. Sir, more than fifteen per cent. of the people of Travancore speak Tamil and their mother tongue is Tamil. They contribute more than 15 per cent. to the revenues of the State. I ask, Sir, is it not the duty of the Government to provide them with facilities for giving primary education to their children in their mother tongue?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that there are Tamil schools in Tovala and Agastisvaram?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I am aware. All that I state is that the facilities already given are not adequate. I only state that ample facilities should be given for the teaching of Tamil also. Sir, this fact is borne by the learned Census Commissioner also in his Report. Sir, this is what he says:

"Malayalam and Tamil are the vernaculars of the State and are spoken by 84 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively of the population. The literates in these languages are shown in the marginal statement. Of the total literate persons 92 per cent. are literate in Malayalam and 8 per cent. in Tamil. Among literate males the proportions are 91·3 per cent. and 8·7 per cent. and among literate females 93·6 per cent. and 6·4 per cent. respectively. For 1,000 Malayalam speakers there are 185 Tamil speakers in the country, but, for 1,000 literates in Malayalam there are only 87 literates in Tamil. Tamil schools are conducted only in three or four taluks of the State where the population is preponderatingly Tamilian, and the Tamilians in other taluks are obliged to send

their children to Malayalam schools. This is the reason for the proportion of the Tamil literates to the Malayalam literates being less than that of Tamil speakers to Malayalam speakers. Not only so, the literates in Tamil are gradually falling off while the literates in Malayalam are increasing rapidly."

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that the State language is Malayalam?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Well, Sir, that is a controversial point and during the five minutes at my disposal I do not wish to raise any controversial point.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that even Tamilians send their children to Malayalam schools because of the fact that the State language is Malayalam?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: No, Sir. It is not on account of that that they send their children to the Malayalam schools. I have already stated that the Tamilians send their boys to Malayalam schools because there are no facilities for the teaching of Tamil. There are no Tamil schools there. That is what the learned Census Commissioner also says.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; Does the member know that the language recognised in this Council is English?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Yes.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, this is what the learned Census Commissioner says:

"The latter rose from 453,119 in 1911 to 1,126,387 in 1931, while the former fell from 108,523 to 98,406."

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that even Brahmins whose mother tongue is Tamil follow Malayalam education?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May be. All that I say is that adequate facilities should be given for the teaching of Tamil. I do not understand what my friend means by questioning me like this. The Tamil speaking population in the State who form 15 per cent. of the total population and who pay more than fifteen per cent. of the revenues to the State are not given facilities for giving primary education to their children in their mother tongue. What, I ask, Sir, is the objection for my friend to imparting primary education to this 15 per cent. of the population in their own mother tongue? Is it not the elementary right of each individual to claim the primary education of his children in his own mother tongue? Sir, this is what the learned Census Commissioner says:

"In other words, when literates in Malayalam have increased by nearly 149 per cent. in 20 years, literates in Tamil have decreased by 9 per cent. in the same period."

Sir, all that I therefore request this House is to kindly consider the case of the 15 per cent. of the Tamil speaking population and give them adequate facilities for imparting instruction to their children in their mother tongue.

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

Sir, one more point which I wish to dwell upon is that there seems to be some scandal about the purchase of educational appliances for the State and that in this matter even the orders of Government are not being complied with. There are several instances, but I do not wish to take up the time of the House by mentioning all of them; I shall just quote one. The purchase of the vernacular map of Travancore is, I understand, being done in a most scandalous way. Government have by notification in the Gazette prescribed a particular map. But what I understand is that for the last two or three years that map was not purchased, but instead of that one which has been condemned is being purchased. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government by interpellations and nothing has been done. I therefore request this House to kindly consider this fact also and form their own conclusions.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I wish to make one or two observations on this most important question of education in the State. I have already placed my views before this House regarding the necessity for compulsion and my friend Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi has in a very eloquent speech pointed out the immediate necessity for introducing a measure of compulsion so that we Travancoreans may justify our claim of being in the forefront of educated India. Sir, I would not take up the time of the House by bringing forward additional arguments, but I have to make this observation that we have more than 70 per cent. of illiteracy, taking male and female together in this land, notwithstanding the century and a quarter of education inaugurated in the reign of Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvathy Bhai in pursuance of the famous Rescript that has been read out to this House by Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi. What is the result today? The mass of illiteracy is appalling. We have to make head way by introducing compulsion. For long, we have not been throwing open the portals of our educational institutions to all classes and now we have to compel them to go in for education.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Will the member give us some idea of the amount that is required for compulsory education?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I have not prepared a scheme yet. If my friend wants it I can do so. I think I heard from my friend that the free education that we are now giving has been enough to fill our schools with boys. That is an observation which comes from one who has not studied the figures with regard to illiteracy, is what I have respectfully to point out to this House. If Government appoint a small committee for introducing a measure of compulsion in the land they can collect statistics and prepare a scheme which will satisfy my friend.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member know that in Travancore, excluding the forest tracts, we have one school for every square mile?

MR. M. GOVINDAN ; That there is one school for every 1·9 square miles is what I know. Perhaps there are 8 pakuthies still without schools and they are in forest tracts where there is not much of educational necessity. My view is that many more school buildings need not be constructed but several schools owing to overlapping may be abolished.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Does the member think that by the introduction of night schools and morning schools without incurring heavy expenditure literacy in the State can be made universal ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : The present effort can well be supplemented in the manner suggested by my friend. My anticipation is that we may fall behind certain States and certain Municipalities in respect of which for literacy we have not got correct figures. There are certain Municipalities in British India which have already introduced the principle of compulsion and there are certain States where compulsion is being tried in selected areas. Now, if we get the figures for these particular areas and if we compare them with our figures we shall find that we are lagging behind them. That is my anticipation, Sir.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR : Is it the opinion of the member that it should be introduced only in areas where education is backward ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN ; My idea is that it is better to try it in places where there are Municipalities with their help. For instance, if we take up compulsion we may try it in the Trivandrum taluk with the help of the Trivandrum Municipality. In places where people are backward in education also, it may be tried. I am not against it. This is a matter affecting the whole State, and my view is that we should take in selected areas for this purpose and try to raise the educational status of the whole community ? eventually by extending it throughout the State.

With regard to the facilities for education to all classes the Government says that there are 11 schools still not opened to all classes owing to proximity to temples. This has been brought to the notice of the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly more than a dozen years ago and the number was once a dozen. Since then during all these years it has gone down only by one. Some figures on this subject have been furnished elsewhere and from that statement I find that it was 16. Here it is 11, and the objection is all proximity to temples. There it is not proximity to temples alone. One was proximity to a Palace and four were special schools. I ask in all earnestness whether there is any necessity for having special schools at the cost of the State for certain classes. If they are for poor classes there is some justification. The fact is that the special schools are opened for classes who are the richest in the land; the sooner those schools are done away with the better it will be for the State. We can effect so much saving also. It is superfluous expenditure.

[Mr M. Govindan.]

One word about collegiate education. My friends who are in sympathy with me in respect of compulsion have been saying that one method of effecting retrenchment should be to cut the pay of the highly paid professors in the Colleges. I am sorry I have to disagree with them in this matter. My view is that we have been fairly liberal in the matter of paying our College professors and this liberality has attracted to the Travancore service very distinguished educationists of whom we can be proud. It is of importance that in the matter of liberal education we should have fully qualified men, men of outstanding merit, so that the intellects of our younger generation may be moulded properly. If they are not spending all the hours of the day in delivering lectures we may expect that such high paid professors will be spending their interval in studying and refreshing their knowledge of things and making themselves up to date so that they may be able to deliver useful lectures to the College students. I am not one who, in the language of my friend, Mr. Sivarama Panickar, takes a bread and butter view of education, or rather a rice and curry view (*laughter*) to be more accurate, under the conditions in Travancore. The harmonious development of the human mind must be the aim; and the products of such education may or may not be able to secure employment. That should be the aim of liberal education. It is all important that we should pay our professors liberally.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I desire to ask the learned Director of Public Instruction a simple question. Whether he will consider the desirability of changing the school hours. I think the present moment is opportune for raising the question, because it would seem that some of us are now feeling the strain of resisting the tendency to a comfortable nap. Sir, the hours suited to intellectual pursuit are in the mornings and evenings. The educational authorities might be inclined to believe that heat is a stimulant to the brain. But I believe just the opposite. Atmospheric heat depresses the brain and not stimulates it. All intellectual works of any quality or worth are done either in the bracing atmosphere of the morning or in the cool of the evening. I hope that will be the experience of most of my friends in this House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does he advocate this for girls' schools also?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: All schools.

Another thing is that people in this country generally have their heaviest meals in the noon, and after a heavy meal the tendency is to go to sleep. It is just at that hour that people try to grapple intellectual problems and injure themselves eventually. While the brain is in need of blood for purposes of cerebration, the stomach is in need of blood for purposes of digestion. There is a continual conflict between the brain and the stomach, with the result that health is injured. There

were times when public offices were held in the mornings. During the time of Dewan V. P. Madhava Rao, the Huzur office itself was held in the mornings. We are told that the outturn of work at that time was better both in quantity and quality than it is now. I understand the Sanskrit College is held during the morning hours. We speak about vocational bias in education. You drive away the children of artisans and other classes from their homes in the mornings to attend schools and these children get back only in the evenings. They get out of touch with the traditional occupations of their parents, because they never see them at work. If the classes are held in the morning, children have an opportunity of assisting at the traditional occupations of their parents in the afternoons and thus develop a bias in favour of particular vocations. This will be a great advantage. It will, therefore, be a great advantage to the country if the schools are held in the morning. I do not say now anything about the public offices because that question is not under consideration. I hope the learned Director of Public Instruction will give serious thought to the question.

Another thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is this. We are talking about vocational bias in education. Suppose some scholarships are given to pupils who, out of their own industry, find the means of meeting the cost of their own education. That will be a great encouragement. A few prizes and scholarships should be instituted to give encouragement to school children applying themselves to particular vocations or industries.

In regard to school buildings, I do not think it is at all necessary that we should have costly buildings especially for Vernacular schools. All that we require is a good roof, fine floor and protection from rain beating in. If you get dwarf walls and good roof that will be enough for our schools. These crowded schools injure the health of the pupils because ventilation is insufficient. They should get the full advantages that climatic conditions ordinarily provide. The pupils should be encouraged to spend most of their time out in the open. Costly buildings are unnecessary.

In the case of primary schools it is not at all necessary that children should wear coats and shirts. Compulsion to do so does a good deal of harm. They get their clothes soaked in perspiration and are not generally properly washed and cleaned. Parasitic diseases of various kinds affect the children on that account. Clean *moondoo* is all that is needed for children in this climate.

I do not wish to take up the time of the House any more. I hope the Director of Public Instruction will pay some attention to the subjects I have mentioned.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സർ, സ്റ്റാത്താം കമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി പറയുമ്പോൾ സൈമൺകമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ കാര്യമാണ് എന്റെ സ്മരണയിൽ എത്തുന്നത്. സ്റ്റാത്താംകമ്മിററി റിപ്പോർട്ടു അത്രമാത്രം രഹസ്യമായി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന എ

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

ന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ഇതുകൊണ്ടു സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. സൈമൺ കമ്മീഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടു വളരെ രഹസ്യമായിട്ടുവച്ചിരുന്നശേഷം ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിലും ഇൻഡ്യയിലും ഒരേസമയത്തു് പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്തതുപോലെ അത്രരഹസ്യമായി സ്റ്റാത്താംകമ്മിററിറിപ്പോർട്ട് ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയെപ്പററി ഗുണകരമായ പല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും അടക്കംചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ റിപ്പോർട്ട് എന്തിനാണ് വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി തീരെ അജ്ഞാതമായിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്തുതന്നെ ആയിരുന്നാലും എനിയ്ക്കുപറയാനുള്ളതു് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ വിശദപ്പെടുത്താം. നമ്മുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി നാട്ടിന്റെസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു തീരെ പര്യാപ്തമല്ല എന്നാണ് എനിയ്ക്കു് ആദ്യമായി പറയാനുള്ളതു്. നാട്ടുഭാഷാപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്പാഠശാലകളും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ട ആവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നുതോന്നുന്നില്ല. വളരെ മുൻപു നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നമാതിരി മൂന്നാംക്ലാസുമുതൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവന്നാൽ ഏഴാംക്ലാസ് പാസാകുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഒരാൾക്കു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലും മററുകാര്യങ്ങളിലും സാമാന്യമായ ഒരു ജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിയ്ക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയായാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഫോർത്തുഫാറം വരെയുള്ള ക്ലാസുകളെ കുറവുചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇതല്ലെങ്കിൽ മലയാളം നാലാംക്ലാസുവരെ നടത്തുകയും ബാക്കിയുള്ള മലയാളം ക്ലാസുകൾ നിറുത്തി പ്രിപ്പാറട്ടറിക്ലാസുമുതൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്‌വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ രണ്ടുവിധത്തിൽ അല്ലാതെ ജീവിതത്തിൽ ഏറിയപങ്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ഇന്നത്തെ രീതി ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമായ ഒന്നുതന്നെയാണ്.

പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ ഹിന്ദിപഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിന്റെ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഹിന്ദി ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ രാഷ്ട്രഭാഷയായി സ്വീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം നമ്മുടെ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിലും അതു പഠിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒരു കർഷകരാജ്യമാണ്. നമ്മുടെനാട്ടിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയാകട്ടെ വെറും സാഹിത്യപരവും ആകുന്നു. ഇതു നാട്ടിന്റെസ്ഥിതിയ്ക്കു് അനുയോജ്യമായ ഒന്നാണെന്നു ആരുംതന്നെ വിചാരിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കൃഷിയിൽ പ്രായോഗികപരിശീലനം നൽകുന്നതിനു പാഠശാലകളോടു ചേർത്തു് കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. തെങ്ങു, റബ്ബർ, കുരുമുളക്, തുടങ്ങി ഈനാട്ടിൽ ധാരാളമായി ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സാധനങ്ങളെ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളോടുചേർത്തു കുറെ സ്ഥലം എടു

ത്തു അവിടെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുകയും വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും ഒരുമിച്ചു ദിവസംപ്രതി ഒരു മണിക്കൂർഎങ്കിലും ഈ തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽപോയി ഇതിന്റെ പ്രായോഗികതയെ മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം നിശ്ചയമായും കൃഷിയിൽ അദ്ധ്യേതാക്കൾക്കു പാഠശാല വിടുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഒരു സാമാന്യജ്ഞാനം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതിയുടെ അഭാവംനിമിത്തം ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞു മടങ്ങിവരുന്ന യുവാക്കന്മാർ കർഷകവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുക എന്നതു വലിയ ഒരു കുറവായി കരുതിപ്പോരുന്നു. അതിനാൽ കൃഷിഡയറക്ടർ പറയുന്നതുപോലെ പരിഷ്കൃതരീതിയിലുള്ള കൃഷിയും ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണ നാട്ടിൽനടപ്പുള്ള കൃഷിയും തമ്മിലുള്ള താരതമ്യം പള്ളിക്കൂടത്തിൽവച്ചുതന്നെ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടസൌകൎയ്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

ഇതോടുകൂടി ഇവിടത്തെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു നടത്തപ്പെടാവുന്ന വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികൾക്കു ഗ്രഹിക്കത്തക്കരീതിയിൽ പാഠശാലകളോടു ചേൎത്തു് വ്യവസായശാലകളും സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ആൺകുട്ടികൾക്കും പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കും ഒരേതരത്തിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയാണ് ഇന്നു നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്. ചിലവിഷയങ്ങളിലെല്ലാം ആൺകുട്ടികൾക്കും പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്കും ഒരേരീതിയിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നൽകാമെങ്കിലും പെൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പാചകം, തയ്യൽ, ആരോഗ്യസംബന്ധമായ പരിശീലനം തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള ചില കാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഇവിടത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഒരു വൻപിച്ച തുക ചിലവാക്കിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രവളരെ പണം ചെലവുചെയ്തു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കഴിഞ്ഞു് വെളിയിൽവരുന്ന ഒരുവൻ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററും ഏന്തി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പടിതോറും അലഞ്ഞുതിരിയുന്നകാഴ്ച ആത്മാഭിമാനമുള്ള ഏതൊരു തിരുവിതാംകൂറുകാരനെയാണ് തരള ഹൃദയനാക്കാത്തതു്. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ആളുകളെ ആത്മാഭിമാനം ഇല്ലാത്തവരാക്കിത്തീൎക്കയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നു് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ജീവിതത്തിനു് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിത്തീരത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ ഉള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയാണ് നമുക്കാവശ്യം. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള രീതിയാണ് സ്റ്റാത്താംകമ്മിററി ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെങ്കിൽ എനിക്കതിൽ വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ടു്. ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി ചിന്തിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെക്കൂടി പരിഗണിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതം ആക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് അടുത്തതായി എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വഭരണം കിട്ടണമെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളികൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നിർബന്ധിതമാക്കാത്തതു ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല.

ഇന്നലെ ഈ സഭയിൽ നികുതി കുറയ്ക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ പണ്ഡിതനായ റവന്യൂകമ്മീഷണർ അവർകൾ പറഞ്ഞതു ഭൂനികുതി കുറച്ചിരുന്നാൽ ഏററവും ചെറിയ ഒരംശം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമേ അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗുണമുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു എന്നാണ്. എന്നാൽ എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളേയും ഒന്നുപോലെ ബാധിയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു നികുതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു പ്രശ്നം ഇതാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മുൻപിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ഫീസുകുറയ്ക്കുന്നസംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഫീസുകുറയ്ക്കുന്നതു നിമിത്തം അതിന്റെ ഗുണം പൊതുവേയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം ലഭിക്കുന്നതാണല്ലോ. കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം നിയമസഭയിൽ ആണെന്നുതോന്നുന്നു പെൺകുട്ടികളുടെ ഫീസു കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററി പ്രതിവാദിച്ചതായും ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഫീസു കുറയ്ക്കാമെന്നു ഏതാണ്ടു സമ്മതിച്ചതായും ആണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. എന്നാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറാകട്ടെ പെൺകുട്ടികളുടെ ഫീസ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളോടുചേർത്തു വായനശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററിയാണ്. ഇന്ന് ഏഴാം ക്ലാസ്പരീക്ഷയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒൻപതാംക്ലാസ്പരീക്ഷയോ കഴിഞ്ഞു് വെളിയിൽ ഇറങ്ങുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് മറവുലോകകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പരിജ്ഞാനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിന് ഈ തരം വായനശാലകൾ വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്തിവരുന്ന കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെ പൊതുവേയുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെസ്ഥിതിതൃപ്തികരമാണെന്നു എനിയ്ക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന കാററത്തും മഴയത്തും മറിഞ്ഞുവീഴുന്ന കെട്ടിടങ്ങളിലാണ് നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ പലതും നടത്തിവരുന്നതു. തന്നിമിത്തം വളരെ വിഷമപ്പെട്ട് ചിലപ്പോൾ കുട്ടികളെ അപകടത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടതായിവന്നുകൂടുന്നു. അതിനാൽ നാട്ടുഭാഷാവിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നാട്ടുകാർതന്നെ നന്നാക്കട്ടെ എന്നുവയ്ക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെ

ന്റുതന്നെ നന്നാക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടേ. ജനങ്ങൾ നികുതിഭാരം നിമിത്തം വലയുന്ന ഇക്കാലത്ത് ഈ ഭാരംകൂടി അവരിൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

ഇനി ഏതാനും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ, അവർക്കുന്യായമായ അവകാശം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെ പിരിച്ചയച്ചതു് തീരെ ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

ഗ്രാന്റുസ്കൂളുകളിലെ നിയമനത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൂടി നിയന്ത്രിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇതിനും പുറമെ അൻപതു ശതമാനം എങ്കിലും ഗ്രാന്റുസ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റുസ്കൂളുകളിൽ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈവക സംഗതികളെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പര്യാലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Primary education in the State has to be made compulsory and free. It is free now, but it must be made compulsory for both sexes and for all communities without exception. If it is not possible to make it compulsory immediately throughout the State, at least an attempt should be made in making it compulsory in all the Municipalities and then in all the other towns. In the village parts, grant-in-aid schools may be given a higher rate of grant if they guarantee or the Tahsildars certify that the children of school-going age of the locality do attend the school or some such method adopted so as to give education for all. By this method the depressed classes and communities which are backward in education will receive the maximum benefit. Unless this most important problem of compulsory education, is not brought into force, for a considerable time to come there will be a class of people who are depressed and who are backward in education in the State. Government have to pay much more attention for the education of the depressed classes, and for the benefit of those people who are backward in education. Such poor and backward communities must receive the best attention of Government so far as education is concerned.

Then about high school education. Now there is a tendency for girls as well as boys for higher education. As far as possible there must be separate high schools for girls and separate high schools for boys. The curriculam for girls' schools should be so modified as to make them useful as house-wives. Something useful for girls in their after lives should be taught in the girls' schools.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that there is a progressive opinion in favour of co-education?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Yes. But many girls discontinue their education in high school classes. Many people are of a conservative nature and they do not like to send their girls to boys' schools. High school education for girls may be given separately.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKER : Is the member aware that out of the total number of girls, the majority are studying in boys' schools ?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : Yes. They are compelled by circumstances to study in boys' schools. If there are separate girls' schools they will go in there only.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is the member referring to a particular community ?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : No. I refer to all communities including Nayars, Christians, etc.

So far as boys' schools are concerned, in co-operation with the Agricultural and Industrial Departments, a day or certain hours in a day, may be set apart for the six years they study from first form to sixth form for giving them training in agriculture and other industries. Saturday may be made a school-day for teaching the boys in agriculture farms or industrial concerns and make them interested in agriculture and industries. A boy who spends six years in a high school attending two or three hours a week in agricultural or industrial lessons may then go in for other walks in life than Government employment.

Now, since a large number of lady graduates are prepared to go and work amongst men and enter into any walk of life, it is quite unnecessary to have a separate college for women alone. The College for women may be abolished; and they may be taught along with the males in the men's Colleges. That will reduce the expenses for girls' education. The expenses for the women's College seems to be much higher than that of the boys' College.

To meet the additional expenses required to make primary education compulsory, I think officers of the State who draw a salary of Rs. 100 and above may be asked to contribute as an educational cess 15 or 30 per cent. of their salaries which will go to help the literacy of the children of the State. I am sure the officers will very gladly accept this proposal and make a contribution.

Mr. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): സർ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനായി അനുവദിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ൨൧,൯൯,൨൪൭ രൂപായും വിട്ടുതൽ ചെയ്യണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. ബാലകൃഷ്ണൻതമ്പി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപം. അതിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചു എന്റെ മററുചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കുകയുംചെയ്തു. എന്നാൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ തുക ബഡ്ജററിൽനിന്നു വിട്ടുതൽചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു എന്നാണ് ഉദ്ദേശമെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ എനിക്കും കൃതാർത്ഥതയും സന്തോഷവും ഉണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തേയ്ക്കു് ആദായവും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ക്ഷേമവും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഇത്രവലരെപ്പണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി നാം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന

 തു്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു് നിലവിൽ ഇരിയ്ക്കുന്ന രീതിയിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം അതേ രീതിയിൽ നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോക എന്നുള്ളതു് അത്ര ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്കും സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും രക്ഷയും ഗവർമെന്റിനു സ്വാശ്രയതയും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ഇരിയ്ക്കപ്പൊറുതിയും ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഈ തുകമുഴുവനും വിട്ടുതൽ ചെയ്യുതന്നെവേണം. ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തുടൎന്നുകൊണ്ടു പോകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആത്മാഭിമാനം ഇല്ലാത്തവരായിട്ടു് തീരും എന്നുള്ളതിൽ യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. ഇതു അനുഭവസ്ഥന്മാരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമേധാവികൾക്കും ഏറക്കുറെ അറിയാവുന്നതാണു്.

ഈ തുകമുഴുവനും വിട്ടുതൽ ചെയ്യണം എന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഒരുപക്ഷെ പുത്തനായിതോന്നിയേയ്ക്കാം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ജനങ്ങളെ എത്രകണ്ടുവലയ്ക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം മാത്രംകൊണ്ടു വിശദപ്പെടുത്താം. അതായതു പോലിസ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി കുറെ ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരസ്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ ഒൻപതോ പത്തോ രൂപാമാത്രം ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾ ജോലിക്കു ബി. എ. ബിരുദധാരികൾപോലും അപേക്ഷകന്മാരായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുകേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നമ്മുടെ ആളുകളെ എത്രകണ്ടു ചീത്തയാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നും എത്രമാത്രം ദാരിദ്ര്യത്തിൽ അവർ അകപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അവരുടെ ആത്മാഭിമാനം എത്രമാത്രം നശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടും.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ബി. എ. ബിരുദധാരികൾ കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വസ്തുത മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അറിയാം; അതുമാത്രമല്ല അഞ്ചൽശിപായിമാരായിട്ടുപോലും ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പോലീസ്കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരായി ബി. എ-ക്കാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് ദോഷമാണെന്നാണൊ മെമ്പരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അല്ല. മുഴുവനാളുകളും ബി. എ-ക്കാർതന്നെ ആയിരുന്നാൽകൊള്ളാം.

ഇങ്ങനെ ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതിയിലുള്ള ദോഷങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി എന്റെ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിനെ ആവൎത്തിയ്ക്കണം എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

[Mr. C. M. Joseph.]

ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരീതി മാററണമെന്നും, നിർബന്ധിതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നും മററും ഉള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പലരും ഇവിടെ വിമർശിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കുക എന്നതു അമിതമായ പ്രതിഫലേച്ഛകൂടാതെ ഒരു പരിപാവനവും ശ്രേഷ്ഠവുമായ കർത്തവ്യകർമ്മമെന്നു മനഃപൂർവ്വമായി വിചാരമുള്ള ഗുരുക്കന്മാരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും നമ്മുടെ യുവജനങ്ങൾക്കു് പ്രയോജനകരമായി ഭവിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇന്നു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും പ്രൊഫസ്സറന്മാരും കിട്ടിയതൊന്നും പോരാ എന്നുള്ളതായ ഒരു മനസ്ഥിതിയോടുകൂടി എപ്പോഴും മുഖത്തു് യാതൊരു സന്തുഷ്ടിയും തൃപ്തിയും ഇല്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കയാണു്. ഇവർ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സ്വഭാവരീതി ഏതുതരത്തിൽ നന്നായിവരും എന്നു് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഒന്നു ഗൌരവമായി ചിന്തിക്കണം. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു കിട്ടുന്ന പ്രതിഫലം പണമല്ല. അതിനേക്കാൾ വളരെ മഹത്തായ ഒന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇതു് വളരെ മഹത്വമേറിയ ഒരു തൊഴിലുമാണു്. ഇത്ര മാഹാത്മ്യമേറിയ മറെറാരുതൊഴിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നും ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഉത്തമങ്ങളായ ആദർശങ്ങളോടും സ്വഭാവരൂപീകരണത്തോടുംകൂടി ഭാവിപൌരന്മാരായിത്തീരേണ്ട കുട്ടികളിൽ നല്ല സ്വഭാവഗുണവും മഹത്തായ ആദർശവും ഉണ്ടാക്കി വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട ചുമതല ഇവരിൽ അത്രേ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഒന്നുകിൽ നമ്മുടെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ നല്ലപോലെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തിയശേഷം അദ്ധ്യേതാക്കളെ അവരുടെ അടുക്കൽ അധ്യയനത്തിനു അയയ്ക്കുകയൊ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയ്ക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്. ഈ സംഗതി ഇതിലധികം ഇപ്പോൾ വിസ്തരിച്ചുപറയണം എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

വിദ്യാലയംവിട്ടു് വെളിയിലിറങ്ങുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ സ്വഭാവം, ആദർശം, മററു മനുഷ്യരുമായിട്ടുള്ള അവരുടെ പെരുമാററം, ഇവ എത്ര തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അധികവും വളരെതാണനിലയിലാണു് ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നു് കാണാൻകഴിയും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേധാവിമുതൽ ഓരോ അദ്ധ്യാപകൻവരെയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും സ്വകാര്യജീവിതത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ദൃഷ്ടിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സംഗതി എല്ലാ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലു

ദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരേയും ബാധിക്കത്തക്കതാണെങ്കിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇതിനു ഒരു പ്രത്യേകസ്ഥാനം നൽകേണ്ടതാണു്. സന്മാർഗ്ഗികമായും സത്യനിഷ്ഠയോടുകൂടിയും ജീവിക്കുന്നവരും പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഒരുവിധത്തിലും ഉള്ള വിമർശനത്തിനു് ഇടകൊടുക്കാത്തവരുമായ മാതൃകാപുരുഷന്മാരായി അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ കഴിയുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേധാവികൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം മാത്രമേ നമ്മുടെ കുട്ടികളുടെ സ്ഥിതിയെനന്നാക്കാൻസാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു.

ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രതിപാദിക്കണമെന്നുമാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുള്ളു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേയ്ക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക മുഴുവൻ വിട്ടുതൽചെയ്യണം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിൽ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ എല്ലാം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ കൃതാർത്ഥനാകും.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I would like to bring some facts to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction and Government in the matter of selection of text-books. I understand that there is no Text-Book Committee now in existence. In the matter of selection of books, no responsibility seems to have been taken by those who are responsible for it.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു കമ്മിററിയില്ലെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I admit that there is no Text-Book Committee now. For instance, there is a text-book prescribed for Geography for forms IV, V and VI, for the years 1933 to 1934. As yet, I understand, no such book is available anywhere in the State for the use of schools. It is more than two months since the school year has begun.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: It was only last week, the book was supplied to all schools in the State.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: So, for more than a month and a half, the schools had to go on without the prescribed text-book for Geography. What is the responsibility of the officer who prescribed the text book. Is it not his duty to ascertain whether the book is available, at the time he made the selection.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know the author of the book?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: One Mr. K. M. Joseph M.A., L.T. I also understand that the author himself was writing to certain schools that the book will be made available shortly. That shows that the book was in print only later on.

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

In regard to syllabus, a few lines of prose and poetry are prescribed for study, for all classes. For this purpose a number of books are selected, each book containing among others a few lines prescribed in the syllabus. In these days, when we have to cut short our expenditure to minimum limits, the students are asked to purchase a number of books at great cost just to study a few lines only, omitting the rest; this system of prescribing text-books I seriously condemn.

Then as regards the nature of books prescribed for non-detailed study. If you peruse the books prescribed for elementary classes below form I, it is very difficult to understand how such books could be understood by the low class students. Such books I understand are intended for self study. No principle seems to have been maintained in prescribing such text-books. When the younger brains have to be given only light work, simple work; easily understandable work, to tax them at such a tender age with very difficult text-books, passes beyond my comprehension. This is opposed to all sound principles of education.

Then, too many note books are prescribed for each student. After the end of the year, we see a few pages alone are written and the rest remain blank. I ask, where is the necessity to compel students to purchase so many note books without justifying necessity. This is only adding to the cost of education. It seems to me that the best men who can have a correct idea of the nature of text-books to be prescribed will be only the Head Masters, who are in touch with the students and not an Inspector or the next higher authority, the Director. It is the Head Masters who manage and teach students. A committee of Head Masters should be constituted and the work of prescribing text-books should be left to them. They must be made responsible for the selection. If such a committee is constituted complaints in the matter of selection of books, I am sure, will not be many. That will also raise the standard of education to some extent. Sir, with due respect to the teachers and professors, I have to state that it is commonly believed that a modern Graduate is no better than a Matriculate of olden days, notwithstanding the present day costly education.

In the matter of free and compulsory primary education I would urge the Government to constitute Village Panchayats as per Regulation VII of 1100 and invest them with control over primary education. That will give a lot of relief to the Government. Under Section 16 of the Regulation, the Panchayats can be entrusted with the function of imparting primary education in their areas. The Government can also watch whether it is conducted on proper lines.

It has been the policy of Government, for a very long time, to import foreigners as Head of the Education Department. They are dictating their own terms in the matter of pay and allowances and Government accept them. This is a very unwholesome policy. There are many competent men in the service who can successfully hold such

a post. By importing a foreigner all chances of promotion for men in the service are shut out and their incentive to any further valuable work is also minimised. Such a system of recruitment for the Head of the Department, should be stopped as a measure of retrenchment also.

The pay of the professors in the Colleges was increased at a time of financial prosperity and when the cost of living was very dear. Now, times are different. In the nature of the existing economic depression, a slight reduction in the pay of the higher officers of the Education Department may not affect them seriously. In this connection we will take into consideration the work that is being done by a professor and a District Judge. On a comparison of the responsibility in the case of the two officers, I would say that the responsibility of a Judge is greater. He seldom finds time for any sort of amusement. In the case of a professor, we find, that he has only six or seven hours work in a week, and he gets a fat pay of Rs. 700 per mensem. The pay of the District Judge is only Rs. 600 at the most and he has to discharge a very onerous duty. It is high time that such anomalies are removed. A reduction of salary in the case of the high paid officers of the Education Department is necessary.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, at the very outset, I may concede certain propositions which were brought before the House by several members with a view to avoid interruptions during my speech. I concede that all possible encouragement should be given to depressed, suppressed and unrepresented communities in the matter of education. I also concede that compulsory education, if it is practicable and feasible and if funds permit, should be imparted and a scheme thought of and introduced in the State. I may even concede, as agreed to by the House, that the educational expenditure in our State is going beyond limits and therefore some method has to be found and worked out, so that the expenditure may be cut short and kept within bounds. In the matter of imparting liberal education I may concede that first rate Professors are required. After conceding all these points—

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will my friend concede that sufficient and adequate encouragement has not been shown to Tamil education?

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will concede that also.

After conceding all these things, I am afraid, I have to take my stand against the current of opinion that is mooted before this House. It is agreed on all sides that the existing educational system is defective. Therefore everything has to be done either to improve it or to do away with it. The last para in the Administration Report of the Education Department for 1107 runs as follows:

> "As an Educational Reforms Committee has since commenced its sittings, Government do not refer to several important matters which are to be discussed by the Committee",

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

Therefore, to discuss the educational system obtaining in our country threadbare, and to offer suggestions and criticisms without knowing the contents of the report in print, would be premature. Anyhow, when there is the demand on the one side that the educational expenditure should be cut short, there is the demand on the other side that the school fees should be reduced. When there is the concensus of opinion that the Vernacular school education is useless and it must be stopped, there is the opinion ventilated from this side of the House that a larger number of teachers should be appointed, and everything has to be done towards the improvement of the Vernacular education. Without thinking all these things, without thinking all the aspects of the educational system obtaining in our State, without understanding it in the spirit in which it ought to be understood, it is very difficult to conceive of a consolidated opinion or system or the lines in which the educational system is to be changed hereafter. Many seem to be under the impression that it is compulsory on the part of every parent to send all their children to schools and colleges and to get them educated as high as possible. That may be the reason why they say that fees should be reduced in schools and 50 per cent of the fees should be reduced in college classes. I was speaking against this popular view on a prior occasion and I still hold to that view. It is an accepted maxim that our education is cheap because it is bad, and it is bad, because it is cheap. Therefore, if it is cheap and useless, I think it has to be given up and a better system of education evolved and that necessarily would entail a huge cost. If we are not prepared to spend a pie more and we aspire to get a liberal system of education I do not understand the trend of argument for reduction in the cost of education. These are some of the paradoxes in the discussion which I was unable to digest. That was the reason why I said I have to go against the current of popular opinion.

In the matter of appointment of teachers in Vernacular schools it was said that only teachers from among the waiting list who have some acting period of service between the years 1100 and 1103 should be appointed.

Then the question arose that on account of the pronouncement made by the Chief Secretary on the floor of this House some were appointed from outside the waiting list, they were subsequently disbanded and this has brought about a serious calamity in the country. There is another set of teachers who have acted before the year 1100 and they have also to be absorbed in the department. After the year 1103 thousands have come out successful in the V. S. L. C. examination and they also hope to be entertained in the department. It is surprising that there is nobody to advocate the cause of these younger generation who have come out of schools better equipped, with better notions of modern life and education.

Sir, my humble submission is that these teachers, who had some acting service prior to the year 1100, should never be appointed as

teachers hereafter; because nearly nine years have elapsed, and all along these people seem to have been idling away their time in the hope that they would one day be appointed again as teachers in the Travancore educational service. If all these years they had not been able to get any employment, if they had been waiting for teachers' posts, I submit, that is the very reason why they *do not* deserve any appointment in the Travancore Government service.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that these teachers, in the waiting list, were given acting appointments, occasionally, during the period from 1100 to 1109?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I shall deal with every question, Sir, if only the member will be patient enough.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I have no *objection* to be patient; only I request the member to deal with this question of mine also and to reply to that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I would request my friend to repeat the question; I have not been able to catch it.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I asked whether the member was aware that these teachers were given acting appointments during the period between 1100 and 1109.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI I am referring to teachers who had acting appointments *before* the year 1100. My friend's question relates to some other teachers who had acting appointments *after* 1100.

I was submitting, Sir, that these teachers, who had acted before 1100 and who have been waiting all these years fondly hoping to get teachers' posts, should never be appointed as teachers again. If they were intelligent men, if they were really keen, they could certainly have procured some other means of livelihood by this time. The very fact that they have not been able to procure any employment during all these eight or nine years and have been idling away their time is enough to show that they are really good for nothing. That is the very reason why they should not be appointed again as teachers.

Then, there is the other set of persons who had some acting period between 1100 and 1103. I am of opinion that the list of such men must also be scraped off. It is a great injustice to the coming generation to think of not making fresh appointments until these old men, who had acted somewhere between 1100 and 1103, have all been absorbed. It is unfair and unjust to the younger people, who have recently passed examinations, who had the advantage of getting educated on more modern lines with modern appliances, to make them wait till all these old useless idlers who, by means fair or foul, happened to get some acting period about eight or nine years ago, are appointed.

As regards the fifty or fifty-two teachers of the unrepresented classes who have been disbanded, I concede the proposition that, if they belong to the depressed and to the unrepresented communities,

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

they might be given some concession in the matter of appointments again as teachers. But the question has to be considered whether, when these men were first given appointments, the claims of acting men in the waiting list were considered or not. If there were, in the waiting list, members of the depressed and unrepresented communities available for appointment as teachers, there is no justification for the appoinment of these fifty-two outsiders. It is not fair to discriminate between depressed classes in the waiting list and depressed classes who are not in the waiting list; and, as between a depressed class candidate in the waiting list and another depressed class candidate not in the waiting list, the former must be preferred for appointment. If that had not been done, I do not have any sympathy for these disbanded people.

Further, opinion has been expressed by more than one on this side of the House that there is no use having these Vernacular middle schools any longer and that we must have instead a system of Anglo-Vernacular schools. Probably, the Statham Committee also have considered that question. If that committee also is of the opinion that there is no use in having Vernacular middle schools, I cannot see any use or justification in appointing an army of useless Vernacular school teachers who do not know a bit of English and who will be unfit to teach in the contemplated Anglo-Vernacular schools. In the light of that, I would even go to the length of suggesting that, as opportunities occur, as many of these teachers as possible must be disbanded. Therefore, considering this aspect of the question also, I do not have much sympathy for these disbanded Vernacular school teachers.

Then, Sir, the scandals about the Text-Book Committee were referred to by some of my friends on this side of the House. One suggestion that I would like to make in regard to text-books is that, instead of prescribing books written by individual authors, as is now done, standard publications of respectable publishing houses should be prescribed as text-books. Books written by individual authors.........

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does the member advocate books written by syndicates?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I have no objection to books written by syndicates. As I have already stated standard books published by well known publishers should be chosen as text-books. That is what is done in civilised countries. It is when books written by individual authors are prescribed that all sorts of undue pressure and influence are being brought to bear on the individuals who, for the time being, constitute the Text-Book Committee. That is one reason why I do not want to encourage books written by individual authors being prescribed as text-books. These authors write books, not with any literary taste or aim, but merely to fill their pockets. If anybody is really interested in writing books, let him work and write standard books worthy of publication by standard publishers who will not think of publishing or paying anything to books which are not standard literary works.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Did not the member suggest that books written by individual authors should not be prescribed as text-books?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What I was stressing was that books written by individual authors and published by the authors themselves or by their own publishers should not be prescribed as text-books.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: The member suggested that there was no harm in prescribing as text-books, books published by publishers. May I know whether there is no harm in individual publishers being helped while according to him, it is not desirable to encourage individual authors?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I am sorry my friend has not been able to understand my point. Suppose a Malayalam Dictionary is to be published. Certainly, no individual author will undertake to do it. Only a firm would undertake its publication which would make a substantial contribution towards the development of Malayalam literature.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Has the member any objection to authorship being nationalised?

MR. K P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I have not the least objection.

We can safely rely on responsible publishers to choose standard books for publication. These publishers will never publish trash; they know which books are worth publishing and which not.

MR. K. GEORGE: Does not the member see any objection in encouraging competition between different publishing houses?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I have already stated, Sir, that standard publishers will choose only good books for publication. They are not fools. It is their interest to see that they publish only good books.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, in the course of the discussion yesterday and to-day some of the speakers referred to the policy pursued by the Government in regard to the filling up of the post of the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, who started the discussion, referred to that point; and some of the other speakers also referred to it. It was suggested that the policy of the Government in the matter was to import foreigners to fill up the post of the Director of Public Instruction. I may assure the members that that is a misconception.

Ever since the post of the Director of Public Instruction was created, it was being filled by persons who were already in the State educational service. No doubt, for a number of years, these persons happened to be not sons of the soil; but they were persons who were

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in service and who had contributed a great deal to the cause of education in the country. The first Director was Dr. Mitchell, of whose knowledge of educational matters, we have heard glorious tributes from various quarters. He was succeeded by other senior officers of the department, until, recently, about two or three years ago, Government found it necessary to import an outsider as Director of Public Instruction. That was necessitated by the circumstances at the time. Government found that, to improve the morale of the department, it was highly necessary to bring down an officer from outside who would naturally have no local preferences or local prejudices.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has the morale of the department improved since his appointment?

MR. K. GEORGE: That is what the Government think. Since the importation of that officer, the department has been working much better than before, and the tone and the morale have very much improved.

During the time that officer was working as Director, Government decided to appoint a committee to consider the question of overhauling the educational system in the State; and, for that purpose, Mr. Statham was appointed. He is a well-known educational expert and has a vast knowledge of educational problems. Mr. Statham worked with a small committee, and has presented his report which is now being printed.

Government decided that it would be advantageous to the State to keep Mr. Statham as Educational Director for a short period of eighteen months, so that the recommendations the committee has made may be given effect to by Mr Statham himself and the Government may have his expert advice in disposing of his report. That is the reason for the appointment of Mr. Statham.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know whether that report has been accepted by the Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: It is now only in the course of printing, and the question of accepting or rejecting any of its recommendations will arise only after the Government take up that report for consideration.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know whether there is any understanding between the Chairman of the committee and the Government that the recommendations of the committee would be accepted by Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: I am not aware of any such undertaking. It is only with a view to enable the Government to have his expert advice on the recommendations of the committee that the Government decided to appoint him as Director just for eighteen months.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know from the member what will be the position if this House does not accept any of the recommendations of the committee?

MR. K. GEORGE: I cannot give any undertaking as to what would be done in that case. I can assure the House that Government will give very great consideration to the opinions expressed by the representatives of the people on the various recommendations of the Statham Committee.

In regard to the appointment of Mr. Statham, I was glad to hear some of the speakers approving the decision of Government in the matter. As I have stated, the appointment is only for eighteen months and it is very doubtful whether, even if the offer is made to him Mr. Statham will continue here after eighteen months. As it is, Government do not contemplate any such offer.

I may assure the House once more that it is not the policy of the Government to import foreigners to fill up the post of Director of Public Instruction.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Sir, let me begin by asking the forgiveness of the House for my inability, for reasons of health, especially a bad throat, to do justice to the subject, and to give replies as adequate as I could wish to the various points raised by my friends on the other side of the House. I will first take up that question, about the forty-seven teachers, which seems to have agitated the minds of some of the members a great deal. The facts about the disbanding of these teachers are as follows:

About May 1931, my predecessor in office took up the question of the confirmation of teachers in Vernacular schools. Before passing orders he had a personal discussion with the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

In the course of the conversation the Inspector of Vernacular schools told Mr. McAlpine that there was practically no one belonging to the depressed or backward communities in the gradation list. That appears to have been the impression of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools at that time.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇതൊക്കെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാണുമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: The statement was made in personal conversation. Subsequently when the matter was brought up by the Director, the Inspector did not contradict it.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറുമായി സംസാരിച്ചതിന രേഖയുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: I would request the member to let me finish my statement. He will find that all his questions will be answered. So, the Director wrote to the Government recommending that in view of the fact that there was practically no one belonging to the depressed and backward communities in the waiting list, 10 per cent. of the permanent vacancies be reserved for these communities.

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The Government sanctioned that recommendation. The Government order was based upon the impression that there was no one belonging to the depressed and backward classes in the waiting list. If the Director had known that there was a considerable number of people belonging to these communities in the waiting list he would not have made such a recommendation and Government would not have sanctioned the recommendation. In the waiting list, by June 1933, there were 825 permanent vacancies to be filled up. Of these 825, 108, that is more than 10 per cent., belonged to the depressed and backward communities. So, my predecessor ordered the confirmation of 825 in the waiting list and the disbandment of 47 men who were holding acting appointments.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know in what year this conversation took place?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: In May 1931.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Is it not possible that the large number of this reported 108 vacancies must have taken place after the conversation?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That is impossible.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know when this was ascertained?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: In June 1933.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Is the waiting list complete even now?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: No. I have recommended to Government that it should be closed.

Sir, taking these 47 names, a castewar statement shows that four of them belong to the depressed classes such as Pulayas and Parayas, 8 of them belong to classes which are backward in respect of English and Vernacular education and the rest, 35, belong to communities which are backward in respect of English education alone.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the names of the communities which are backward in education?

PRESIDENT: Let him finish his speech.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: If we look at the 108 names in the waiting list, we will find that the backward communities are adequately represented there. Taking Ezhavas, for example, who are classified as backward in point of English education, we find that out of these 108, 49 are Ezhavas. 49 teachers from that community have now been confirmed.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: വെയിററിംഗ്ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ക്വാളിഫിക്കേഷൻ ഉള്ളവരുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : ഉണ്ട്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know the percentage of the Ezhava community from among the permanent teachers ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : There must be a good number. That was given in the Assembly. 231 or so in Vernacular schools.

I have been enquiring into this matter and I find that the confusion arose because the Inspector of Vernacular Schools gave the Director a wrong impression. I agree that by the disbandment of 47 men belonging to depressed and backward classes much distress has been caused. I shall look into the matter and make such recommendations to Government as I consider equitable and just in the circumstances.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും ഡയറക്ടരുമായിട്ടുനടന്ന സംഭാഷണത്തിനു രേഖയുണ്ടെന്നാണോ മെമ്പർ പറയുന്നതു്?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : There can be no record of a conversation. But there is record to show that there was a conversation.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI; ഡയറക്ടരും ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുമായി സംഭാഷണം നടന്നതു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഡയറക്ടർ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN : No. I see from the files that the Director recommended to Government that 10 per cent, of the vacancies should be reserved for the depressed and backward classes because the Inspector of Vernacular Schools made him understand that there was no one in the waiting list belonging to these classes.

The next question referred to by several members was about the text-books. Every year there has been some trouble on account of this. No list can possibly be universally acceptable. This is a mat which is under the consideration of the department and of the Go ment. We have been considering for some time as to what wo the most satisfactory way of arranging for the selection and pr tion of text-books. Last year both the Text-Book Committee abolished and the Government asked the Director to do the wo. the Director acted on the advice of the Inspectors. The list wa pared by the Inspectors of Vernacular Schools and English Sc So far as the list prepared by the Inspector of English Schools concerned it was accepted after scrutiny by the Director and sen Government. This is one of the questions about which, I hope, Statham Committee has made recommendations. Members have su gested various alternative methods such as Government possessing th copy right of the books. That is a suggestion which must be carefull

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examined. There is a good deal to be said on both sides. In several Provinces, in India and in States like Mysore, the Governments do arrange for at least some of the books being written for them and they retain the copyrights. So far as Malayalam books are concerned this method may be followed and may be satisfactory. But so far as English books are concerned, there are many well established publishing firms, and year after year, they make improvements in text-books. Whether Government could maintain the standard of their text-books at the level set by such firms, is a question which has to be carefully considered. I am waiting to see what the Statham Committee has proposed to do in the matter.

The next point is with regard to the reduction of fees.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the Director whether it is a fact that the maps prescribed for the Vernacular Schools for the last three years were not adopted?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes and No. There was one set of instructions from the Office of the Director of Public Instruction and there was another set of instructions issued from the Office of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools and so on and so forth. The whole matter is under investigation, and Government have called for a report on the matter.

With regard to the reduction of fees, most of the members seem to advocate a 50 per cent. reduction. A 50 per cent reduction in the fees would mean a loss of revenue to the Government to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs. It cannot be less than Rs. 7 lakhs. Government have shown a good deal of sympathy to parents and guardians of students in this matter. When the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee made some recommendations about the fines Government acted upon them and reduced the fines in schools. Government have ordered that students should not be sent out of their classes for default in payment of fees with fine.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Has that circular been issued to the ols?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN: Yes.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: നാലുചക്രം ഫയിൻകൊ ന്നണ്ട്. മുപ്പതാംതീയതി കഴിഞ്ഞതിനശേഷമേ അററൻഡൻസ് സ്റ്ററിൽനിന്നു നീക്കാവൂ എന്നു വയ്ക്കരുതോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN; That matter may be aken up independently and considered.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കഴിഞ്ഞകൊല്ലം അയ്യായിരരൂപ ഫയിൻഇനത്തിൽ ഈടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN; That is not a very alarming figure considering the number of schools and pupils in the whole State.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇവിടെ ൨൨ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളെ ഉള്ളൂ. ഞാൻപറഞ്ഞതു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്സ്കൂളുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമാണു്.

MR. C. V. CHANDRASEKHARAN; Yes, that may be true. As I said, the Government are losing about Rs. 2,20,000 on fee concessions alone. The fees in our Colleges are lower than the fees in many of the other Colleges affiliated to the Madras University.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand V—Education for Rs. 45,75,457 be passed.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: The House will adjourn for lunch and meet at a quarter to three.

The Council rose for lunch at 2-2 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-45 P. M.

DEMAND VI—MEDICAL.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,71,047 under Demand VI—Medical.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I move that the whole demand be omitted.

Sometime back, even from the very inception of the Medical Board we were opposing the policy of Government in creating a board to control the administration of the whole department. When that view was pressed before this House more than once, Government also got convinced of the opinion ventilated before this House and finally they were, whether out of good grace or otherwise, obliged to drop the Medical Board and disband the Medical Board. Subsequently the Board disappears and in its place another institution crops up and the very same members are entertained in the department with some other designation and they are given the pay and emoluments which they were receiving even before. It is to record our emphatic protest against this policy of Government that I propose to move this motion.

Sir, we were addressing this House and making an impression upon you that the administration of the country is top heavy and therefore we cannot afford under the present economic depression even to provide for the most vital necessities of the people. When Government are

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saying we have no funds for that, this and everything, we cannot understand why without necessity appointments should be created and maintained. With reference to the administration of the Medical Department, the whole department has been administered for a long time by a Darbar Physician and there was nothing to complain against the administration of the department from a purely administrative point of view. But the appointment of two Deputy Darbar Physicians has created a lot of difficulty and confusion with regard to the administration of the department. The functions of these officers were not fixed. Their functions were found to be overlapping and their work was sometime after found to create difficulties which were not expected when those appointments were made. To convince the House I may cite one example. A new hospital has been opened at Vamanapuram some days back. There was an order from Government that the Darbar Physician or the Deputy Darbar Physician should go and inspect as to the suitability of the site and building and to see whether the hospital could be opened there. At 8-30 A. M. Dr. Slater goes there to examine the institution and the building and he comes away with a favourable impression. At 9-30 A. M. another Darbar Physician, soon after Mr. Slater has left, comes to examine the institution and the building. Dr. Noble who came at 9-30 A. M. finds fault with everything and he concludes that this place is unsuitable, that the institution should not be opened and that everything is unsatisfactory according to him. Look at the tamash or at the co-operation with which the department is worked by two Darbar Physicians whose duties or functions were not fixed. From that time some sort of impression is brought to bear upon the Medical Officer in charge of the institution by Dr. Noble, the Deputy Darbar Physician, that he should put forward all sorts of untenable objections against the institution. He seems to be bent upon closing the institution even though the daily attendance is 250 on an average. That seems to be the way in which the department is working under the direction of the Deputy Darbar Physicians.

Secondly, it has been pressed upon the Government that the view of the people is that a missionary who is employed by an institution should not be appointed in the general service of the State. That is highly objectionable. That was again raised before this House while we wanted to agitate against the constitution of the Medical Board, and I do not know whether it was on that ground or any other ground the Medical Board was abolished. The self-same man again comes in in another name to control the Medical department of the State. That is a very unsatisfactory arrangement and we record our protest against such an arrangement.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, in supporting the motion of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai to omit the whole amount under the Medical demand I must bring to your notice that it is high time to mend the department or to end it. I can say, even though I am not an advocate

of the policy of keeping departments under European Heads, that ever after the administration of the department by European I. M. S. officers as Durbar Physicians, has been done away with the public have absolutely no confidence in the department. The repeated trials of the Government in keeping the department under various systems of administration have caused utter confusion and lack of discipline in the department. For instance Dr. Slater's appointment as Darbar Physician, followed by his resignation and then the appointment of Deputy Darbar Physicians and the appointment of Dr. Noble, a full-time officer working in the Mission Hospital, who will have only step-motherly feelings towards the departmental institutions, and keeping the department again under a trio have caused distress and discontent among the people. The dexterity of our doctors' surgical knife has been clearly exhibited in the matter of surgical operations conducted in the General Hospital on the late Mr. O. S. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Mr. Kunjan Pillai, one Mr. V. K. Narayana Pillai —a close relation of Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi - and lately Mr. B. Nanu Pillai's son. I must point out to you, Sir, that the members of the Royal family, administrative heads, heads of departments and even Medical officers in this department seek medical aid from the Mission Hospitals. I must point out to you, Sir, that this was not the case during the times of I. M. S. officers as Darbar Physicians, and especially during the times of Dr. Poonen and Dr. Lakshmanan in the General Hospital, even though there were eminent doctors like, Phales, Turner, Davidson and others in the Mission Hospitals. There was no such rush then to the Mission hospitals as there is now.

I must also point out to you, Sir, how things are done in the General Hospital. Free entrance to the General Hospital is refused and peons are kept at the gate. Unless passes are taken, the poor people are not allowed to enter the hospital compounds. Further I must bring it to your notice how the pay ward is kept. The pay ward is not kept on uptodate lines. The operation theatre looks like a slaughter house and the surgical department and the department of medicine are kept under a surgeon who will always have a step-motherly feeling towards the physicians. I say, Sir, that unless these evils are remedied, it is not likely that the administration of even the General Hospital will be uptodate. I pray that an eminent doctor should be placed as the Head of the General Hospital as we had in former days.

Coming to the appointments in the Medical Department I am very sorry to say that there is nepotism and communalism in the matter of appointments of Medical men in the service. In my leisure hours I used to think how this naughty question of communal representation and communal ill-feeling could be avoided. When going through the Civil list it rather struck me that this difficulty may be overcome by assigning each department to each community. The Medical and certain other departments may be given to Christians. Education and

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Land Revenue may be given to Brahmins and Police and Excise to depressed classes. The *Pattalam* or the office of Battalions may be given to poor Nayars who are always satisfied with the worth of military spirit and loyalty to their kings leaving scot-free poor Tamilians, Nadars and Mahomedans. Going through the statement placed in the Lower House by the Medical Department we find that more than 50 per cent. of the officers are Christians.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Does the member refer to new recruits or the whole of the appointments?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I refer to the whole of the appointments above the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. I am sorry, Sir, to make any remarks about the communal splits. I can say that all the communal splits and communal animosities are brought about by the departmental heads only. You will find, Sir, that more than fifty per cent. of the students in the nursing classes are Christians. Again you will find that a large majority of the students sent to Madras Medical Institutions are Christians. I will quote one or two instances to show how justice has been done between man and man in this department. When the Government thought of appointing a Clinical Assistant in the General Hospital, one Mr. S. S. Unnithan was an applicant qualified from Madras. But one Mr. Titus was preferred. Though he had no qualification whatsoever he is sent to Madras after Mr. Unnithan came out qualified, and his application has been rejected on the ground that before Mr. Unnithan finished his course Mr. Titus's family was sent to Madras with the object that Mr. Titus would follow the family. Again, we find a large number of persons in the waiting list who took degrees from 1925 onwards. One Mr. Oommen who took the degree in 1932 was preferred to those in the waiting list and appointed. Another instance of glaring injustice also I beg to point out to the House. When the Medical Store-keeper's post became vacant—though it is not a medical vacancy it came to be treated as a medical vacancy—preference was given to one Mr. Thomas who took the degree in 1932 and he was put in charge of the place even leaving the unfortunate Unnithan's application aside. Also this is a permanent vacancy and after a year's probationary period it is likely that this man will be absorbed in the Medical Department to the prejudice of many persons acting in the Medical Department. I have only pointed out to you, Sir, a very few instances, as to how matters are being managed in the Medical Department.

Another point that I beg to bring to your notice, Sir, is that if the Darbar Physician has to be assisted by two Deputies for the administration of the present Medical Department we are at a loss to know how many deputies will be required when the Health and Sanitary Departments are amalgamated and kept under the Darbar Physician. I need not tell you, Sir, that cure is different from prevention and it is not at

all fair that the Sanitary and Health Departments are kept under a Medical man. When the question of the amalgamation of the Sanitary and the Medical Department came up a few years ago the Darbar Physician who is holding office to-day strongly opposed the amalgamation. The Government are aware that we have the best men qualified in Public Health, *viz.*, Messrs. Gopala Pillai, Krishnan Tampi and Kumaran Nayar. But now the question of amalgamation comes and such good men who studied in America and other places are going to be kept under Deputy Darbar Physicians. These are a few of the instances where fairness has not been shown. So I submit that the whole allotment under the Medical Department be dropped.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I also oppose the demand made by the official member. Ever since the creation of the Medical Board the administration and control of the Medical Department has been unsatisfactory. There was a loud outcry against the triumverate of Medical authorities. It was hoped that the abolition of the Medical Board was going to improve matters, but to our great misfortune and disappointment we find that events are drifting from bad to worse. The place of the Medical Board is now being taken up by a Darbar Physician and two Deputies. This arrangement is not merely a hopeless extravagance and waste of public money, but it tends to encourage irresponsibility and inefficiency in the department.

The appointment of the medical officer of a Mission Hospital as one of the Deputy Darbar Physicians is also open to very many serious objections. In the first place he is not the holder of any degree registerable anywhere in the United Kingdom. Secondly, he is holding the office under our Government in addition to his position as Medical Officer of the Mission Hospital. How could he be allowed to hold these two offices simultaneously? I understand that he is using his present position to do proselytising work. It is this spirit of proselytism that has induced him to recommend for the closing down of the Government Hospital at Kottaram and for surrender of all its equipments to the nearest Mission Hospital.

PRESIDENT: I presume, when you refer to proselytising work, your statement is based on your knowledge. It is a serious statement to make.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir, I understand that he has recommended to Government for the closing down of the Government Hospital at Kottaram.

PRESIDENT: Is that what you mean by "proselytising"?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is what I mean.

All his inspection diaries are full of recommendations to Government for giving liberal grants to the various Mission Hospitals. This is the benefit that the State and its people are now having in return for the expenditure incurred for his big salary and travelling allowance. There have been repeated complaints both in the Assembly and in the

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

Legislative Council that there are not sufficient number of hospitals and dispensaries in the various parts of the State. To all reasonable people, it would appear that the post of these two Deputy Darbar Physicians are not necessary and with the saving Government are able to make by the abolition of these two posts they could establish hospitals and dispensaries in various centres of the State. This would really tend to the well-being of the people in general.

Coming to the General Hospital, although after the appointment of the present surgeon matters have improved considerably, yet much attention has to be paid in the matter of attending the out-patients. Much hardship is now felt by the people who go to the out-patient section, because we find that most of the doctors who are put in charge of the out-patient sections are junior medical officers and we also find that they are constantly changed. This causes great hardship to the people. Again the supply of most of the medicines runs short in the General Hospital before the end of Edavam or Mithunam. In most of the hospitals of the state we find that there are no up-to-date surgical appliances and no sufficient quantity of useful medicines.

In Kuttanad and other places the people are put to very great inconvenience, hardship and difficulties on account of the want of sufficient number of hospitals and dispensaries. I wish Government would take prompt measures to supply their needs by establishing sufficient number of hospitals and dispensaries.

I also wish to make another suggestion in this connection. The necessity for the contribution of Rs. 12,215 to the Madras Government for the reservation of seats in the Medical College has ceased to exist. Our country is now flooded with medical men not only qualified from the Indian Universities but also from the Universities of England and America. It is high time, Sir, to stop the grant of Rs. 5,000 made to the Uunion Mission Tuberculosis sanatorium at Madanapalli.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are not young men trying for admission to the Medical College?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: They may try but the State need not encourage them.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member of opinion that no medical education should be given hereafter?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is not what I said. There is no necessity for the contribution.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Then how will young men get admission?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it only if the contribution is paid by Government that they will be given seats?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, that is all.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: With regard to the contribution made to the sanatorium at Madanapalli what I wish to state is that it is a long time since our Government sanctioned the

establishment of a sanatorium in south Travancore for the treatment of tuberculosis, but we are sorry to find that Government have been sleeping over the matter during all these years. For these reasons I oppose the demand.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I also oppose the demand. We have been making agitations for starting certain institutions in certain localities. I come from a place whose unfortunate case is that an institution is thrust upon us in spite of our protest. Representations have been sent to Government and also made in the Assembly by the member representing the Mavelikara taluk. I understand that steps are being taken very busily for locating the leper asylum at Mavelikara. Surveying and planning are being carried on. My only prayer is that we must be saved from such kind attention on the part of Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Is not the member aware that it is for the whole State and not for the Mavelikara taluk alone?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: If my friend is enthusiastic, if he is actuated by a sense of local enthusiasm, we would be immensely grateful if the member would ask Government to direct their attention to his locality. I do not understand why the Government should be so particular in having a leper asylum at Mavelikara. The place is not infested with lepers. On the other hand it is a well-peopled place and it will spell danger to the public health of the people of Travancore if the leper asylum is established there. I understand that in the matter of pushing on with the scheme all is not fair. Some highly placed people are interested, it is said, and the land is being surveyed and plans prepared preparatory to a building being put up on it. I can give the assurance to Government that there are several localities available on the eastern part of my constituency *viz.*, Kunnattur, where the leper asylum could be more properly located. The place is very healthy; it is free from malaria and it is not likely that there will be any complaint from the people that a leper hospital is thrust upon them.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: കുന്നത്തൂർ താലൂക്കിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു തരക്കേടില്ലെന്നും മാവേലിക്കര സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും പറയുവാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണു്?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Because it is not a place where there are so many people living around as in the Mavelikara taluk. It is very near the forest region and there are not so many habitations there. There is neither a school nor a market nor other public buildings close by, as in Mavelikara. In Mavelikara the asylum is proposed to be located very near a road, market, schools and other public buildings. But in Kunnattur that could be avoided.

I do not want to speak anything more regarding that fortunate missionary gentleman with American qualifications, I mean, Dr. Noble. It was cleverly expressed by the Chief Secretary, who was very

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

wise in saying that, that his qualifications are *different*. For one thing the non-officials and officials are one in thinking that his qualifications are certainly different! I feel that my knowledge of Geography is rather shaky and I cannot understand from which part of America that missionary gentleman has graduated. That is why I do not want to talk about it.

Again, may I repeat that the question of leper asylum is a very live problem? Government will be doing injustice for generations to come if, in order to placate some private individual or to oblige a particular gentleman or for any other consideration, they choose to locate that unwanted institution in our midst. Therefore with all the force I can command, I most humbly request Government not to proceed with the scheme as far as Mavelikara is concerned.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to one important fact. The General Hospital at Trivandrum has been equipped at a very great cost and is manned by experts. That being so, I wish that the General Hospital is made more useful to the public than it is now. The surgeons there are now allowed to take up private practice so much so, that there are very few people in this House who are not the patients of one or the other of the Surgeons there. But the difficulty is that when any crisis suddenly happens to any patient, it is not now possible to get into the hospital to meet a doctor and explain what has taken place and receive his instructions. Sir, there seems to be some circular or something to the effect that people should not get into the premises of the General Hospital before 12 o' clock in the morning. This is indeed a deplorable condition.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that there are such rules in all well-regulated hospitals in Madras and other parts?

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: If there are, they must be abolished.

Of course the Government member may argue that the surgeons who are paid by the Government should serve the Government and that some special hours should be set apart for that service. It may also be argued that if there is no restriction and the visitors are freely allowed into the hospital it may hamper with the proper working of the hospital. Sir, the object of one who runs up to the hospital is not to remove bodily the Surgeon from there. He goes there only to explain to him the crisis that has happened and to get instructions from him till the surgeon is available. With regard to allowing people freely to enter the hospital, I do not think that the General Hospital is a menagerie and none will wish to visit it unless a necessity arises.

Therefore, Sir, with a view to make the General Hospital more useful and with a view to remove this grievance of the public who are now patients of these surgeons in the General Hospital, I wish that

some arrangement should be made. Sir, one more point which I wish to touch upon is the manner in which promotions are given in this department. I know an instance when it took some time for a Deputy Surgeon to become a Surgeon for the mere fact that the incumbent was a lady. Sir, this is a department, as I said, dealing with the lives of the people and as such if there are competent hands in the department and if they are found fit to occupy the next higher place in the department, I think, like all other departments, in this department also that scope should be given. Otherwise, Sir, the thing is that there will be discontent and disgust among the officers concerned. That means the lives of the people which they are dealing with are in jeopardy. Sir, from an answer made to an interpellation on the floor of the Assembly, it is seen that there was no prohibition to appoint a lady as the head of the department. It was also seen that during a period of 20 months or so when a lady was acting as Darbar Physician, work went on very well. Well, Sir, under these circumstances, why not the lady be confirmed? If, however, the Government have got their own reasons for not doing so, why not appoint some competent officer from the department itself? Why should we go in for outsiders? Sir, as I said, so that there may not be discontent among the officers of the department who are competent, I wish that this suggestion also is considered by the House.

One more suggestion that I wish to make, Sir, is that it was during one of the sessions of the last Legislative Council, a resolution was passed to give adequate encouragement to the Homeopathic system of treatment. Sir, I do not think that Government have done anything in the matter so far. I wish to bring this also to the notice of the House.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I have to add only one observation and that is confined to the hospital for lepers and the hospital for mental diseases. I note from the Administration Report that 31 died in the hospital for lepers and 16 died in the hospital for mental diseases. The total number was only 543 and 182. That works out 8 per cent. and 6 per cent mortality, respectively. In the absence of any comparative figures in respect of similar institutions elsewhere, it is not possible to say whether this is a very alarmingly big figure, but compared with the mortality in other hospitals in this State which is only about 3 per cent., this 8 per cent. and 6 per cent. are figures requiring explanation. No explanation is offered in the Administration Report. In fact there is a very short paragraph of 3 lines on the subject both in the Government Administration Report and the Administration Report of the department given to us. This, Sir, is a very important matter because from the Census Report I find that in Travancore we have got more lepers and persons suffering from mental diseases than in the neighbouring districts in British India. Such being the case special attention ought to have been paid to these important institutions. That does not appear to have been done from the way in which the matter is disposed of in the Administration Report.

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is this .In Travancore we have got, properly speaking, only a Lunatic Asylum and not a hospital for mental diseases. What I mean is this. Here admission to the hospital for mental diseases depends upon a person going through a particular procedure prescribed by the Lunatics Regulation. That Regulation prescribes that a man should have been ordered to be admitted by a Magistrate and the Magistrate's order will be based only on a Police Inspector's report that the patient is dangerous to society. So, a man has to become dangerous to society and then he must be doing acts likely to cause breach of peace and then only admitted to the hospital. Suppose there is a man who is getting the disease and the first symptoms are visible. At such a stage in which he can be effectively treated, it is not possible to get admission honestly there. You have to go to a Police Inspector to make a report that there is likelihood of breach of peace and the Inspector has to submit a report to that effect to the Stationary Magistrate. I repeat that only after getting the Magistrate's order can the patient be admitted to the hospital. I wish to point out that this state of affairs should be rectified. The present Lunatic Asylum may be converted into a genuine hospital for mental diseases.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: മെഡിക്കൽബോർഡ് ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ ആണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നോക്കിയതിൽ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരു ഡർബാർഫിസിഷനെ വരുത്താൻ ആലോചനയുള്ളതായി മനസ്സിലാകുന്നുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡയറക്ടരെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെന്റുഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ചീഫ്സെക്രട്ടറി പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി എല്ലാസംഗതികളിലും യോജിച്ചുകണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നന്നായിരുന്നു. കഴിയുന്നതും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലായിരിക്കണം നിയമനം നടത്തേണ്ടതു്. അവരെക്കൊണ്ട് തീരെക്കൊള്ളുകയില്ല എന്ന് ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽമാത്രമെ വെളിയിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ വരുത്താൻപാടുള്ളു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുഭരിക്കുന്ന മാന്യമഹതിയെതന്നെ ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തു സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തണം. ഡർബാർഫിസിഷന്റെ നിയമനത്തെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇവിടെ പല സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും സംസാരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. മിഷൻ ആസ്പത്രിയിലുള്ള ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ ഡിപ്യൂട്ടിഡർബാർഫിസിഷനായി നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ കഴിവുള്ളിടത്തോളം ആസ്പത്രികളുടെ മേൽഭരണം മിഷ്യൻകാർക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുത്താൽകൊള്ളാമെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു എ

ന്ന് ഇവിടെനടന്ന ചോദ്യോത്തരങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാകുന്നു.

കുഷ്ഠരോഗാസ്പത്രിയുടെ ഭരണം പൊതുവെ തൃപ്തികരമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. നിർഭാഗ്യവാന്മാരായ കുഷ്ഠരോഗികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ കുറേക്കൂടി കരുണയോടുകൂടി പെരുമാറേണ്ടതാണ്. മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഓരോ ആസ്പത്രികളിലും ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ദീനക്കാരുടെ വിവരങ്ങളെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഓരോസ്ഥലത്തും ഏതുതരം സുഖക്കേടുകളാണ് കൂടുതലായി ഉള്ളതു് എന്നും ആ സുഖക്കേട് വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെപ്പററി വിവരിക്കുന്ന ലഘുലേഖകൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതായാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അതുകൊണ്ടു് വളരെ പ്രയോജനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ഒട്ടുവളരെ വാടകക്കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഓരോആണ്ടിലും കുറെ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾവീതം പണിയിച്ച് ക്രമേണ വാടകക്കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കു പകരം എല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു് കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ ആക്കിത്തീർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

മിസ്റ്റർ പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ളയുടെ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായത്തോട് ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. മദ്രാസ് മെഡിക്കൽകാളേജിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർക്കു പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുന്നില്ല; അതിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കണം എന്ന് പലപ്രാവശ്യവും അസംബ്ലിയിലും മററും വാദിച്ചതിന്റെഫലമായിട്ടാണു ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റു അതിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കയും തന്നിമിത്തം പ്രവേശനം കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിലേക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഗ്രാന്റു് നിറുത്താൻപാടില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതിലേക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകന്മാരെ എടുക്കുമ്പോൾ കഴിയുന്നതും ദാക്ഷിണ്യബുദ്ധിയോടുംകൂടി വിശാലവീക്ഷണത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെരീതി എങ്ങിനെഎന്ന് അറിയുന്നില്ല. ആളുകളെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നവിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് കുറേക്കൂടി വിശാലമായ ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് എന്ന് വീണ്ടും പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I have great pleasure to support the motion brought forward by my friend Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai. In doing so my object is to impress upon this House the difficulty of Travancore students to get themselves admitted into the medical schools and colleges affiliated to the Madras University. They are, as I understand, shutting their doors against several students

[Mr. Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar.]

seeking admission from Travancore. Even for the small number of students who are admitted every year, our Government will have to pay a very large amount by way of subsidy. And this state of affairs is, I believe, a disgrace to our country. Our country is supposed to be very high and it stands in the forefront in its Colleges of Art, Science, Law and other departments of education. Why not, I ask, in this connection, start another institution, a medical school if not a college, and try to redress the grievances of several students who are seeking admission to the medical schools and colleges of Madras and British India. Medicine is a profession whereby any man who acquires it can open an independent living of his own and Government need not grudge any expenditure on this account. That is my humble opinion.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that the Government would thereby be limiting the chances of young men of Travancore?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I do not understand the member, what he means by limiting the chances.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is it not a disadvantage to the graduates of the proposed medical schools in the matter of getting appointments, because the chances of those graduates will be confined only to Travancore, whereas the Madras graduates or Calcutta graduates can seek employment elsewhere?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: No. Monied people can seek admission elsewhere in Calcutta or Madras or any other University. It is not a question of appointment. Medicine can thrive anywhere.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: മെഡിക്കൽസ്കൂൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: It was not so popular. The demand was not very great. We see from statistics that there are so many Travancoreans going in for admissions to Medical Colleges all over India. To satisfy the grievances of the people, it will be well to have at least a Medical School, for Travancore. Of course, the sister State of Cochin will also join with us and render necessary help in this direction.

MR. K. GEORGE: Has the member any idea of the cost of establishing a Medical College?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: It is not a Medical College I want. I want Government to institute a school for medicine.

Another point I have to bring to the attention of Government is about the General Hospital. Though large sums of money are being

spent, as my friend said, for appliances and medicines, to make it more and more up-to-date, I find, much to our regret, that it is not up-to-date. To cite only one instance, there is no radium treatment in the General Hospital. A patient has to run either to Neyyoor or to Madras. Why not we spend more money on that account and have radium treatment also instituted in the General Hospital?

I understand from a reliable source that there is a private circular served to the various hospitals in the State that, if the indent for medcine supplied to them is not sufficient for their expenses in the year, they should not ask for more. This is a land of charity and, of course, Government are always showing all kinds of sympathy towards the sick, poor, maimed and all. Medicine is not the item where Government can stint any expenditure. If there is such a circular, the member in charge of the department, who is responsible for it, should see that it is immediately withdrawn and more medicines are supplied.

As regards contribution to the Madanappally Hospital, that also is a thing which we have to stop. Because, we have got expert opinion that Cape Comorin and Nagercoil are fit places to have a sanatorium established. It is better that we have a sanatorium for ourselves and the Government ear-mark some money for this purpose.

It seems that there is a tendency on the part of Government for thrusting an institution upon a set of unwilling people in spite of deputations, telegrams and personal representations. Government want to thrust a Leper Asylum at Mavelikara, although there are people who are willing to offer lands where this institution might be started. Government are very particular to see that this is established there and there only. That is another instance to show that Government do not actually feel with the desires and wants of the people of the country. Such a thing should not continue, and Government must respect the sentiments of the people at large.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Sir, I must say that I find myself in a very difficult position this evening. All the time I was connected with the legislature in the country, I have never raised my voice in defence of the medical profession of which I happened to be a member, for the simple reason, that people affected by the working of the Medical Department must have their right to say what they feel in regard to that working. To-day, Sir, I feel compelled to strike a note of discord in regard to what Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi has said. Every medical man from the Senior Surgeon, down to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, he has brought under the ban of his denunciations. He has cast reflections upon the professional reputation of the medical men in this country, which are wholly undeserved and unmerited. I do not wish to dilate upon this matter any further because I feel that as a medical man I might be regarded as being partial to the members of my profession. One thing remains and that has to be said. Professional men might rise and fall in the estimation of people in different times.

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

One doctor might stand high in the estimation of a lay-man than another and a doctor who stood high in the estimation of people at one time migt be discredited at another time by the same people. These things generally happen.

The Trivandrum General Hospital has all along a reputation of its own and has been manned by men of the highest reputation and of the highest qualification, whose professional reputation was never challenged by anybody. Even to-day the Surgical Ward of the General Hospital is over-crowded. In fact though only 95 surgical beds are available, a larger number of patients remain under treatment at present. There are two surgeons ; one is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and the other holding a Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh These are the surgeons employed today in surgical work, and, as far as my information goes, both of them are busily engaged in doing surgical operations, and the results of the operations are, to my knowledge, perfectly satisfactory. Whatever interested reports might say, I am perfectly confident that the lustre of the reputation of the General Hospital has not grown dim. I had thought of drawing attention to a few facts connected with the Medical Administration in the State. But my attention was taken up by the remarks made by Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI ; May I know from the member whether the General Hospital gives aid to all patients alike?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI; To the extent the accommodation provides, it does.

What I want to draw the attention of the authorities is this. Time is long gone by when the growing medical needs of the country can be met by paid services alone. My idea is, unless you are prepared to harness the talents and experience which are so abundant in this country for the service of the State, the medical needs of the country cannot be adequately met. I remember the instance of a young doctor who applied to be appointed as an Honorary Physician in the General Hospital. He was told that his qualifications are not high enough. He was practising in London before he came here. Now he has gone back to London and my information is, I believe that the reports are true, that he is having a roaring practice there. Remember he was not given an opportunity to serve in the General Hospital, in an honorary capacity. I think it is high time that Government thought of appointing Honorary Medical Officers.

Another thing that is highly necessary is this. The Government must begin subsidising medical men in rural areas. Unless that is done, it is impossible to meet the demands of the people.

Another vexed question is about the Leper Asylum. Well, Sir, very often in the Legislative Council, I have endeavoured to draw attention to the fact that it is extremely dangerous to retain the Leper Asylum in its present place. It is dangerous to the health of the town.

It is a source of danger to mass infection in the vicinity of crowded places. It is a fact, well-known, that leprosy is spreading rapidly in the surrounding places of the Leper Asylum. There are very many people who are afflicted with leprosy there. It is therefore highly necessary that the Asylum should be removed to some place. I do not say it should be shifted to Mavelikara. It might be taken to some place where it is least harmful to the people.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is not the member well conversant with the conditions of Mavelikara ?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I know the place very well.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : Has the member any idea about the rate of mortality from leprosy ?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Evidently my friend is under a misapprehension. These lepers go to the asylum only after very many years of suffering and it is no wonder that they die in larger numbers.

MR. M. GOVINDAN What about the mental disease?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Mr. Govindan was perfectly right in his observations about people suffering from mental disease.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: There is already a Bill before the House and I suppose Mr. Govindan, or, as a matter of fact, every member will have to put forth his best endeavours to see that a law is enacted to meet all our requirements.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I wish to speak a few words on the question of the system of administration of the Medical Department which the mover of this motion Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai and a few of the succeeding speakers have alluded to. Some years ago, the department was administered by a Darbar Physician. Sometime after the retirement of Dr. Lakshmanan, Government appointed a Board, consisting of three members, to administer the department as a temporary measure. This Board existed for about seven years. Then Government decided to drop that experiment, mostly because of the dissatisfaction that was being expressed on the management. Thereafter Government have reverted to the Darbar Physician.

In the course of the speeches here, to-day, reference was made to the unsatisfactory way in which work was being conducted in the General Hospital at Trivandrum. Such complaints were being heard for some time past. It was frequently pointed out that there was an influx of patients to the Neyoor hospital. The Government felt that, that sort of thing was not desirable, and that the condition of the General Hospital required improvement. As a result, Government decided to appoint an officer for the General Hospital with knowledge of advanced medical science and surgery, from Europe, and, to entrust that officer also with the general administration of the department. Accor-

[Mr. K. George.]

dingly, Government got down the services of a European Darbar Physician, and, in order to improve the work in the General Hospital, he was asked to concern himself, for the most part, in the hospital, and to devote also his time for the administration of the department. To help him in the administration, Government, with his concurrence and advice, appointed two Deputy Durbar Physicians, one of whom was to assist him in the inspection part of the administration, and the other to help him in the office work. That is the arrangement which was existing until Dr. Slater's retirement. Now, practically, the same arrangement continues. One of the Deputy Darbar Physicians is for the time being acting as Darbar Physician. The other Deputy Darbar Physician is continuing as he was and is doing inspection work. The need for this arrangement, as I explained, was this. It was absolutely necessary that an officer with up to date knowledge of medicine and surgery should be in our General Hospital, the premier hospital in the State, so as to improve its tone and efficiency. Government thought that it was unnecessary to appoint another officer on high pay in separate charge of the department, and that, with some assistance the Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital could do the work of administration of the department also. And, for that purpose, two Deputy Darbar Physicians were appointed. One of them is in charge of the Women and Children's Hospital; and therefore does not cost much to Government by her appointment as Deputy Darbar Physician. The other Deputy Darbar Physician is Dr. Noble. He was selected for the post because, as member of the Medical Board, he had acquired intimate knowledge of the working of the department. He was a member of the Board for seven years and Government thought that his previous experience could be made good use of to the State. That is the reason for his appointment.

However, I may inform the House that these arrangements are temporary and that Government soon hope to have the services of a full-time Darbar Physician. After his arrival it will be decided as to what exactly should be the system of administration of the General Hospital and the State Medical Department. We can make up our minds later as to whether the present arrangement should continue or not. So far, Government do not see any reason to doubt that the experiment has proved a success. The Inspecting Medical Officer is constantly on tour and is able to inspect institutions and maintain their efficiency. The acting Darbar Physician, besides attending to her own work in the Women and Children's Hospital, has been able to devote considerable time to office work. The arrangement is that the Darbar Physician is responsible for the entire work of the department and that both the Deputy Darbar Physicians are responsible to the Darbar Physician.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the Deputy Darbar Phycian is circuiting under the orders of the Darbar Physician, or independently?

MR. K. GEORGE: The arrangement is that he should send his tour programme to the Darbar Physician about a week in advance and proceed on tour unless the Darbar Physician specifically asks him not to do so.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does he obey the orders of the Darbar Physician?

MR. K. GEORGE: I expect he does.

MR. K. P. NILAKNTA PILLAI: May I know whether the present Inspecting Medical Officer does not now continue to be in charge of his own hospital?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not know exactly what the internal arrangement in his hospital is. Government know that, as a matter of fact, he frequently goes on inspection visits and inspects several medical institutions in the State. So, he must have made his own arrangements for the work in his hospital.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Am I to understand that without any idea as to the nature of his work in his hospital, Government appointed him as Inspecting Medical Officer?

MR. K. GEORGE: But he does inspection work quite all right. He constantly goes out on tour and does as much inspection work as is necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state how, merely because he was a member of the Medical Board, he became competent to be appointed as Inspecting Medical Officer?

MR. K. GEORGE: I shall explain. All matters connected with the administration of the Medical Department—except minor matters—were considered by the Board; and they passed resolutions on them.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether it is not a fact that only questions relating to general administration of the Medical Department were discussed and conclusions arrived at by the Medical Board?

MR. K. GEORGE: No; every matter connected with the administration of the department was considered by the Board. Even matters relating to particular hospitals were placed before the Medical Board. That was the reason why I submitted that Dr. Noble had occasion to get intimate knowledge of the working of the hospitals in the State.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is he governed by the T. S. R?

MR. K. GEORGE: No, except, I believe, in the matter of T. A.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: The member has not touched the question of the Mavelikara Leper Asylum.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*) : I shall endeavour, Sir, to explain some of the criticisms made by the members about the working of the department. I shall first deal with the complaints against the General Hospital.

I admit, that some of the buildings of the General Hospital are not up to date and its equipment not what it might be. My friend, Dr. Madhavan Pillai, has by his speech made an explanation from me with regard to the work turned out in the General Hospital, not necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know whether the member has visited the Neyyoor Hospital?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes. I have visited the Neyoor Hospital.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What does the member think of the buildings and equipment of the General Hospital as compared with those of the Neyyoor Hospital?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I have already stated that some of the buildings of the General Hospital are not up to date and the equipment is not what it ought to be.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What does the member think of the typhoid ward of the General Hospital? Does the member consider it up to date?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The lower ward is only a semi-permanent building. The new medical block of the General Hospital is a fairly good building.

Sir, during the last three months, I have been carefully watching the working of the General Hospital; and I can say that the work turned out there has been quite satisfactory. But unfortunately the General Hospital has had a bad reputation in the past which has led to the remarks made by the members of this House. It is true, Sir, that some of our medical officers are not as efficient as they ought to be. But, it is not at all fair to the department to make such general damning statements about *all* the medical men.

Reference was made to the circular regarding the admission of visitors to the General Hospital. When Dr. Slater arrived here, he found that visitors were going to the hospital at all times of the day to consult the doctors and to see their patients. Naturally, being used to English Hospitals where such things are not permitted, Dr. Slater felt that such visits would be very inconvenient for the work in the hospital. He therefore issued a circular restricting the admission of visitors into the General Hospital. But shortly afterwards, when Dr. Slater got used to the conditions here and the difficulties were explained to him, he allowed patients and visitors to see their doctors and relations in the hospital. At present visitors experience no difficulty in going to the hospital if they set about it in the right way. There is also a room set apart in the out-patient department for visitors to wait and see the doctors they wish to consult after hospital hours.

I would like to refer to the observations made by Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi about certain communities being favoured for appointments in the Medical Department. I shall first take the case of the nurses in the department. I have had a part in the selection of candidates for training as nurses for several years, and I think, Sir, Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi must have known by this time that I have not been unmindful of those coming from unrepresented and backward communities. Although qualifications are prescribed for recruitment for training as nurses and midwives, I have even given concessions in the case of candidates belonging to backward and the depressed classes. I have with me here, Sir, the lists of nurses and midwives; but for want of time I am unable to read them out to the House. If Mr. Tampi will go through these lists I am sure he will be convinced that I have been fair to the different communities.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : May I know the percentage of Christians in that list?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : It will be about half. I have with me also a caste-war statement of students in the present nurses' class. If the member went through it, I am sure he will find that it is quite satisfactory.

In regard to the preponderance of medical officers of one community in the department, Sir, the present situation has been brought about as the result of recruitments going on for the past so many years. Most of the present senior Christian officers were appointed years ago when the department was administered by European Darbar Physicians. Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi must be aware of the fact that, in years gone by, it was the Christians who went in for the study of medicine and they formed the majority of applicants for posts in the department. It was only later that members of other communities took to medicine, and recently unrepresented communities are also coming forward. It is not possible now, for the sake of giving adequate communal representation, to do away with the Christian officers in the department. I can assure the House that consideration is given by the department to the claims of different communities in the matter of appointments.

In regard to the circular about the shortage of medicines, I may point out to the House that no such circular has been issued. On the other hand, a circular was sent to medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries to forward a fresh annual indent in which they were given the liberty of asking freely quantities of drugs according to their actual requirements. This will show that the department was making an effort to help the medical officers in the various hospitals. It is true that during the last month, it was not possible to attend to certain extra indents for drugs from a few institutions, as the Store-keeper was fully engaged with the checking of the stocks of drugs before handing over charge to the new Store-keeper.

[Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose.]

In regard to the leper colony, I think, Sir, that wherever we may locate it, the neighbouring people will raise objections. Several sites were inspected by the Dewan, by the Chief Engineer and by the Dewan Peishkars before the present site was fixed upon. A fairly large area of land is required for the proper supply of water for the patients, residences of the medical officers and the subordinate staff. They will all have to reside in the colony. They are also human beings and they cannot be shut off from all human habitation. We cannot locate the leper colony on a desert. This place was inspected by the Chief Engineer and he was of opinion that the site was suitable. I think Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi must admit that there are not many houses in the neighbourhood. As the time is short, I have nothing further to add.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand VI-Medical for Rs. 8,71,047 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VII—AYURVEDA.

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 66,594 under Demand VII—Ayurveda.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മുഴുവൻ തുകയും കുറക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപം. ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലകളും നേത്രരോഗവൈദ്യശാലകളും കൂടുതലായി ഈ നാട്ടിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നതിനാണ് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളിൽ അധികം പേരും ആയുർവേദചികിത്സയിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. ആയുർവേദചികിത്സാലയങ്ങൾ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും അവയെപ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവന്നു. തോട്ടുകൂടി ഈ ചികിത്സ പ്രചാരത്തിൽ വരികയും ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസം ഈവക ചികിത്സയിൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയുംചെയ്തു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഒട്ടുക്ക് ൯൯ ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നുഎന്നു ൧൧൦൭-ലെ കണക്കുകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇവയിൽ ൨൦൧,൨൨൪ രോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ആയുർവേദചികിത്സയിലുള്ള വിശ്വാസംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ് ഇത്രയധികം രോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അനേകലക്ഷം രൂ

പാഴെലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ജനറൽആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ൧൧൦൬-ൽ ഔട്ട്പേഷ്യൻറായി ചികിത്സ നടത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള രോഗികളുടെ എണ്ണം ൪൪,൨൩൯ ആണ്. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു നടത്തിവരുന്ന ആയുൎവ്വേദആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ൧൧൦൬-ൽ ഔട്ട്പേഷ്യൻറായി ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളരോഗികൾ ൪൯,൯൭൫ പേരാണ്. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ൪൬,൨൭൪ പേർ ജനറൽആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ഔട്ട്പേഷ്യൻറായി ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആയുൎവ്വേദആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ൫൨,൮൭൮ പേരെ ൧൧൦൭-ൽ ഔട്ട്പേഷ്യൻറായി ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കണക്കുകൊണ്ട് അലോപ്പതിചികിത്സയേക്കാൾ ജനങ്ങൾ ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സയിൽ താല്പൎയ്യം കാണിക്കുന്നുഎന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആയുർവേദചികിത്സാലയങ്ങൾക്രമപ്പെടുത്തായി സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി പ്രത്യക്ഷമാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ മൊത്തം വിസ്തീൎണ്ണത്തിൻെറ ക്രമം അനുസരിച്ചും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യമനുസരിച്ചും ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലകൾ അധികം വേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരു ഗ്രാൻറുവൈദ്യശാലയിൽനിന്നും മറെറാരു ഗ്രാൻറുവൈദ്യശാലയിൽ പോകുന്നതിനു ൫ മൈൽ ദൂരം നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മൂന്നുമൈൽ ദൂരം കണക്കാക്കി കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യശാലകൾസ്ഥാപിക്കണം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: മുൻസിപ്പൽ അതൃത്തിക്കകത്തു നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്ക് മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽനിന്നും ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഉചിതമായിരിക്കയില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു കൊള്ളാം.

നേത്രരോഗചികിത്സാലയങ്ങൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ മൂന്നെണ്ണം മാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. ഈ മൂന്നു സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ പലഭാഗങ്ങളിലായി സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ശരിയായിനേത്രരോഗചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്നതിനു സൌകൎയ്യമില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രോഗം വിദ്യാൎത്ഥികളിലാണ് അധികം കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ആ അവസരത്തിൽ അവൎക്കു സ്കൂളിൽ ഹാജരാകുന്നതിനു് നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ നേത്രരോഗചികിത്സാലയങ്ങളെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാടൌണുകളിലും സ്ഥാപിച്ച് അവയ്ക്കു് പ്രത്യേകം ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കണം. ഈ വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കു കൊടുത്തുവരുന്ന ഗ്രാൻറു വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണ്. നാലാംക്ലാസ് വൈദ്യശാലക്ക് ൧൫ രൂപയാണ് ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. പ്രതിമാസം ൧൫ രൂപാചെലവുചെയ്തു ജനോപകാരപ്രദമായ ഈ സ്ഥാപനം

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

നടത്താവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ നേത്രരോഗചികിൽസാലയങ്ങൾക്കു ഗ്രാൻറുകൊടുക്കണം.

ചെങ്ങന്നൂരിൽ ഒരു നേത്രരോഗചികിൽസാലയം നാലുവർഷക്കാലമായി വളരെ ഭംഗിയായ നിലയിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനു് ഗ്രാൻറു് അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകമായി അപേക്ഷ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്തിയതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഈ പ്രശസ്തമായ വൈദ്യശാല നടത്തുന്നതു ഒരു പ്രശസ്തനായ പി. കെ. നീലകണ്ഠൻ വൈദ്യനാണ്. സ്വന്തമായി അനവധി പണം ചിലവുചെയ്തു് ഔഷധങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാക്കി അതിനെ ഭംഗിയായി നടത്തിവരുന്നു.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ബാലചികിൽസയും മർമ്മചികിൽസയും നടത്തുന്നതിനു പ്രത്യേകം വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതിലേയ്ക്കു കൂടുതൽ വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): സർ, ജനക്ഷേമത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ആസ്പത്രികൾ ധാരാളം സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആസ്പത്രികൾക്കു വ്യയംചെയ്യുന്ന പണം ആയുർവേദത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിയിരുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ അതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുകാർക്കു വളരെ ഉപകാരമുണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ അധിവസിക്കുന്നവർ പ്രായേണ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ചികിത്സിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നത്. ആസ്പത്രികൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെയും ജനങ്ങൾ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സഹായം അപേക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും നാട്ടുവൈദ്യശാലകൾ കാലതാമസംകൂടാതെ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്.

ആയുർവേദത്തിനു പറയത്തക്ക പ്രാധാന്യം ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുത്തുകാണുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് വളരെ സങ്കടകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. നാട്ടുകാർക്കു് അഭിലഷണീയമായ വിധത്തിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യശാലകളെ നിശ്ചയമായിട്ടും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം. എട്ടു വർഷത്തിനുമുമ്പു ൨൨ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യശാലകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൭-ൽ അംഗീകരണം സിദ്ധിച്ച വൈദ്യശാ

ലകൾ ൧൧൪ എണ്ണമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിനുപുറമേ ൧൨൦ ഗ്രാന്റു വൈദ്യശാലകളും ഉണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുതവർഷം കുംഭമാസം ൨൯-൭൦൬- ആയുർവേദഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെ രണ്ടായി വിഭജിച്ചു പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം മേധാവികളെ നിയമിച്ചു. ആയുർവേദകാളേജ് പ്രിൻസിപ്പാളിനെ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തുള്ള ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലകളുടെ മേധാവിയായിട്ടും തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തിനു പുറത്തുള്ള ഗ്രാന്റുവൈദ്യശാലകളുടേയും അംഗീകരണം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വൈദ്യശാലകളുടേയും മേധാവിആയിട്ട് ആയുർവേദഇൻസ്പെക്റ്ററേയും ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തി. ഇങ്ങനെയാണു ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ആയുർവേദത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് എന്റെ എല്ലാ സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പലരും പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. നാട്ടുവൈദ്യശാലകൾ എത്രത്തോളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാമൊ അത്രത്തോളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതിലേക്കു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ചെലവുചെയ്യണം. സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനം അതിനു ഒരു ബാധകമായിത്തീരുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

൪൮൦ ചതുരശ്രമൈൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണമുള്ള തൊടുപുഴ താലൂക്കിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം വളരെ തുച്ഛമായിട്ടാണ് കിട്ടിവരുന്നതു്. ഈ താലൂക്കിന്റെ മൂന്നിലൊന്ന് വലിപ്പമില്ലാത്തതും ഈ താലൂക്കിനോടുകിടനിൽക്കുന്നതുമായ മററു താലൂക്കുകളിൽ മൂന്നും, നാലും ആസ്പത്രികളും അനേകം ഗ്രാന്റു വൈദ്യശാലകളും ഉണ്ട്. ഇവിടെയുള്ളതു ഏകഡിസ്പെൻസറിമാത്രമാണ്. അതിനോടു സമീപിച്ചുതന്നെയാണ് ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലയും സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് പലതരത്തിലുള്ള അസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വൈദ്യശാലയിൽനിന്നും താലൂക്കിന്റെ അതൃത്തിയിൽ എത്തണമെങ്കിൽ ൩൨ മൈൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കണം. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ നിബിഡമായി പാൎത്തുവരുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലുള്ളവരുടെ രോഗനിവാരണത്തിനു ഗവമ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നു എന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. ആസ്പത്രിയിൽനിന്നും സാധുക്കൾക്കു ശരിയായവിധത്തിലുള്ള വൈദ്യസഹായം കിട്ടുന്നതിനു വിഷമമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരെയാണ് അഭയംപ്രാപിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഉത്തരതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കണിയാന്മാർ എന്നൊരു വൎഗ്ഗക്കാർ വൈദ്യവൃത്തി പാരമ്പര്യമായി നടത്തിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. വൈദ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു ഏകദേശമായ അറിവൊ അഭിരുചിയൊ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു വ്യക്തിപോലും അവരുടെയിടയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. അവരുടെയിടയിൽ അനേകം വൈദ്യവിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരുണ്ട്. അ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

തുപോലെ ഈഴവരിലും കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. അവർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലായി ജീവിതംകഴിക്കുകയും വൈദ്യവൃത്തിയിലേർപ്പെട്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരംചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അവരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണം. അവർക്കു ധനസഹായംചെയ്യണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ പലരും വൈദ്യവൃത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആയുർവേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരുവർഗ്ഗക്കാർക്കു മാത്രമാണ് പ്രവേശനം കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നതു്. ഒരു വർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ വൈദ്യശാലകൾക്കുമാത്രം അംഗീകരണംകൊടുക്കുകയും അവർക്കുമാത്രം ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. മററുള്ളവർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ പലഭാഗത്തും വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരോടു ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഒരു ചിററമ്മ നയമാണ് കാണിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ നയം ഗവണ്മെന്റു വർജ്ജിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഏതാദൃശന്മാരെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് അവർക്കു വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. മുൻപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു സമുദായത്തിലും പ്രാപ്തിയും ശേഷിയുമുള്ള അനേകം വൈദ്യന്മാർ ഉണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ അചിരേണ പതിയുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ആയുർവേദ വൈദ്യം ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ ശീതോഷ്ണാവസ്ഥയ്ക്കു ഏററവും പററിയ ഒരു ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായമാണ്. അതു പുരാതനകാലംമുതലെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കപ്പെടുകയും പല പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളും നടത്തി ഈ നാട്ടിനു വളരെ യോജിച്ചതാണെന്നു കണ്ടു ഇവിടെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽമാത്രമല്ല ഇൻഡ്യമുഴുവനും ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു ആയുർവേദചികിത്സയിൽ വളരെ വിശ്വാസമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു എല്ലാതരത്തിലുള്ള രോഗങ്ങൾക്കും ആശ്വാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചുവരികയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. സർജ്ജറിഒഴിച്ചാൽ ആയുർവേദത്തിന്റെ പ്രാമാണ്യം സീമാതീതമാണ്. ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ള ആയുർവേദത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നും അശേഷം പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ ഓരോസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും സ്ഥാപിച്ചുവരുന്നതുപോലെ ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലകൾ നാട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സ്ഥാപിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു പരിതാപകരമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു. വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യശാലകൾ നാ

ട്ടിന്റെ നാനാഭാഗങ്ങളിലും സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ സഭയിലൊ അസംബ്ലിയിലൊ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ധാരാളം ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ വേണമെന്നു മുറവിളി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു പകുതി ഒന്നിനു ഓരോ വൈദ്യശാല കൊടുക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതു വളരെ ഉത്തമമായിരിക്കും. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് മെഡിക്കൽഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ഔഷധങ്ങളുടെ വിലയായി വെളിയിലേക്കു പൊയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ സംഖ്യയിൽ കുറവുവരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ആയുർവേദവിധിപ്രകാരം ഔഷധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ള പച്ചമരുന്നുകളിൽനിന്നുമാണു്. അതിനുവേണ്ട മരുന്നുകൾ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ധാരാളമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ അതിലേക്കുവേണ്ടി നമ്മുടെപണം വെളിയിൽ കളയേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഓരോ പകുതിതോറും വൈദ്യശാലകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കണം. ആയുർവേദ ആസ്പത്രിയിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടെന്നാണു് കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രധാനപട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാം എങ്കിലും ഓരോ ആയുർവേദ ആസ്പത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണു്. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുന്നതു പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യമായി തീർന്നേക്കുമെങ്കിലും ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ഒരുകാര്യം പറയാതെനിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്കിൽ പുതുപ്പള്ളിപകുതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വൈദ്യശാലയുണ്ടു്. അതിനു ഗ്രാൻറു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനോടു പലപ്രാവശ്യവും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടും ഇതുവരെ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏററവും അത്യാവശ്യവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദവുമായ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Sir, I have very little to say by way of reply. Government are fully aware of the need for increasing the number of vaidyasalas. If they have not carried out their intentions, it was simply due to the present financial stringency and Government hope, as the financial stringency gets better and better, to increase the number of vaidyasalas. Further, the Inspector of Ayurveda has promised to submit a scheme for the allocation of these vaidyasalas in a more satisfactory manner. As it is, these are located in different parts of the country in a haphazard way. You will find in some places that these vaidyasalas are situated too close to one another while in other places they are located at greater distances. So, the Inspector has been asked to prepare a scheme for the allocation of these

[Mr. N. S. Raman Pillai.]

vaidyasalas so as to enable the people to reap the maximum benefit from these institutions. The Government will however assure the members that they are fully aware of the increasing need for these vaidyasalas and are ready to establish more as the financial condition improves. In that connection Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai's proposal also will be borne in mind. He wants to increase the number of *netra* vaidyasalas. Of course, as other vaidyasalas are increased, the case of *netra* vaidyasalas also will be considered. With this assurance I will request the member to withdraw his motion.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ നടത്തിവരുന്ന നേത്രരോഗ വൈദ്യശാലയ്ക്കു് ഗ്രാൻറ് കിട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററിയുള്ള റിക്കാർഡുകളൊന്നും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ സ്കീം കിട്ടിയതിനുശേഷം ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: പുതുപ്പള്ളിയിൽ നടത്തിവരുന്ന വൈദ്യശാലക്ക് ഗ്രാൻറ് കൊടുക്കുന്നകാര്യംകൂടെ ആലോചിക്കുമോ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: അതിൻെറകാര്യവുംകൂടി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഞാൻ എൻെറ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുവാദം ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: Is it the desire of the House that the motion be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand VII—Ayurveda for Rs. 66,594 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

MR. K. GEORGE: I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,52,218 under Demand VII—Public Health and Sanitation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, while opposing the demand I want to know the nature of the work hereafter expected to be done by the Entomologist. When that office was first created a a few years back, we were under the impression that the services of the man who has been obtained on loan from the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines are to be utilised for a temporary period, to put in order the work to be done by this specialist, and thereafter to discontinue his services and to hand over the work to the men who are

working under him. In his address to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly the Dewan in 1932 said—

"The services of Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines have been secured on a loan for one year".

The Financial Secretary while introducing the budget for the year 1108 in his speech said that provision is made for the continuance of the officer during the next year. This branch of the Public Health Department spent Rs. 23,000 and odd in 1108 and another Rs. 22,000 and odd is budgeted to be spent during the course of this year. But while these announcements clearly indicated that the services of the man are to be utilised for one year only, when the Financial Secretary introduced the budget for the current year, nothing is said about the intention of the Government as to the extension of the services of this man next year. But there is a significant paragraph in his speech which says—

"Malaria surveys of Todupuzha and Shencotta taluks and parts of Pathanapuram, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara taluks have also been concluded. It is proposed to continue the work next year".

The last sentence is very significant. It would seem that the malarial surveys of some taluks were completed and that it is proposed to continue the work next year. What is proposed to be done next year, what is the nature of the work to be continued next year, what exactly is the result of the experiments conducted by this specialist hitherto and what are the special regions in Travancore where more particular experiments are expected to be conducted by this specialist in order to find out the several varieties of mosquitoes and the malaria injuctors in our country we do not know. I do not know what are the other taluks of the State infected by malaria, or where he is expected to work next year. There are two very competent assistants given to him. What exactly has been the training hitherto obtained by these assistants under this specialist? Have they reached a degree of competency when the specialist could safely hand over that branch of Public Health in the hands of these sons of the soil? Or, how long is he expected to work here with this fat salary? These are the matters on which I would like to have some light thrown or enlightemennt given. So I move this motion.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to support the motion of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai for the omission of the whole demand. In doing so I wish to make some remarks about the proposed amalgamation of the Sanitary and Public Health Departments with the Medical Department. All over the world, Sir, the tendency has been to bifurcate the Public Health Department from the Medical Department. While in many parts of British India and in the sister States of Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad and Indore, etc., the separation is complete, we are surprised to see that our Government is now contemplating the amalgamation of these departments. The separation in Mysore was effected, I understand, at the instance of no less a person than Dr. Sweet who was the representative of the Rockefellers' Institute in Mysore.

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

The functions of these departments are different. The main function of the Medical Department, as stated by the Financial Secretary himself, is curative, whereas that of the Public Health Department is preventive. In England and all other civilised countries of the world the medical profession has absolutely nothing to do with the administration of Public Health. In these days when medical science is fast developing, a medical man who is very anxious about his profession, will have really no time to attend to other activities. So, the proposed amalgamation of these departments is not at all desirable. For the sake of efficiency, Sir, have we not separated the Electrical Department from the control of the Chief Engineer and placed it under the control of a separate Electrical Engineer? Are we not making provision in our budget for the creation of a Warden of Games, independent of the Conservator of Forests, for the better preservation of the forest games? In view of all these, I am surprised to find why our Government should be very particular in taking this step, a step which has been tried and given up in other parts of the world.

Under the new scheme, Sir, we are going to witness a wonderful and remarkable state of affairs. The control of our Public Health Department is to be placed under a Darbar Physician, who, to our knowledge, has no health qualifications, and then again we are going to have another Assistant Director of Public Health, a superannuated medical man, who too has no health qualifications. And as a crowning act of waste we are also going to have all our qualified experts in public health matters placed under these two officers.

While in Mysore, Madras and Ceylon, the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation is only an agent of the Foundation, in Travancore we find that he is allowed to interfere in the administrative work of the department. Instead of confining his activities to giving honorary advice, he is meddling with the creation of and filling up of appointments in the Public Health Department. Then we also find that the schemes of the Honorary Adviser are a thorough failure in Travancore. According to the original understanding the hookworm and malarial survey and the control of the infectious diseases were the most essential activities to be undertaken in Travancore and the creation of the Health Units was only a subsidiary activity. No doubt, the Honorary Adviser started these essential activities first, but he stopped them in the middle and has now concentrated his special attention and energy to the creation of Health Units for which he is advising the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja to spend large amounts.

This pet scheme of the Honorary Adviser found itself a thorough failure in Ceylon and a partial failure in Mysore. In these circumstances, I think, it is not at all advisable on the part of Government to spend such fabulous sums for this exploded Health Unit scheme.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What is the source of the member's information for the statement that it is a failure in Ceylon?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It is based upon authorised reports. If the member wants, I shall place those reports in his hands.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If that be so, is it not advisable to amalgamate the departments?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What I say is that the lines on which the Health Department is now working are not proper. A different line of action has to be taken up by the department.

I find that the Honorary Adviser has proposed a scheme to divide the whole State into a number of Units and Government will have to spend something like Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 for each Unit. From the amount spent for Neyyattinkara, which is considered as half a Unit. I think, if the Government accept the scheme, they will have to spend Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 for every Unit. I think it will be a terrible waste of public money especially at this time of depression.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has the member any scientific knowledge of health work?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am not speaking about scientific and expert knowledge. I am speaking only about facts. In Mysore and other places, I understand, that some of the Public Health activities conducted under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation have been given up recently on account of economic depression. The Health Unit scheme was not suited to Indian conditions and as such has been discontinued in Ceylon, Mysore and Madras.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*Temporary Secretary to Government in Political Matters*): May I know whether the member has visited the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, except 'boring' business, nothing is done there.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: നെയ്യാററിൻകര നടത്തിവരുന്ന ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററ് നല്ലവണ്ണം ജോലി നടത്തിവരുന്നു എന്ന് അറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I think the member knows that that I visited the Heath Unit at Neyyattinkara at the time of my election

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: നെയ്യാററുംകരപോയിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ അവിടത്തെ ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററ് സന്ദർശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു തോന്നുന്നു.?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The member will remember that it was he who took me there.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: മെമ്പർ ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററു് സന്ദർശിച്ച അവസരത്തിൽ നല്ല തൃപ്തിയോടുകൂടി അല്ലേ മടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is a different matter.

Then with regard to the Entomologist, about whom Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai referred, I also wish to say a word. A third class Botany graduate of the Madras University who was getting only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 in Calcutta, was got down at the recommendation of the Honorary Adviser at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per mensem including his pensionary contribution. He is also given two assistants and six field assistants for the purpose of carrying mosquitoes from distant parts and for transporting them to Trivandrum (*Laught r*). While field work is being carried on in Shertallai and other places, the Entomologist who is got down at this high cost instead of going to the spot for conducting experiments is comfortably installed in Trivandrum. Is it not possible for us to train one of our people in Entomology? In none of the other Indian States or under any Provincial Governments in British India do we find a full time Medical Entomologist. Only in Travancore we have a full time Entomologist.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member congratulating Government on that score?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No, I say it is a waste.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Does not the member know that there is an alarming number of filarial cases in Travancore?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, some three or four years ago one Dr. Alexander was appointed to conduct a filarial survey and no body knows what has become of his report. And what guarantee is there that the result of the work of the present Entomologist will not share the same fate?

Coming to another point, we find from the budget that provision is made to make the office of the Educational Officer permanent. I am surprised to find how a disqualified man, a mere graduate, who has neither health nor medical qualifications, is allowed to continue in that place and give lectures on tropical diseases such as hookworm, cholera, dysentery and other such diseases. Such state of affairs should not be allowed to continue in the department. With these words I support the motion of Mr. Nilakanta Pillai.

PRESIDENT: The House will adjourn to 11 A. M. tomorrow.

The Council adjourned at 4-36 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARA PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 5

FIRST SESSION OF 1933/1108-1109.

Thursday, the 24th August, 1933/8th Chingam 1109.

The Council re-assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, the President presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Representations in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly re *the high-handed action of Mr. Hilkiah.*

32. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether representations were repeatedly made in 1106 and 1107 by Messrs. K. N. Padmanabha Pillai and K. M. Kesavan Tampi in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly (*vide* representations Nos. 191 and 55 of 1106 and 1107) regarding the high-handed actions of Mr. Hilkiah?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on the same?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (1) Yes.

(2) An enquiry was ordered; but it was not proved that Mr. Hilkiah was at fault. However, as the feeling was tense, it was thought undesirable to keep Mr. Hilkiah at Tuckalai. He was, therefore, transferred from there.

Statement, by caste, of persons sent out of the Secretariat since Mr. K. George became Chief Secretary.

33. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of persons sent out of the Huzur Secretariat on promotion and otherwise since Mr. K. George became Chief Secretary?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The statement is given below:—

Hindus.

1.	Brahmin (Malayala)	...
2.	Brahmin (others)	16
3.	Ezhava	5

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[Mr. K. George.]

	4. Kammala	...
	5. Kshatriya (Malayala)	...
	6. Nadar	...
	7. Nayar	20
	8. Pulaya	...
	9. Vellala	...
	10. Other depressed classes	...
	11. Other Hindus	2
Mussalman		2
Christians.		
	1. Protestants	1
	2. Roman Catholic	
	(*a*) Latin-rite	3
	(*b*) Syriac-rite	1
	3. Syrians	
	(*a*) Jabobite	1
	(*b*) Mar Thoma	4
	4. Church of England	1
	Total	56

Conduct of the Trivandrum Town Service.

34. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): With reference to the Trivandrum Town Service, conducted by Messrs. Pioneer and Co., Ltd., and Prince and Co., Ltd., will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is an agreement between the Government and the two Companies regarding the Town Service, and if so, whether they will lay on the table a copy of the agreement;

(*b*) the minimum number of buses which the companies are bound to keep in good order;

(*c*) whether the Prince Company is having to-day (10-12-1108) the required number of buses in good order;

(*d*) at what cost the bus-stop plates were introduced along the Town Service line and for what purpose;

(*e*) whether the Commissioner of Police or the Traffic Department is in any way supervising to see whether the purpose for which the bus-stop plates were introduced is being carried out by the two companies;

(*f*) how many cases of overload in Town Service buses were detected from the beginning of the Town Service up to date (10-12-1108) and by whom they were detected; and

(*g*) whether there were any complaints against the Prince Company by any member of the general public, and, if so, the purport of those complaints and the action taken on them?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Commissioner of Police*): (*a*) Yes. A copy of the agreement is placed on the table.

(*b*) the minimum number of buses required for the four routes of each company is five. They should have also 2 reserve buses for every five.

(*c*) Only four buses are running; the others are being required for the six-monthly examination test.

(*d*) Bus-stop plates were introduced along the Town Service line at the cost of S. Rs. 2-1-12 per plate, including fixing charges, so that the public might know the stopping places of buses.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) 32 cases, 29 by Traffic Inspectors and 3 by Head Constables.

(*g*) Yes. There was a recent complaint from Rev. Fr. F. X. Lopez, Parish Priest, St. Antony's Church, Valiathurai, regarding absence of buses running to the beach. Arrangements have been made with the Prince Motor Tram Service Co., to run buses to meet public demand.

AGREEMENT TO BE MADE BY THE COMPANIES PERMITTED TO PLY BUSES.

1. The rate of fare shall be one chuckram per mile or fraction of a mile.

2. Provided that there are no infringements of agreement or permits, the companies will have the contract for 3 years from date of inauguration.

3. One company will have the eastern side of the town and the other the western side. The companies will change sides after the expiry of every 9 months unless they mutually agree to continue on their respective sides for the full 3 years.

4. Within 4 months each company shall have two buses of the approved type running on routes I & V respectively and one on each of the other routes apportioned.

5. Within 6 months each company shall have for every 3 buses forming its complement on the roads a fourth bus in reserve, provided where the complement is five there shall be two buses in reserve.

6. Within 4 months specified in para 4, 24 seater buses may be placed on the routes pending utilisation of the regular approved type buses, and if, within one month, any company has not its full complement of approved type buses or 24 seater buses on the routes, the other company will have the option of filling up the complement and will be liable to remove its buses from such routes within 10 days of the notice from the first said company of its ability to fill up the complement. At the expiry of these 10 days the first said company will complete its contract or have its contract cancelled, the Commissioner reserving the right of giving the contract to any other company.

7. Other companies' buses allowed by their G permits to run within the town itself will not have their G permits renewed for the limits of the town.

8. The type design bus is to be similar to that shown by the Prince Motor Tramway Co, having a chassis and engine suitable for conveying 23 persons all told in a saloon body with lowerable glass windows. There shall be only one passenger sitting level with the driver on the latter's left and he and the driver shall be in a cabin with an emergency door leading into the saloon which shall have 10 rows of seats, each

[Mr. B. Narayana Pillai.]

holding 2 passengers, 5 rows a side, with a gangway between allowing passengers to move up and down with ease. At the rear of the saloon there is to be a door opening into the exit platform on which the conductor shall have a folding seat.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With regard to part (e), may I know whether the buses are stopping at the bus-stop places and taking passengers?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: My information is that they are stopping. But the difficulty is that passengers will not wait sufficiently long at the places where there are "bus-stop plates." They wait there for sometime and then move on to catch the bus on the way.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member the purpose for which the bus-stop plates are being put up?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: For stopping buses.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the object of these plates is for the safety of the public or for the convenience of the bus owners?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: These are put up for the convenience of the passengers.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PALLAI: May I ask whether the Commissioner thinks that it is better to advise the companies to stop buses at these stopping places so that there may be more safety for the public?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: I shall arrange for that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to part (c) of the question, may I know whether the required number of seven buses is now possessed by the Prince Tramway Co.?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: No. I have already stated that there are only four buses running. The remaining are being overhauled for the six-monthly examination.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the Commissioner is satisfied that three buses are under repair?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: That is my information. The Traffic Superintendent has allowed the Company to produce the buses after making the necessary repairs for the six-monthly examination. If they fail to do so, I will cancel their permits and stop running.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): With reference to part (g), may I know whether there is regular service to Sankumukham for the convenience of the beach-going people?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: How many buses are running in the evening?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: My information is that in the morning one bus is running for the convenience of those who go to the public offices and other places, and in the evening there is one bus for the people who go to enjoy breeze and for those who go back to their houses.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Commissioner be pleased to make further arrangements for more buses to run in the evening for the convenience of the beach-going people?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: According to the agreement, I shall insist on them.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: According to the agreement how many buses are running in the evening?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: I have no definite information about the number of buses; but I know that buses are running for the convenience of the passengers.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there not a clause saying that two buses should run?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are two buses running now according to that clause?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: My information is that two buses are now running. I cannot say exactly whether those buses are running in the evening. Anyhow, I know that one bus is running in the evening.

Complaints against Mr. Hilkiah's taking part in the Presidential election of the Padmanabhapuram Municipality.

35. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. R. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Ex-Chairman of the Padmanabhapuram Municipality, petitioned the Government on 7-5-1106 to the effect that Mr. Hilkiah was openly taking part in the Presidential election;

(b) whether a deputation waited upon the Dewan in camp at Vaikam, and the Dewan stayed the election and ordered an enquiry and also ordered the transfer of Mr. Hilkiah from the place; and

(c) whether, in pursuance of the Dewan's order, Mr. S. Paramesvara Aiyar, Dewan Peishkar, issued notice to parties and summons to witnesses and posted the case for investigation at Nagercoil and why this enquiry was stopped all on a sudden?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: (a) No. Government were not petitioned on 7-5-1106.

(b) No information is available whether a deputation waited upon the Dewan while in camp at Vaikam. A petition from Mr. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, dated 6-5-1106, was received from the Ag. Dewan's camp at Vaikam with orders to postpone the election of the President of the Padmanabhapuram Municipality. The Dewan did not order any enquiry or the transfer of Mr. Hilkiah on that petition.

(c) A petition, dated 4-5-1106, from Mr. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar alleging certain irregularities in the list of nominations for the presidential election was forwarded to the Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum, for enquiry and disposal. The Dewan Peishkar dismissed that petition as it was found inadmissible under the rules.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there was any enquiry?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: I said already that the orders were for *enquiry and disposal.*

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Did he started enquiry and issue summons to witnesses?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: His finding was that such a petition was inadmissible under the rules and therefore he could not proceed with the enquiry. It was beyond his powers.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Was the enquiry about the conduct of the officer or the petition?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: The enquiry was ordered in connection with Mr. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar's petition dated 4-5-1106.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Was it not against the conduct of a Government Servant?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: It was about the alleged irregularities in the conduct of the Presidential election.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the enquiry was in any way illegal under the rules?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Under the existing rules, the Dewan Peishkar has no jurisdiction to enquire. So the Dewan Peishkar did not enquire.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*): Was not the very same officer retransferred to the very same station?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Petition against Mr. Hilkiah while he was the Medical Officer at Tuckalai.

36. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they received a petition, while Mr. Hilkiah was the Medical Officer at Tuckalai, attributing corruption, etc., to him;

(*b*) whether there was an allegation in the petition about the extraction of the teeth of an in-patient and the consequences thereof;

(*c*) whether they deputed the Inspecting Medical Officer to investigate these complaints;

(*d*) why the Inspecting Medical Officer refused to take evidence though depositions were offered by respectable gentlemen;

(*e*) whether they will lay on the table a copy of the evidence taken by the Inspecting Medical Officer and his report thereon; and

(*f*) whether any orders were passed on the report, and if so, what?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*): (*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Inspecting Medical Officer did not refuse to take any evidence offered, but took statements from some of the signatories in the memorial and a few other respectable gentlemen of the locality.

(*e*) No; they are confidential documents.

(*f*) The allegations were reported to be false and malicious and hence no action was necessary on them.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether she is aware that when specific instances of corruption were brought to the notice of Government in the Assembly, it was stated there that an enquiry would be started if the officer is found guilty?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise on this question.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether any orders were passed on the petition against the officer?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: No. The allegations were reported to be false and malicious. So no orders were passed against the officer.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the evidence taken by the Chief Medical Officer will be placed on the table?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I have already stated that it is a confidential document and cannot be placed on the table.

Appointment of Dr. Slater as Darbar Physician.

37. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the terms of the covenant entered into between them and Dr. Slater;

(*b*) the extent of the period for which he continued to be the Darbar Physician and the total amount paid to him as salary, compensation allowance, etc;

(*c*) under what circumstances, Dr. Slater repudiated the covenant; and

(*d*) whether they intend recalling him?

MR. K. GEORGE: (*a*) Mr. B. L. Slater was appointed Darbar Physician on the following terms:—

1. He will be given a pay of Bh. Rs. 1,800 per mensem;

2. He and his wife will be granted first class passage by steamer from London to India and first class railway fares from the Port of arrival in India to Trivandrum.

3. For his journey on tour in the State, he will be treated as a first class officer and in respect of daily allowance when this is admissible, he will be granted S. Rs. 6 per diem.

4. In respect of casual leave, privilege leave and sick leave he will be governed by the rules of the Service Regulations in force in the State.

5. He will be subject to the provisions of the Income Tax and Municipal Regulations in force in the State like any other officer of the State.

[Mr. K. George.]

6. He will be given an unfurnished house, free of rent. If he deems it necessary, Government will supply the necessary furniture on payment of rent at the rates usually prescribed for the same, *viz.*, at 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay. For electric current, for lights and fans he will have to pay according to meter reading at the tariff rate prevailing from time to time.

7. The appointment will be terminable by six months' notice on either side.

8. His appointment will be for one year to start with from the date of his taking charge of his duties as Darbar Physician and Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, Trivandrum. On the expiry of his period of appointment in the State, he and his wife will be granted first class railway fares from Trivandrum to the Port of embarkation and first class passage fares by steamer from there to London.

(*b*) He entered service on 9-4-1108 and left service on 19-8-1108. A sum of S. Rs. 8,692-27-1 (Rs. 7,756-2-0, on account of salary and Rs. 936-25-1, on account of passage money) was paid to him.

(*c*) He resigned his appointment as he was suffering with his eyes and could not remain in the Tropics.

(*d*) No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the passage money for his return was paid ?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether Dr. Slater has given six months' notice before his retirement ?

MR. K. GEORGE: There is no necessity. He was ill and so there was no necessity for notice.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether he was referred to the Medical Board to examine the alleged disease ?

MR. K. GEORGE: No. Government were satisfied about his disease.

Reconstruction of the Vamanapuram Bridge.

38. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to the reconstruction of the Vamanapuram Bridge, M. C. Road, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether any amount was provided in any year's budget for the reconstruction of the bridge, and, if so, what was the amount and in what year;

(*b*) why the amount so provided was allowed to lapse;

(*c*) whether the necessity for reconstructing the bridge has been now (17-12-1108) felt by the Government; and

(*d*) if the answer to part (*c*) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken towards the reconstruction of the bridge ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes. There was a budget provision of Rs. 10,000 each in the years 1105 and 1106.

(*b*) The amount sanctioned in 1105 lapsed as the recast estimate for the work was not then prepared and sanctioned and as the work could not be taken up. The amount sanctioned for 1106 had to be surrendered on account of the financial stringency.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Revised estimates and designs are under scrutiny. Temporary repairs for the safety of the traffic are being put in hand.

Recruitment of persons to the Police Force in Mithunam 1108.

39. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many persons were recruited to the Police Force by the Commissioner of Police on 26-11-1108 and to what communities the new recruits belong;

(*b*) whether there was any notice regarding the recruitment which took place on 26-11-1108 published in the Government Gazette, and, if so, whether they will place on the table a copy of the Notification; and

(*c*) how many persons, approximately, did assemble at the Police Headquarters premises seeking enlistment in the Police Force?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: (*a*) 29 persons from depressed communities of the following sub-sections, *viz.*, Pulayas, (Christians), Pulayas (Hindus), Parayas (Christians), Parayas (Hindus), Maravas, Velans (Potters), Kuravas, Barbers, Kaniyans, Arayans, Pathians, Valluvans, Valans, Thandans, Mukkuvars, Edayans and Vanians.

(*b*) Yes. A copy is placed on the table.

(*c*) Approximately, a thousand persons had assembled on the day.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that persons who are desirous of entertaining themselves in the Police Force will appear at the Police Head Quarters Office, Trivandrum, on Monday the 26th Mithunam 1108, at 8 A. M., when a selection of the candidates will be made by the undersigned. The candidates will have to produce proof of their age and certificates of their educational qualifications at the time of the selection. Only persons who have the minimum qualification prescribed by the Government—the G. Os. regarding which are republished hereunder—and who are of proper height and chest measurements need appear for the selection. Preference will always be given to the candidates who belong to the unrepresented and poorly represented communities.

Persons who know English and who have passed the Vernacular Higher Examination will be preferred for being trained as Malayalam short-hand reporters.

Camp, Ettumanur,
9th June 1933.

B. NARAYANA PILLAI,
Commissioner of Police

Educational qualifications of several communities for enlistment in the Police Force as Constables.

Caste or Community.	*Minimum educational qualifications.*	*Remarks.*
I. Brahmins ...	V. S. L. C. or studied up to VI Form in English.	(*Vide* R. Dis. No. 2341/31/Judl., dated 16th September 1931).
Kshatriyas ...	Do.	
Vellalas ...	Do.	
Nayars ..	Do.	
Nadars ...	Do.	
Ezhavas ...	Do.	
Chekkalas ...	Do.	
Christians &c. ...	Do.	
II. Mahomedans ...	Studied up to VI Class in Malayalam or III Form in English.	(*Vide* R. Dis. No. 1910/32/Judl., dated 11th July 1932).
III. Depressed classes ..		
Pulayas ...	Literate.	(*Vide* R. Dis. No. 2646/32/Judl., dated 16th September 1932).
Parayas ...	Do.	
Maravas ...	Do.	
Velans ...	Do.	
Kaniyans ...	Do.	The names of various depressed classes (*Vide* Circular R. O. C. No. 3692/25/Statistical and General Circular R. Dis. No. 597 of 28/ Legislative dated 15th November 1928).
Arayans ...	Do.	
Patians ...	Do.	
Ainavars ...	Do.	
Valluvans ...	Do.	
Kakkalans ...	Do.	
Pallans ...	Do.	
Valans ...	Do.	
Velladans ...	Do.	
Nulayas ...	Do.	
Edayas ...	Do.	
Oilmongers ...	Do.	
Thandans ...	Do.	
Washermen ...	Do.	
Chaluppans ...	Do.	
Chemmans ...	Do.	
Kammalas ...	Do.	
Fishermen &c. ...	Do.	
IV. Sons of retired or deceased Policemen ..	Do.	They are exempted from educational qualifications provided that their record of service in the department was in the view of the Commissioner satisfactory, (*Vide* R. Dis. No. 1086/32/Judl., dated the 26th April 1932).

Caste or Community.	*Minimum educational qualifications.*	*Remarks.*
V. Ex-war service men	Literate ...	They are exempted from educational qualifications provided they are otherwise suitable for such enlistment (R. Dis. No. 2646/32/Judl., dated the 16th September 1932).

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether on the date of the publication of the notice in the Government Gazette it was intended to recruit only members belonging to the depressed and unrepresented communities to the Police Force?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; Yes. I had clearly stated that preference will be given to the depressed classes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the number of persons to be recruited on the 26th was definitely stated in the notice published in the Government Gazette?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: It was not stated.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the large number of persons who assembled on that day were representing the whole of Travancore?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Almost the whole of Travancore; that is my information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Therefore, may I know whether the member does not now realise the trouble that he caused, consciously or unconsciously, to many persons and that he was responsible for calling all those people to the Head Quarters when he knew that only 29 persons from the depressed or unrepresented communities were to be recruited?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: I am not responsible. They are responsible because, when I examined 399 persons among those depressed classes, I was able to choose only 29 persons with the proper chest measurements and height and the remaining 370 were unqualified. I am not responsible for their coming to the Head Quarters from the different parts of Travancore.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know from the member whether, as a matter of fact, there was need on the 26th, when this recruitment was made, for more people to be recruited?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; No. There were only 29 to be recruited on that date. And, out of the 29 recruited, 2 were rejected by the Medical Officer.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; My question is whether on the 26th, when recruitment was made, there were vacancies for more persons to be recruited?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; No. There were not.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know whether the 399 people, whom the Commissioner was able to examine, satisfied the required measurements and whether he was in a position to recruit all of them?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; I examined the persons to be recruited and I selected the fittest persons out of them.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know from the member that if it was mentioned in the notification that only members belonging to the depressed and unrepresented communities will be recruited on that day, members belonging to the other communities would not have assembled at the Head Quarters?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: If I had stated that recruitment will be confined only to the depressed and backward communities alone and if I did not get men from those communities I will have to go in for men from other communities. If the notification stated that only members of unrepresented communities will be selected, members of other communities will not appear. If there are not fit persons among the unrepresented communities, then, I will have to wait for some time and will not be able to fill up the vacancies at once.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is not a system obtaining in the department to intimate the applicants about the date of recruitment and get a reply from them?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: That was the old system.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether that system has been given up now?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: It has been given up.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: From what date?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: After my taking charge of the department.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the grounds on which it was given up?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: That involved unnecessary expense, waste of stationery and time.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know whether, before an applicant is recruited, he has to be recommended by an officer of the locality to which the applicant belongs?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes. That is, after I select I will write to the Proverthikar and the Police Inspector of the locality and get the details about the conduct, status etc., of the candidate and only afterwards I will enlist him in the Police Force.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI; May I know whether the whereabouts and qualifications of the applicant are ascertained only after he is selected by the Commissioner?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; Yes.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): May I know whether the selected candidates possess the minimum qualifications prescribed, by Government?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. K. THOMAS; All of them

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes, all of them.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether the Nadars of South Travancore belong to the depressed classes, and whether any members of that community are recruited now?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: No. The Nadars are not included in the depressed classes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are they not included?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are they now represented in the Police Force?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes. There is a Government order requiring that the recruits should have passed either the 7th class examination or read up to the VI Form.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether there is a Nadar graduate still serving as a Constable in the Police Force?

PRESIDENT: The question is not in order.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether the Kerala Mudali of South Travancore belong to the depressed classes?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: You mean Cavudies?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I mean the Kerala Mudali, that is, the barber community among the Nadars.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Nobody appeared from that community.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether on 10-4-1933, a candidate who had passed the intermediate examination belonging to the Kerala Mudali community applied for a post in the department?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: He applied for a Head Constable's place.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Was he sent for medical examination?

PRESIDENT: Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi, we are not concerned now about this member.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am speaking about recruitment. Is the question ruled out?

PRESIDENT; Yes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether, after all, Government have fixed minimum qualification required for recruitment to the Police Force so far as Nadars and Ezhavas are concerned ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: So far as Nadars and Ezhavas are concerned they should have passed the V. S. L. C. examination or studied up to the VI Form.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: But that is the qualification fixed by Government for all communities.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: That is the required minimum qualification.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: What are the data ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI; So far as Nadars and Ezhavas are concerned, the Ezhavas are better represented in the Police Department than the depressed classes and the least represented classes. If people from the well represented classes are taken, there will be no facility for the depressed and least represented classes. So, in order to give facilities to these classes and to make the proportion all right, the Government order is passed.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether the Ezhavas and Nayars are equally represented in the Police Department ?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Not equally.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Then how is it that the same minimum qualification is fixed for both communities.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: That is because there are men in the department sufficient to represent the communities ?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member the minimum qualification required for a post of the District Superintendent of Police in the Department ?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise, Mr. Sankaran.

Management of the Poonjar Edavagai.

40. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any memorial from the Poonjar Chief with regard to the management of the Poonjar Edavagai; and if so, what action has been taken in regard to that memorial ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Yes. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

The Vamanapuram Dispensary.

41. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) when the new District Dispensary at Vamanapuram was opened;

(*b*) the total number of patients treated in the dispensary from the date of reopening up to date (10-12-1108);

(*c*) whether Dr. Slater was directed by the Government to inspect the site and the building before the opening of the dispensary and to make a report;

(*d*) whether Dr. Noble was also directed to inspect the site and the building before the opening of the dispensary and to submit a report;

(*e*) if the answer to parts (*c*) and (*d*) are in the affirmative, whether they will place on the table a copy of their reports; and

(*f*) whether there is any proposal or suggestion by Dr. Noble to shift the newly opened Vamanapuram Dispensary to any place?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) 22nd Medam 1108.

(*b*) 5005, till the end of Mithunam 1108.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) In view of the answers to (*c*) and (*d*) the question does not arise.

(*f*) There was no proposal from Dr. Noble to shift the dispensary from Vamanapuram, but he was of opinion that the present site was too far and inaccessible for patients and that the dispensary might therefore be opend in a more central place.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether it is a fact that Dr. Slater as well as Dr. Noble inspected this dispensary before its opening?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: They both inspected the building on the same date.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know if it was under the orders of the Government that they inspected the dispensary on the same date?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: It was not under the orders of Government. Government sanctioned a dispensary being opened at Vamanapuram. The Darbar Physician and Dr. Noble inspected the building before the opening of the dispensary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether, as a matter of fact, they inspected the dispensary and submitted their reports to Government?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Their reports were submitted to Government.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: In view of the answers given to (*c*) and (*d*), may I know whether they were bound to inspect the dispensary?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE; Government did not order the inspection of the building. But it was necessary to inspect it before the dispensary was opened.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what is the purport of the report of Dr. Slater about the suitability of the building?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Dr. Slater was not quite satisfied with the building nor was the Inspecting Medical Officer satsified with the building.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what was the purport of the report of Dr. Noble about the site of the building?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The answer is given in part (f) of the question.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether before the opening of the dispensary it was ascertained that the site was a suitable one which would meet the requirements of the people of the locality?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The representatives of the locality submitted a petition to Government for the opening of a dispensary and it was suggested by them that the campshed may be used for the dispensary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know on what grounds Dr. Noble recommended that the dispensary was not located at a central place? What was to be exactly understood from that report?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: The reason is given in the answers to part (f) of the question.

There are not many houses in the neighbourhood, and the building is situated on a hill which is not easily accessible to the people.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether she has been to that dispensary?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes, I have been.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the distance from the main road to the dispensary?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: It will be about 2 furlongs.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what is meant by saying that the surroundings of the locality are not thickly populated?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: When Dr. Noble inspected the place he found there were not many persons residing in the neighbourhood.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is it merely on the opinion of Dr. Noble that Government say that the dispensary is not located at a central place? Am I to understand therefore that nobody else is competent to give an opinion about the suitable location of the dispensary?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I only said, Sir, that Dr. Noble's opinion was that the building was not in a central place.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what is the significance of the report that the dispensary is not located at a central place?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: That was Dr. Noble's opinion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know why Dr. Noble recommended that the dispensary should be shifted from that place? Is it because it is not located in a central place? Am I to understand that the surrounding portions of the place are not thickly inhabited so as to be known as a central place? My point is how did the Officer say that the dispensary is not in a central place?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I believe Dr. Noble had in mind the convenience of the people who went to the dispensary when he made this recommendation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Then may I know whether it is from the point of view of better convenience that he recommended that the place is unsuitable for the location of the dispensary?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether there is any representation from the public who are to be benefited by the dispensary that it should be shifted to another place?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I am not aware of any such representation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the representatives of the people brought to the notice of the department that there is need to shift the dispensary from that place?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: So far as I know there has been no such representation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether there is a definite recommendation by the Inspecting Medical Officer, or Deputy Darbar Physician, whatever it may be, to shift the dispensary to a place on the M. C. Road, that is about four miles north of Kilimanur?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I am not sure whether Dr. Noble recommended any particular place where the dispensary was to be shifted.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to that, may I know, if necessary buildings are put up, will there be any difficulty with regard to funds?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: There will be no difficulty if satisfactory buildings are put up.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know so far as running the dispensary is concerned, if satisfactory buildings are put up, whether all other inconveniences will be kept out of consideration?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: It is not possible to give such an assurance.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether Dr. Noble was inspecting the hospitals without the orders of the Darbar Physician?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Sir, I would like to know whether that question arises

PRESIDENT: You may answer the question with reference to that partcular hospital.

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it a fact that Dr. Noble inspected a medical institution in north Travancore when the Medical Officer was not in the station?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Qualifications of Dr. Slater and Dr. Noble.

42. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what are the qualifications of Dr. Slater and Dr. Noble and when did each of them so qualify;

(*b*) when Dr. Noble was first appointed as a member of the Medical Board, Travancore; and

(*c*) whether Dr. Noble is still a Missionary receiving remuneration from the Mission Institution which he is representing?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: (*a*) Dr. Slater, M. B. B. S., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. (London). Date of qualification is not avaialble.

Dr. Noble, M. D. (Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. (U. S. A). Qualified in 1916.

(*b*) December 1925.

(*c*) Dr. Noble is still a Missionary. It is not known whether he receives any remuneration from the Mission Institutions of which he is in charge.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, with reference to the answer to part (*b*) about the degree which Dr. Noble now possesses, when it was conferred on him? May I know whether he has undergone a course of training in any recognised institution under the management of the Atlanta University?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: I have no information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether from 1925 onwards up to 1932 Dr. Noble was representing the Medical Department as a member of the Board in Travancore?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, if he had obtained any degree in 1925, what was the necessity for him to go to America for some other degree?

PRESIDENT: It is stated in the answer that Dr. Noble qualified in 1916.

Grant of Agricultural and Land Mortgage Loans.

43. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Agricultural Department is consulted in the matter of granting agricultural and land mortgage loans?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*) : Under rule 11 of the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Rules, officers granting agricultural loans should invariably consult the Director of Agriculture in the case of applications for the purchase of machinery or pumping plant in regard to the suitability, value and life of such machinery or plant for the purchase of which the loan is sought. In regard to the grant of loans from the State Land Mortgage Bank, the Agricultural Department is not consulted as it is not required by the rules.

Bi-weekly dispensary for the Ottasekharamangalam Pakuthi.

44. MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara* cum *Nedumangad*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether the public at Ottasekharamangalam pakuthi in the Neyyattinkara taluk have informed them that at least a bi-weekly dispensary is absolutely necessary in the pakuthi, and if so, the action taken by them in the matter?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE : Yes. The matter was referred to the Administrative Board, Medical Services. The Board reported that it did not consider it necessary to open a dispensary at Ottasekharamangalam and this opinion was accepted by Government.

Pokkuvaravu returns.

45. MR J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*) : Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued stringent orders that immediate action should be taken on Pokkuvaravu returns relating to registered sale deeds sent to Pakuthi Cutcherries?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI : The Pokkuvaravu rules contain ample provision for immediate action being taken on copies of documents (pokkuvaravu returns) relating to registered sale deeds sent to Pakuthi Cutcherries. Hence Government do not consider it necessary to issue further instructions in the matter.

പ്രമാണങ്ങളെല്ലാം പകുതികച്ചേരിയിൽ കിട്ടിയ ഉടനെതന്നെ പോക്കുവരവുനടത്തണമെന്നു ഇപ്പോഴും ചട്ടമുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ അതിലേക്കു പുതുതായി ഉത്തരവു പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാറുണ്ടോ?

RAO SAHIB Dr. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: ഉണ്ടു്.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : അങ്ങനെ പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതെ വല്ലകേസുകളും കിടപ്പുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമോ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: സാധാരണവരുന്ന കേസുകളെല്ലാം പോക്കുവരവുനടത്തുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ചില കേസ്സുകൾ തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞു എന്നു വരാം. അങ്ങനെ തള്ളിക്കളയുന്നതിനു തക്കതായ കാരണവും കാണും.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: തക്കതായ കാരണങ്ങളില്ലാത്തതായ അനേകം കേസുകൾ ഇങ്ങനെ പോക്കുവരവു ചെയ്യാതെ കിടപ്പുള്ളതായിട്ടറിയാമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: എന്റെ അറിവിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. എന്റെ അറിവിൽപെട്ടാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി കർശനമായ നടപടിനടത്തുന്നതാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: വ്യാഴവട്ടക്കാലമായി പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാത്തകേസുകൾ കിടക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കർശനമായ ഉത്തരവയക്കാൻ കമ്മീഷണർ ശ്രമിക്കുമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: പകുതികച്ചേരികളും താലൂക്കുകച്ചേരികളും പരിശോധനനടത്തുമ്പോൾ വളരെ നിഷ്കർഷയായി ഇതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ന്യായമല്ലാത്തകാരണത്തിന്മേൽ പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാതെതള്ളിയിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളെ തിരിയെ ഫയലിൽ എടുത്തു നടപടിനടത്തണമെന്നു ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജമാബന്ധി പരിശോധനനടത്തുമ്പോൾ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു സർക്കുലർ കഴിഞ്ഞ ആഴ്ചയിലും അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാത്തതു നിമിത്തം വസ്തുക്കൾ ലേലത്തിൽപോയി വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു നഷ്ടംവന്നതായിട്ടറിയാമൊ?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അങ്ങനെ നഷ്ടം വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിയാരാണ്?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: എന്തുകാരണത്താലാണ് പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാതിരുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതുകൂടി ആലോചിച്ച ശേഷമെ ഇതിനെപ്പററി തീർച്ചപറയുവാൻ തരമൊള്ളു. പ്രമാണം എഴുതികൊടുക്കുന്നതു ഒരാളും തണ്ടപ്പേരുകാരൻ മറെറാരാളുമായുള്ള കേസുകൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കേസുകളിൽ പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അങ്ങനെ അല്ലാത്തകേസുകൾ പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാത്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

RAO SAHIB Dr. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കേസുകളെപ്പററിമെമ്പർ പ്രത്യേകമായി എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി അന്വേഷിച്ചു വേണ്ടനടപടിനടത്താൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ൧ രൂപാമാത്രംകരംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരുവസ്തുപോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ലേലത്തിൽപോയതുനിമിത്തം അതിൻെറ ഉടമസ്ഥനു ൧൦൦ രൂപാനഷ്ടമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, the member is giving some specific instances in which pokkuvaravu has not been effected. I have already said that action will be taken by the department on the receipt of petitions from the parties concerned in such cases.

അതിനെപ്പററി പിന്നീടു എഴുതിഅയച്ചാൽ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION (*continued*)

PRESIDENT: The House was discussing Demand VIII—Public Health and Sanitation. There is only one hour more for this Demand. The discussion will now proceed.

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: സർ, പാശ്ചാത്യരുമായുള്ള സമ്പർക്കംനിമിത്തം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനുപല ഗുണങ്ങളും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ അടുത്തകാലത്തു നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതും, ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും, ഇനി ഉണ്ടാകാൻപോകുന്നതുമായ ഒരനുഗ്രഹം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ഗുണം ആണ് പബ്ലിക്ക ഹെൽത്ത്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. ഒരമേരിക്കാക്കാരനായ ഡാക്ടർ ജക്കാക്സ് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വരാതെയിരുന്നു എന്നു വരുകിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക്ഹെൽത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് എന്നൊരു സ്ഥാപനം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

ഹെൽത്തയൂണിററിനേയും സാനിറററിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ഒന്നായിചേർത്തു ഒരു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻെറകീഴിലാക്കിയതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു പഴയ സാനിറററിഡിപ്പാർമെൻറു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതായ ജോലികൾ വെറും വാക്സിനേഷൻ, ജനനമരണങ്ങൾകുറിക്കൽ, സ്വീപ്പിംഗ്, മുതലായവയായിരുന്നു. അക്കാലത്തെടുത്തിരുന്ന ജനനമരണക്കണക്കു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു സാനിറററി കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആണ്ടുതോറുമുള്ള രണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു വെളിപ്പെടുന്നതാണു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഈ കണക്കുതെററാണെന്നു ന്നെ

[Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

യ്യാററിൻകരയും വിളവങ്കോട്ടും എടുത്ത വൈററൽസ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്ക വിളിച്ചുപറയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതയെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കയും ഇപ്പോൾ ശരിയായ ജനനമരണക്കണക്കെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. സാനിറററിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നതായ വാക്സിനേഷൻകൊണ്ടു മസൂരിയെ തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്താമെങ്കിലും അതിനേക്കാൾ ഭയങ്കരമായ സന്നിപാതജ്വരം വിഷൂചിക ഡിസൻററി, മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങളെ തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്തുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വന്നതിനുശേഷം ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള രോഗങ്ങളേയും തടയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ആശ്വാസപ്രദമാണ്. ഇവയെ തടയുന്നതിനു ഗർഭകാലംമുതൽക്കേ വേണ്ടശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. മേറേർണിററി & ചൈൽഡ് വെൽഫെയർ, മുതലായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് ഇതു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇതിനും പുറമെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ മെഡിക്കൽഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നടത്തി കുട്ടികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനും ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശ്രമങ്ങൾചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വക ജോലികളെല്ലാം ശരിയായിനടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ രോഗകാരണങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും നിശ്ശേഷം നശിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. ഈ പ്രവൃത്തികളെല്ലാം മററുപരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും നടന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ട്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഇതു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുസ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

നെയ്യാററിൻകര ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകദേശം രണ്ടുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് വളരെ ഗുണപ്രദങ്ങളായ പല കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് എനിയ്ക്കനുഭവഗോചരമാണ്. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുപ്രമാണിച്ച് എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. എം. എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള നെയ്യാററിൻകര വരികയും ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററിനെ സന്ദർശിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പരിശോധനയിൽ ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററ് തൃപ്തികരമായി നടന്നുവരുന്നു എന്നു കണ്ടതായി അദ്ദേഹം അവിടെവച്ചുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുംചെയ്തു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററികൾ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ച എൻെറ ഈ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇവിടെ അപലപിച്ചു പ്രസംഗിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ മനസ്താ

പിക്കുന്നു. ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററ് ആദ്യമായി ആരംഭിച്ചതു് നെയ്യാററിൻകര മുനിസിപ്പൽ അതൃത്തിക്കകത്താണ്. ഇപ്പോഴും ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള പല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററുജോലിയ്ക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒന്നു പകുതി തുക റാക്‌ഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷനിൽനിന്നും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എൻെറ അറിവ്; അതായതു് മുപ്പായിരംരൂപാ നമ്മുടെഗവൺമെൻറനുവദിച്ചാൽ റാക്‌ഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷനിൽനിന്നും ആയിരത്തിഅഞ്ഞൂറുരൂപാ കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററുവകയ്ക്കു് അമേരിയ്ക്കയിൽനിന്നും എത്രരൂപയ്ക്കു മരുന്നു വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): റാക്‌ഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷൻ മരുന്നുകച്ചവടക്കാരല്ലാ എന്നു് മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴും മിസ്റ്റർ പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ളയിൽനിന്നും അവർ മരുന്നുകച്ചവടക്കാരാണെന്നറിയാൻ ഇടയായി.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: റാക്‌ഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷൻ മരുന്നുകച്ചവടക്കാരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. അമേരിയ്ക്കയിൽനിന്നും എത്രരൂപയ്ക്കു മരുന്നു വരുത്തുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചുള്ളു.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. യൂറോപ്പിൽനിന്നും അമേരിയ്ക്കയിൽനിന്നും കൈയാണ് നമ്മൾ മരുന്നു വരുത്തുന്നതു്.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that it is bad taste not to be grateful to the Rockefeller Foundation for the work that they do here?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: തീർച്ചയായും അവരോടു നാം നന്ദിയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

ഇവിടെനടക്കുന്ന ഹെൽത്ത്യൂണിററുജോലി കണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനായി അമേരിയ്ക്ക, ജപ്പാൻ, റഷ്യാ, ചൈനാ, യുനൈറെറഡ്സ്റ്റേററ്സ്, മൈസൂർ, സിലോൺ മുതലായ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പല വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരും നെയ്യാററിൻകരെ വരികയും അവരുമായി ഞാൻ കണ്ടു

[MR. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

സംസാരിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അവരെല്ലാം നെയ്യാററിൻകരെ നടക്കുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെകണ്ടു് വളരെ തൃപ്തരായിട്ടാണു് മടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതു്. സിലോണിലും മൈസൂരിലും ഹെൽത്തു് യൂണിററു് പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണു് എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു് ഇതു് എവിടെനിന്നുകിട്ടിയ അറിവാണെന്നു് എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നെയ്യാററിൻകര സന്ദൎശിക്കാൻ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളിൽനിന്നും മൈസൂരിലും സിലോണിലും റാക്ഫെല്ലർഫൌണ്ടേഷന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രശസ്തമായരീതിയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും, ആറുകൊല്ലം ഇതേരീതിയിൽതന്നെ അവരുടെ സഹായം വേണമെന്നു അതാതു ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായും ആണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : സിലോണിൽ എത്ര യൂണിററു് പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

മൈസൂരിൽനിന്നു് ഡാക്ടർ സ്വീററും, സിലോൺ ഹെൽത്തു് അസിസ്റ്റൻറു് ഡയറക്ടരായ ഡാക്ടർ ചെല്ലപ്പായും നെയ്യാററിൻകരെ വരികയും അവരുമായി ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടു സംസാരിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പ്രസ്തുതസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ പ്രശസ്തമായരീതിയിൽ ഹെൽത്തു് യൂണിററു് നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു അവർ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : മെമ്പർ നെയ്യാററിൻകര മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിലെ പ്രസിഡൻറല്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അതേ; അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാനിതു പറയുന്നതു്; അതായതു് — ഹെൽത്തു് യൂണിററു് നെയ്യാററിൻകര മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതുകണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കാനും അവരുമായിട്ടു സംസൎഗ്ഗംചെയ്യാനും മുൻസിപ്പൽപ്രസിഡൻറിനു് ധാരാളം സൌകൎയ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇതിനെപ്പററി പറയാനിടയായതു്. റാക്ഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷനിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്ന തുക കിണറുകളിൽ പമ്പുവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും ബോർഡ്ഹോൾലാററിൻവകയ്ക്കും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ഇത്രയുംതുക മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയെ ഏല്പിച്ചേച്ചാൽ അവർക്കു ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിക്കകത്തു് ഒരുപക്ഷെ ചെയ്യാൻസാധിച്ചു എന്നുവന്നേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററി അതൃത്തിക്കുവെളിയിലുള്ള പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇതാവശ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിമുഖാന്തിരം നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has any municipality such expert advisers as they have in the Public Health Department?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുമില്ല. ഓരോ മുനിസിപ്പാലിററിയിലും ഉള്ള ഹെൽത്താഫീസറന്മാർ നെയ്യാററിൻകര വന്നു് പരിശീലനം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണു്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, after listening to the discussion, I should like to add a few observations on this important subject. Prevention of diseases, Sir, is much more useful and important than cure. The attempt of the Public Health Department, during the last few years, has been to prevent all sorts of preventible diseases in the country. We know, from the reports as well as from our experience, that about 96 per cent. or 98 per cent. of the people, especially in Kottayam and Minachil and some other taluks in the north, are suffering from the hookworm disease. No attempt has yet been made to fight this disease. The work so far done redounds to the credit of the department; but I think much more remains to be done.

With regard to some other diseases also I would like to draw the special attention of the department. Tuberculosis, for instance, is gaining ground day by day, especially in the north, on account of the contact mostly of students coming from infected houses in infected areas, and also in several other ways due to modern civilisation. As it is, even doctors consider it almost hopeless to cure tuberculosis. If, by inoculation or by some other modern treatment, this disease could be prevented, it would be a great achievement for the department and a boon to the people of the country. I would request the department to work in earnest in the northern portions of the State where these diseases are rampant. In about 1103 or so, the Legislative Council made specific request to the Government to give some grant to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli so that tuberculosis patients from Travancore may easily get admission there. I hope that will convince the Government and the Public Health Department of the urgent necessity for preventing this dire disease.

I would also request that a Health Unit, similar to the one now established in Neyyattinkara, be established somewhere in the northern Division, preferably at Kottayam or Changanachery, so that the activities of the Public Health Department may be made use of by the suffering people in the north also. Sir, most of the diseases are

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

due to ignorance on the part of the people, poverty and want of clean habits. Education in these directions has to be attempted either by lantern lectures or by lectures broad-casted by radio, and by cinema films. There is no other means of healthy ideas reaching the people of the country than by giving lectures to the rural population either by the touring parties of the experts of the Public Health Department or in schools or by organisations like the Y. M. C. A. This kind of work has to be encouraged.

The department has also to take up in earnest the survey of the filarial and malarial diseases in the country. I understand that the department has, to its great credit, discovered the insect that is transmitting the filarial disease. We hope, Sir, that, ere long, this disease and the calamities in Shertallai, in Trivandrum and in some other places, will be efficiently checked by the activities of the department.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I rise to request some of my friends on this side of the House to realise the situation in the country from the point of view of public health. I have no hesitation in saying that, judged from the point of view of public health, this country is, at present, in a state of emergency; and, the City of Trivandrum should be regarded as being in a state of grave emergency. While we have been concentrating attention on the major enemies of mankind, namely, diseases like cholera and small-pox and occasionally we got panic-stricken when we heard of outbreaks of plague in our northern frontier, we lost sight of the fact that other enemies were slowly and insidiously working the destruction of our health. For instance, filarial diseases were gaining foot-holds in the town of Trivandrum when we were concentrating our attention on epidemics like cholera and small-pox. And now, it is no exaggeration to say that several parts of the town are practically filled with men and women suffering from elephantiasis, so much so that, if this state of things is allowed to continue, at some future date, it may come to be regarded that swollen legs are a normality in creation. I can assure you, Sir, that, when I was a school boy, an elephantoid leg was a rarity in Trivandrum; and we imagined that Shertallai was the only place, in Travancore, where the disease was common. Sir, the average span of life in this country is only about twenty-three years, that is, about the age at which the young men of the country leave the portals of the University. I do not desire to be understood as saying that every one of our graduates, as soon as he leaves the College, enters upon his journey to the other world. That is not what I mean. But the fact is significant that, at least partially, the benefits of our education, for which we incur so much expenditure, are not realised by us. It is not difficult to realise that many of our educated youths lead a life that is entirely thwarted, entirely devoid of happiness, a life of torment,

This condition is brought about by preventible diseases which we have not been taking care to prevent. Travancore has a population of about fifty lakhs. What is the percentage of people who are in perfect health? Have we any idea of that? They say, in Bengal, about twenty per cent. of its population alone can be regarded as healthy. I believe, it cannot be higher in Travancore. Therefore, if eighty per cent. of the population are not in possession of that working efficiency necessary for our material prosperity, what is the good of our having a civilised administration in our country? Sir, we hear cries all round of economic regeneration of the country. Our indebtedness is heavy; and, at the same time, our working efficiency is terribly reduced. Sir, what is more valuable in economics is nothing other than human life. You have, Sir, laid the foundation for the economic regeneration of this country when you recognised the need for tackling the problem of public health. One of your predecessors in office, Sir, one who was your predecessor long ago entered into alliance with the East India Company in order to save the country from invasion by enemies from outside. Similarly, you have' Sir, by stabilising and strengthening our alliance with the Rockefeller Foundation, laid the foundation for the future health and prosperity of the country; and I may assure you, posterity will remember your name with gratitude.

Sir, as regards the work of the Public Health Department I am prepared to say that already a great deal has been achieved. If by any means this elephantiasis would be eliminated from Shertallai by any one he would be regarded as a public benefactor. Already the causes that generate elephantiasis in that locality have been discovered and the means of their destruction are within sight. I hope I am in a position to assure my friends from Shertallai and other places that elephantiasis is likely to be exterminated in the near future. Important discoveries have been made in regard to malaria, and many a thing has already been accomplished. Sir, when our Colleges resound with the voices of our learned Professors and the Legislature discusses the policy and principles of education, tiny hookworm is enjoying a malignant laugh at our expense, because 93 per cent. of the people are in its grip. "After all it is permitted to suck the life blood of 93 people out of every 100 in the State." This is the situation! You have permitted even the hookworm to carry on the work of destruction of the health of the people. Now we are grappling with many other problems of this kind and I am very sorry that some of my friends are not in a position to realise what is being done by the Public Health Department. Public health is the foundation of all progress not only here but everywhere and public health in this country, I may say, is very highly unsatisfactory. The Rockefeller Foundation have come to our help and, as suggested by my friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, the country ought to be deeply grateful to them.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: After having found that 93 per cent. of the population are infected by hookworm what has been done or what is being done so far as the city of Trivandrum is concerned to cure this 93 per cent. of the population?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am sorry I cannot answer that question definitely, but my information is that treatment is carried on all over the country including the city of Trivandrum.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the success achieved?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI. I am not in a position to say. I hope Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai who is a severe critic of the Public Health administration must be in a position to answer that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member think that by the separation of the Public Health Department from the Medical Department the Public Health Department will be able to do more substantial work?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI; No, I believe the contrary. I think co-operation is more essential between the Medical and the Sanitary Departments. There ought to be a hearty co-operation between them.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that even the Rockefeller Foundation recommended the separation of the two departments in Mysore?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I may tell the member that Travancore took the lead in establishing a Sanitary Department. We were the first to have a Sanitary Department amongst all the Indian States and our lead was followed by the other States and it is very likely that our lead in combining the two departments will be followed by other States as well.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that after the amalgamation of the two departments and after trying it for some time in those places they have separated the departments again?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Where?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In Mysore, Hyderabad and Indore,

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I do not think that wisdom is the monopoly of those places alone?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is there not one department in Ceylon for Medical and Sanitary works?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I have no information. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly satisfied that the arrangement now proposed by Government is quite adequate and quite reasonable and logical. If the Medical and Sanitary Departments are to be worked well and if the co-operation of the one with the other is to be obtained it is absolutely necessary that they should be brought together by some way or other.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that even in the Legislative Council last time the members advocated the separation of the two departments?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Where?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Here in Travancore.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I do not know. There was a time perhaps when they thought that they should be separated and I suppose they again believe that to carry on the duties of public health, preventive and curative work should be brought together. After all, it is only a nominal control that is given to the head of the Medical Department. Out of the two, of course, one must have precedence and I may be permitted to say that, in spite of the progress made in Public Health, medicine has not been dethroned from the high pedestal it occupies, and so if nominal control is given to the Medical Department in preference to the Public Health Department, there is that justification.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether medical advice, and prescriptions of medicines are intended to apply to normal men, women and children under normal conditions?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Yes, in the improvement of health and prevention of diseases.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know further, after having found out that 93 per cent. of the population are infected by one disease or other and having also found out that 50 per cent. of the population are starving because there is nothing to eat, what will be the consequences of taking doses of medicine by these people when they have nothing to eat?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The Public Health Department is trying to attack the evil at the root. I say that the foundation for economic progress is in the health of the people and the Public Health Department is attempting to improve the health of the people.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member of the opinion that a thorough drainage scheme in the town of Trivandrum will be more useful?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: A drainage scheme is equally important. I think it comes within the province of the Public Health Department. But I do not think it is more important.

Sir, some reflections were cast on the Entomologist. I do not know him personally but I have been able te collect some information regarding him. I think he is a man of very high abilities and a man who has won distinction in the field of research. If the House will permit me I may give them an idea of what this gentleman has been doing, and especially for the benefit of Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai. Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar was engaged in a study of hydro-biology in relation to—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what it is the member is reading from?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am reading from a note of mine regarding the qualifications of the man.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member is reading from his own manuscripts.

PRESIDENT: Please proceed, Mr. Madhavan Pillai.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: He was engaged on a study of Hydro-biology in relation to Anopheles breeding and on malaria investigations and control in Madras city. Occasionally he was engaged as Malaria Survey Assistant to Professor Patric Geddes in connection with town-planning scheme.

He was in charge of special investigations on Malaria in connection with the construction of King George Docks near Calcutta.

At the request of the Indore Government he carried out Mosquito Survey of Indore City.

He was in charge of Bengal Malaria Research Laboratory, Government of Bengal; carried out field surveys and investigations on Malaria and Filariasis in the Province of Bengal; formulated and supervised malaria control schemes in Bengal. In addition to the above duties as Entomologist, Malaria Research Section, he conducted lectures to Post-Graduate Medical men in Medical Entomology for the D. P. H. Examinations during 1919-21. During 1921-22 he acted as the Professor of Medical Entomology in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. He was also asked to carry out some special entomological work at the Indian Museum. He was an Examiner in the papers on Medical Entomology for the Post-Graduate Examinations namely, D. T. M. and L. T. M. of Calcutta from 1922 to 1931.

He has carried out extensive researches on Medical Entomology and has so far published 38 research papers. His research work has received the recognition of leading authorities and has been spoken of highly by members of the League of Nations, Malaria Commission, that inspected his laboratory and his work during 1929. His work is quoted by numerous research workers in their publications. Authors of standard works on Medical Entomology and Malariology quote his papers in their treatises. His work is also mentioned in the Medical Annual.

In consideration of his research work he was awarded the Minto Medal for Medical Research in India, a medal awarded for independent research work of high quality. He is the first non-Medical man to be awarded this medal for medical research.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member from where he got this information?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The member can take it that this information is coming from me. I am not prepared to say whence I got this information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know what pay he was getting at Calcutta?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I did not care to enquire. I think he was getting about Rs. 600.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What pay is he given here?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The member must know it from the budget.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that there are no separate Medical Entomologists in any other place?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: It may be. But we want one and we have the need for one.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the member any objection in sending one of our men to be trained as an Entomologist?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: We want an expert to tell us where we ought to look for information and that is the province of an expert.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the mover of the motion under discussion ever questioned the competency or qualifications of the officer holding the post of the Entomologist?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: It was mentioned that he was only carrying mosquitoes from one place to another. In fact severe reflections were cast upon a very distinguished man holding a responsible post and this House ought to record their protest against it.

Sir, in conclusion, I must tell you that there is nothing nobler for statesmanship to achieve than confer value on human life and this work at grappling with our preventible diseases is one of the means of conferring value upon our people. We have got 50 lakhs of people and out of this a large percentage are worthless and workless parasites. What are we going to accomplish with people in whose case life itself is a burden? We are endeavouring to improve their working efficiency and we are endeavouring thereby to bring about the economic regeneration of this country. This is the object of the Public Health Department and I wish that my friends on this side of the House fully realised this fact.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam cum Shertallai*): Sir, I represent a constituency which is endorsed as the seat of several virulent types of diseases, such as elephantiasis, leprosy, filarial fever and so many other kinds. I understand that the work that is being done by the Health Department to combat them is very very useful. I am therefore very much enamoured especially of the health unit that has been established at Neyyattinkara and would therefore request those in authority to arrange to shift their activities over to Shertallai and Vaikam and do beneficial work for some time there. I also understand that a new discovery has been made in Shertallai that there is only one variety of

[Mr. Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar.]

infectious mosquito which breeds itself on a particular plant which, if destroyed, would do away with all sorts of these infectious diseases there. If that is so, Sir, we, the people of Shertallai and Vaikam, will ever be grateful to those inventors.

Another point about which I wish to mention is the much talked of amalgamation or separation. There is, I think, no harm in amalgamating the departments except probably in one respect. The Health Department is a new department, the officers of which, as I understand, are ever enthusiastic in the cause of finding out new ways of improving the health and sanitation of the people. I am afraid that if it is amalgamated with the Medical Department it will certainly fall in with the routine work of that department and the officers will surely lack the enthusiasm which they now possess. For that reason at least much consideration may be given to the question of separation and to see if a separation at this stage is permissible or not.

MR. K. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI: (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I wish to support the motion before the House. My own opinion is that public health in Travancore is not yet in a satisfactory condition.

The Sanitary Commissioner himself in his report for the year 1107 admits that it is not very satisfactory. His excuse is that we are much better off in Travancore than in any other part of British India.

Coming to the question of health unit work I think some misunderstanding has taken place. I do not think even Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai questioned the usefulness of the Health Unit. All that he said is that it is a costly scheme and Government cannot afford to meet it now, for it has to do more urgent work in the cause of public health than establishing the health unit stations. If the present length of time is to be necessary for completion of health unit work in every taluk, I do not think there is any possibility in the near future of all the taluks being benefited under it. I should think that this is one of the chief objections to concentrating on health unit work.

As regards the separation of the Medical Department from the Sanitary and the Public Health Departments, though I am not exactly informed in that line, my own impression is that in British India they have separated the two and District Medical Officers are no more District Medical and Sanitary Officers but only District Medical men. I think that sort of separation will only be beneficial to the cause of public health.

I do not want to illustrate how the work of the Sanitary Department has not been satisfactory. In the taluks of Shencottah and Nagercoil for example, the rate of infant mortality alone comes to the figure of 200 and 150. That is a very high figure. As regards small-pox also Government have not paid enough attention to the stopping of the ravages of the disease. Even in 1106 Government knew that it occurred in an epidemic form and through 1107 it had still been raging

as a result of the indifference of the department. Much remains to be done. As Mr. Padmanabha Pillai pointed out typhoid also is a new disease which is slowly spreading and has already caused many fatalities. So also, as regards leprosy treatment. Leprosy is still common every where. Unless it is prevented in time it is likely to become too big a problem for the State.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I like to congratulate the Government in the manner in which this department has been formed. I am glad that I have got at least one occasion to congratulate one department of the State. I am not one who advocates that there must be bifurcation at a time when the most stringent economies have to be practised in the matter of Government expenditure. I am sure that the Government also will recognise the necessity for bifurcation as and when the work of the department increases. I do not think that the Government lays down as a dictum that for all time to come these departments will remain amalgamated. I do not think that the same officer is going to be deputed in the mofussil to do both kinds of work. I believe that the services will remain different and the direction alone will come from the same officer. I congratulate the Government on getting the services of the Rockefeller Foundation. I also congratulate the Government on getting a very able Officer to serve in an honorary capacity. My congratulations are also due to the Government for getting the service of a non-technical man to do the publicity work. I understand that publicity work is carried on not by technical experts but by men of culture who are laymen who perhaps know only the elements of sanitary science. The Publicity Officer is not intended to talk about the secrets of the scientific aspect of hygiene to students of advanced course in tropical medicine or public health but to ordinary people of the village or in the street. I must emphatically protest against—I do not want to use any unparliamentary language—not very responsible manner in which the member for the municipalities spoke about the work of this Officer. I am glad that the President of one of our Municipalities and an ex-head of the Sanitary Department have testified to the view that the Health Department is doing wonderful work in this city. I, for one, would invite the attention of the department to the constituency which I have the honour to represent. I represent two municipal areas namely Mavelikara and Kayancolam and also an area which was once a municipality, I mean Haripad. I wish very much that the Government be pleased to do something to these areas by deputing one Health Unit to those places. Now or at any time, whether we are hard up for want of funds or whether we are prosperous, it is a platitude to say, that we must give as much attention as possible to public health. In these words again I congratulate the department on its splendid work.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I wish to add my feeble voice to the representations made here in support of the Health Unit and the intensive health work that is being done with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. With regard to the urgency of concentrating attention on public health I do not think I can add anything useful to what

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

has already been said by my esteemed friend Dr. Madhavan Pillai than whom there is no one in this House more competent to speak with weight on a question of this character. The conditions in Travancore, particularly in Trivandrum, have been depicted by him as alarming and no amount of attention can be too much in the direction of preventive work. Mr. Sivarama Panickar, coming from an elephantiasis sticken area, pleads for the cause of Health Units and he wants them to work in his own constituency. I think the Government should be sympathetic in this matter and open more health centres. I notice from the Administration Report that the Government have an idea of opening a Health Unit in north Travancore If by "north Travancore" is meant Shertallai, I think the Government would be doing a very useful thing in opening one there.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*) : കോട്ടയത്തായാൽ എന്താണു്?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: The necessity is more in Shertallai than in Kottayam, But I would like one thing to be done. The Health Unit by its very nature is slow in showing results. Now the work is carried on in Neyyattinkara alone and it will take a number of years before we can reap the permanent benefits of it. It is not enough to confine it to Sherthallai or Neyyattinkara alone. We should have one centre at least in middle Travancore and another at Trivandrum for the special reasons pointed out by my friend Dr. Madhavan Pillai. If we begin with four centres I believe that it will be a fair start. I understand that in Ceylon there are 8 centres. Taking the area and importance of the two places, I believe four centres would be fairly proportionate for Travancore. As has been pointed out by my friend, the average mortality in Travancore is at 23. In European countries where there is public health work systematically carried on the average mortality is above 50. I had the opportunity of going and inspecting the work that is being done in Neyyattinkara. The charts exhibited there show how poor we are in longevity. The average man in Travancore is a dwarf in comparison with the European who dies at an average age of 58 or 59. This is a state of affairs which can be remedied. It may take time. But we should wait patiently and apply ourselves strenuously to the work and not half-heartedly.

Now in this important matter I deprecate references of a trivial nature about the mosquitoes being taken here and there and all that. I am sorry I have to make that observation in this House. Mr. Sivarama Panickar has been saying that a particular kind of mosquito responsible for conveying these filarial diseases is breeding under a particular plant. I ask why this plant has not been destroyed. If it is only one plant that is doing the mischief why not concentrate attention upon it and destroy the plant altogether? That is a thing which is quite possible with a little co-operation from private bodies. The Government can undertake to eradicate the plant altogether, and that

will be relieving Shertallai of its plague. With these observations and congratulating the Government on the good luck it had in attracting American private munificence for the enduring benefit of this land I would urge that we should pay much more attention to the development of the Health Unit and the working of the new health system.

MR. K. GEORGE : Sir, after the very able and illuminating speeches of Dr. Madhavan Pillai and some other members, I feel there is hardly anything left for me to say in defence of the Government's Public Health policy. Still there are one or two matters on which I should like to state the Government's position and clear up some of the misconceptions that seem to exist. In the first place about the so-called amalgamation of the Public Health Department with the Medical Department, I must say that the word "amalgamation" is a misnomer. There is no idea of amalgamating the Public Health and the Medical Departments. In British India there was formerly a combined department for doing both public health and medical work. That is to say, the same set of officers did both public health and medical work. The separation they effected a few years ago was the inauguration of a separate Public Health Department and the entrusting of public health work to a separate set of officers. That sort of separation had been effected in Travancore years ago, and, as Dr. Madhavan Pillai has said, we in Travancore took the lead in that matter. Now, it is not proposed to amalgamate the two departments and to make the same set of officers do both medical and public health work. The idea is only that the Durbar Physician in charge of the Medical Department will, for the time being, exercise a nominal control over the Public Health branch. He will not interfere with the general and regular administration of the Department of Public Health. At the same time his connection with the department is considered to be of immense use because there would be co-operation and corelation between the two departments which will be more useful to the country. For instance, in the matter of epidemic diseases, it is not always that the Public Health Department can give the necessary staff to combat epidemics. On such occasions, the Public Health Department will have to indent on the services of medical men in the Medical Department. That could be best secured if the two departments have the same common head. That is the sort of amalgamation that is intended. It is not exactly amalgamation; it is merely placing the head of the Medical Department, for the time being, in charge of the Public Health branch also. On the need for the two departments working in co-operation there can be no difference of opinion. I understand that the modern trend of opinion of persons who are supposed to know about this matter is that such a co-operation is very necessary. A Committee of the League of Nations on Rural Hygiene, it seems, has advocated such a policy for universal adoption. I understand also that in Bombay a committee which considered this matter has recommended the necessity of the two departments working in mutual harmoney and co-operation. I think I need hardly stress the point further.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has any scheme been submitted to the Government for the co-ordination of these two departments?

MR. K. GEORGE: No scheme is necessary for the co-ordination of these two departments. What is proposed is that the Darbar Physician should have a nominal control over the working of the Public Health Department and details regarding powers of appointments, transfers and so forth will be worked out later on.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have the Government received any report from the Honorary Adviser about the Public Health work to be carried on in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes, there is a report on the activities to be undertaken in the future.

I shall pass on to another point, Sir. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai spoke something about Dr. Jacock's position in the department. He said that in places like Mysore and Ceylon, the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation is only an agent of the Foundation and does not interfere in the internal administration of the Public Health Department. That may be true as far as those countries are concerned. But here we got down the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation on a certain definite understanding. Government had realised for a long time past that the Sanitary Department was absolete in its organisation and it was necessary in the interests of the health of the people of the State that a Public Health Department on modern lines should be organised. In the first letter that was sent to the Rockefeller Foundation that was the purpose mentioned for the deputation of a representative of the Foundation. Government requested the Foundation to send a representative of theirs to help Government to organise a Public Health Department in the State on modern advanced lines. That is why, when the representative came, Government entrusted him with the duty of making the beginnings of a Public Health Department and then to be in charge of those particular activities which were started by him. That is the position. That is why there is a difference between what obtains in places like Ceylon and Mysore, and Travancore.

Some reference was made to the Educational Officer. That criticism, I think, was made by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it not better to have a qualified man for that post?

MR. K. GEORGE: What is needed is not an expert speaking to an educated audience. What is needed is the delivering of popular lectures which would be understood by the masses of illiterate as well as literate people. For that purpose, it is not necessary to have a professional expert.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will not expert knowledge be useful to him?

MR. K. GEORGE : The qualities needed in such an officer are more the ability to do propaganda work in a popular manner.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Am I to understand then that the experts that are available in the State are not able to express properly like this man ?

MR. K. GEORGE : I do not see why I should dwell on the relative qualifications of experts and this particular officer.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is not an expert officer handicapped in this particular work?

MR. K. GEORGE : Yes, he may be handicapped because he knows too much.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Does the member know that experts are employed in other places ?

MR. K. GEORGE : I understand that in other places too the educational officers are not technical men. For instance, the Superintendent of Education in the Public Health Department of Ceylon is a non-technical man. Similarly the Publicity Officer and his assistant in Bengal are non-technical men.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Have they public health qualifications?

MR. K. GEORGE : It is not necessary to have Public Health qualifications. This particular man was given some training in propaganda work. His duty is to make people understand the fundamentals of health. The officer, I understand, knows English, Malayalam and Tamil. Therefore, I should say that he is the proper man for the place.

Another topic that was discussed by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai was the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara. Its defence has been ably put forward by other speakers. But on one or two points I wish to make the position of Government clear. It is true that the Health Unit is a costly affair. But the Government do not at present contemplate, at least until the finances of the State are in a much better condition than they are at present they do not contemplate, to establish a net-work of Health Units all over the State. That would not be within the province of practical politics for some time. The idea underlying the Health Unit is that the advantages of such an institution should be understood by the general public so that those who come to realise such advantages may put forward private and local efforts to organise health units, particularly in municipal towns, where municipal finances could be employed for the purpose. In such cases, it will be the duty of Government to support such organisations and municipalities in financing the health units.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Does the member know that these bored latrines are impossible in loose soils ?

MR. K. GEORGE : Where they are unsuitable, they will not be put up.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that the soil of Travancore is mostly loose?

MR. K. GEORGE: No, I do not think that the soil is loose except in the coastal tracts.

As regards the establishment of more health units, I may inform the House that there is a provision in the budget for 1109 for the training of staff required for the establishment of a Health Unit in north Travancore.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I ask the member whether these activities will be extended to the Devicolam and Peermade taluks also?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not the Health Unit.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Public Health?

MR. K. GEORGE: Public Health activities really embrace the whole of the State. I understand that hookworm treatment was conducted in the estates.

Then I come to the Entomologist.—

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have any arrangements been made in Trivandrum to segregate those persons who suffer from infectious diseases and who squat on the roads?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not that I know of.

PRESIDENT: The time-limit allotted for this demand has expired. I put to the vote of the House, Demand VIII—Public Health and Sanitation—for Rs. 2,52,218.

The grant was made.

DEMAND IX—POLICE.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 7,03,815 under Demand IX—Police.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to move that the whole demand be omitted.

A perusal of the activities of the Police Department for 1107 would show that the department is becoming less and less efficient. To prove that statement, certain passages from the report may be referred to. There is no improvement found in the percentage of stolen property recovered. The number of offences relating to counterfeiting currency note remains the same. The percentage of processes sent to the Police and returned served has been steadily going down for the last 6 years. There is an increase in the number of cognisable crimes prosecuted under the provisions of the Penal Code and there is also a decrease in the number of cases which ended in conviction. And the number of offences relating to false coinage also has increased. These

facts will convince you, Sir, that the department is going down in the matter of efficiency. I want to put particular stress upon the last point, that is, the number of cases under false coinage has increased in 1107 when compared to 1104, 1105 and 1106. Last year during the time of the budget discussion, I remember the Police Commissioner moved for an additional grant for the appointment of one more C. I. D. Officer to look after these false coinage cases which are prevailing in the country without any control. He was also emphasising at that time, when we were found disagreeing with the proposition, that the Traffic Department should not be separated from the general Police Force. He was arguing that the separation was highly necessary because the general Police Force, when they are asked to look upon the traffic arrangement of the State also, were not in a position to look to their duty proper. Therefore on account of over work the separation is necessary. Thereby more time would be available for the general Police Force to look to their duty properly and the Administration Report clearly shows that after the separation it has come down in efficiency. It is within the knowledge of everybody, Sir, that we heard so many rumours about the prevalence of false coins especially of half rupee and quarter rupee in Travancore. Therefore when the Police Commissioner moved for the appointment of an additional C. I. D. Officer who will be particularly deputed to look after the false coinage, we were on the whole very glad and we expected something to come out of it. At that time rumours were afloat in the country that responsible men who apparently were considered to be very respectable were involved in false coinage cases and the department was very efficiently working to bring to light these offenders and the department was confronted with all sorts of difficulties in their way and the special officer (one Police Inspector) alone deputed to Quilon for investigation was found not competent to look into these matters. Therefore one C. I. D. Officer was appointed. We voted the grant and what is the result? We are not told here anything about how these particular false coinage cases were investigated and the offenders brought to light or brought to book. On the other hand from the report it is revealed that more false coinage cases were reported and they are under investigation. I ask the question, Sir, you can more or less imagine the difficulties when I am or my brother members on this side of the House are suspected when a half rupee coin is taken to a shop and the shopkeeper throws it off saying that it is a false coin. Similar is the case with the quarter rupee. Within the last two years there is a lot of false coinage of half and quarter rupee coins in the country. I would like to know what the head of the department, the Police Commissioner and the learned Account Officer who ought to see to the purity of the currency have been able to achieve in this matter. That is the most important point which I would like to stress on. We want to know what exactly is the situation, to what extent false coinage of half rupee and quarter rupee is prevailing in the country to-day, what definite steps have been taken by the Police Department to find out the offenders and with what result they have succeeded in their investigation and what is expected to be done hereafter.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member know that one Mr. Gnanamuthu Nadar is in the field and he is investigating cases in north Travancore?

PRESIDENT: We did not hear a single word.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether Mr. Gnanamuthu Nadar was deputed and he is finding out so many counterfeit coin cases in north Travancore?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I know, Sir. Because I know those facts, I want to stress that fact. I know that an efficient officer was confronted with many difficulties over which he had no control and he was prevented from place to place in discharging his duties very efficiently. All such rumours are current in the country. That is why I emphasise this point. We want to know whether there are a number of false coinage centres or whether there is a particular centre, a deliberate institution, in which big men are taking part who are responsible for spreading the country with false coins. That is the particular point I want to stress upon.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that it is rumoured largely that certain Police Officers are involved in the matter?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI. I do not know, Sir.

Then regarding the traffic in the whole State especially in Trivandrum town, I have a few words. Offences re-lating to traffic are also on the increase and the town traffic service is conducted in a very irresponsible way. From the questions which were answered to-day here it would be found that there is an agreement with the Government entered into with the two companies which are conducting Town Service in the Trivandrum town, and as per that agreement they are bound to keep an even number of buses ready for use. And I understand they are not acting up to the agreement. Pedestrians are put to great difficulties. I have witnessed that there are bus stop places put up at several places along the main road at a great cost but the object of it is not carried out, and the department is not supervising at all whether the object is carried out by the respective companies. It was not for adding to the convenience of the bus-owners in the matter of picking up passengers that these bus stop plates were introduced by Mr. Bishop. He explained that there was rash driving between the rival companies and therefore in order to safeguard the safety of the public and the passengers it was found necessary that these stops should be put up. That was the reason why they were put up. Now the Police Commissioner has convinced this House to-day that in spite of these stop places for taking passengers the bus-owners are taking up passengers from whatever place they want and such sort of things are going on. And I have witnessed that for one passenger who would be paying one chackram the buses belonging to rival companies have competed with one another and that several passengers

have been run over. Therefore I emphasise that the buses should stop at particular places intended for the purpose, and this should be insisted upon for the safety of the general passengers.

Then, Sir, the number of buses which each of the companies is bound to keep should be insisted upon. I came across very pitiable situations. Especially during school time I found a bus load of girls going to the High school thrown somewhere in the middle of the main road without another additional bus to take them to the school. They could not reach the school in time and they were put to great difficulties. I find no body to look after these things. If these companies want to run their buses they should carry out the instructions laid down by the Police Department.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At the outset I have to congratulate the Government for having appointed a son of the soil at the Head of the Police Force—a place which has hitherto been occupied by foreigners.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Mr. L. A. Bishop also is a son of the soil.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I hope that even after the retirement of the present Commissioner of Police, the Government will not think of inviting a foreigner to his place. In spite of our English education for the last 100 or 125 years, and in spite of our culture and training, to think that we are still unable to manage our own affairs, does not speak well of us and of those who govern us.

With regard to the administration of the department I have to offer a few words. The morale of the department has gone down a little and it needs improvement. This is due to the fact that in the matter of recruitment, the department cares only for size and certain measurements, matters which we ordinarily consider when we go to purchase teak and other timber. Education and character of the individuals selected are not taken into consideration by the department. I wish that the morale of our Police Force is raised to the level of the London Police, which I am told, is the best in the whole world. And as a consequence of this deterioration of the morale of the department we find, Sir, from the Administration Report for 1107 that many Police Officers were subjected to private prosecutions. Such prosecutions have increased from year to year. I find from the Administration Report of the department that the number of such prosecutions has risen from 55 in 1105 to 80 in 1106 and 122 in 1107.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: But what about convictions? Do these prosecutions end in conviction?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The large number of prosecutions shows that the people have been either oppressed or that they have no confidence in some of the Police Officers. We are not concerned with the result of the prosecution. What we find is that on account of the deterioration of the morale the number of prosecutions has increased. There are also several instances where premission for

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prosecution has been refused. If permission was granted the number of prosecutions would have gone up higher.

From the Administration Report for 1107 I find, Sir, that in spite of repeated censure by Government from 1102 onwards, it is regrettable to observe that the department has not shown any improvement in the matter of serving processes.

Then again, Sir, we have got a peculiar knack in imitating others. When in British India a crime investigation department was started we also readily followed them. But while in British India, appointments, promotions and transfers in the C. I.D. branch are all kept confidential and secret, we find in Travancore, that everything is published in the Government Gazette and newspapers. If so, I do not know, what use is to be made of the C. I. D. officers by Government? In the Administration Report of the Police Department for 1107, we do not find any statement showing the extent of the work carried on by these C. I. D. officers, the number of undetected cases detected by them and also the result of such investigations.

Another point which I wish to stress upon the attention of Government is that the Police are not taking any steps in the matter of impounding cattle under the Cattle Trespass Regulation. Every one in this House knows that the stray cattle are causing great inconvenience and obstruction not only to pedestrians but also to vehicular traffic.

Again I have to submit that the Police Officers are not helping the municipal subordinates to the extent they ought to do in the matter of charging nuisance and other offences under the Municipal Regulation.

In this connection I may bring to the attention of Government that the places of A.S. P's are unnecessary and superfluous and as such Government will be well advised in abolishing the same.

With these few words I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion of Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : സർ, പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഏററവും താഴ്ന്നശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതിൻെറ ആവശ്യകതയെപ്പററിയാണു എനിയ്ക്കു ഈ സഭയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ളതു്. ഏകദേശം ഒരൻപതു കൊല്ലത്തിനു മുൻപു ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിൻെറ ശമ്പളം അഞ്ചുരൂപാ ആയിരുന്നു. അതിനു ശേഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു പലപ്പോഴും പരിഷ്കരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കുന്ന അവസരങ്ങളിൽ ഒക്കെ താണതരം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് നാമമാത്രമായി ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ രൂപാ കൂട്ടുകയും വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ധാരാളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയുമാണു പതിവു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകൾ പരിഷ്ക്കരിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായിരിക്കും. ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു യാതൊരു കൈകടത്തലുകളും ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടാണു് അവരുടെ

ശമ്പളം ഇത്രകുറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതെന്നു നിസ്സംശയം പറയാം. കീഴ്സിൽബന്തികളുടെകാൎയ്യം പറയുന്നതിന് ആരുംതന്നെ ഇല്ല. ഈവക സംഗതികൾ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽകൊണ്ടുവരികഎന്നുള്ളതു് ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ കടമയാകുന്നു.

താഴ്ന്നതരംകാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനു പതിനൊന്നു രൂപയും ഹെഡ്ഡുകാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരല്ലാത്ത ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാൎക്കു പതിന്നാലു രൂപയും ആണ് ഇന്നത്തെ ശമ്പളം. തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതലായ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന പതിനൊന്നു രൂപാശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനു ഏതെല്ലാം തരത്തിലുള്ള ഭാരമേറിയ ചിലവുകളാണു നിൎവഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതു എന്നൊന്ന് ആലോചിയ്ക്കണം. ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിൻെറ ഒരു ഭാഗമെങ്കിലും ഇല്ലാതെ അയാൾക്കു കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടാൻനിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഒരു മുറികിട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ തന്നെ ചുരുങ്ങിയ പക്ഷം മൂന്നുരൂപയെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കാതെ സാധിയ്ക്കയില്ല. ഇതിനുപുറമേ ജീവസന്ധാരണത്തിനു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സാധനസാമഗ്രികൾ അയാൾക്കുണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരെല്ലാം ബ്രഹ്മചാരികളല്ല. നമ്മെപ്പോലെ കുടുംബസഹിതം താമസിക്കുന്ന അനേകം പേരെ കുണ്ടേക്കും. നമ്മേപ്പോലെ അല്ലെങ്കിലും കുറെകുറഞ്ഞ തരത്തിലായാലും ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതായ പല ആവശ്യങ്ങളുമവൎക്കുണ്ടു. കെട്ടിടവാടകകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ പിന്നീടയാൾക്കു ശേഷിക്കുന്നതു് എട്ടുരൂപായാണ്. ഈ തുകകൊണ്ടു അയാളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ നിറവേറും? ഈ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നു ഇവർ ജനങ്ങളെ മൎദ്ദിച്ചു പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കി കാലയാപനം ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നുള്ള ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ മൌനാനുവാദത്തെ സ്ഫുരിപ്പിക്കയല്ലേചെയ്യുന്നതു്. പോലീസുകാരേക്കൊണ്ട് നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ വല്ല ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനുകാരണം ഇതാണു. ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരും ഇരുമ്പുംകൊണ്ടു ഭരിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകും. എന്നാൽ ഇവൎക്കാകട്ടെ സ്വജീവനെപ്പോലും ബലികഴിച്ചു അലഞ്ഞുതിരിഞ്ഞു പലകേസുകളേയും തെളിവിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു ഭഗീരഥപ്രയത്നം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൻെറ ഫലമെന്താണ്? വലിയ മെഡലോ മറ്റോ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു കിട്ടുന്നതു ഇൻസ്പെക്ടൎക്കോ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനോ ആയിരിക്കും. അതായതു ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ചെറിയ കുരങ്ങിനെക്കൊണ്ടു മാന്തിവലിയകുരങ്ങു അപ്പം ഭക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു പോലെ പൊലീസ് ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലും മറ്റു പല ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിലും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഒരു ഡിപ്പാ

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

ർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഭാവിശ്രേയസ്സും കാര്യക്ഷമതയും സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു് കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലത്രെ.

ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു അധികം പറയണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന പോലീസ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാൎക്കു ടൌണിൽ താമസിക്കുന്ന പോലീസുകാരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ചിലവുണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയില്ല. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ ഒരുപക്ഷെ വീടും മററും വാടകകൂടാതെ കിട്ടിഎന്നുവരാം. ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളും മററും സുലഭമായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഇവരുടെ ദയനീയമായ സ്ഥിതികണ്ടു നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളും മററും വല്ലപ്പോഴും വല്ലതും കൊടുത്തു എന്നും വരാം. എന്നാൽ ടൌണിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ കഥ നേരെമറിച്ചാണു്. ഇവൎക്കു ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലുള്ള ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ കൊടുത്തേതീരു എന്നാണു് എനിയ്ക്കു പറവാനുള്ളതു്. എൻെറ ഈ അഭിപ്രായം വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ അശേഷം സ്പൎശിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അവരുടെ ശമ്പളം കുറെകുറച്ചാലും തരക്കേടില്ല.

പോലീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഇപ്പോൾ നമുക്കു് സ്വല്പം ഒരാദായംകൂടി ഉണ്ടു. അതായതു ഇതുവരെ വെള്ളക്കാരാൽ ഭരിയ്ക്കപ്പെട്ടുവന്ന ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു നാട്ടുകാരൻെറ അധീനതയിൽ ആക്കിയിരിക്കയാണു് സാധാരണ ആയിരം രൂപയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞ വെള്ളക്കാരരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ആരുംതന്നെഇല്ല. ചിലപ്പോൾ ൨൦൦൦-വും ൩൦൦൦-വും രൂപാകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായും വരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കമ്മീഷണരുടെശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഖ്യലാഭം ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു പട്ടണത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നകാൺസ്റ്റബിൾമാരുടെശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറുമടിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടില്ല. പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവൎക്കു ഒരുഹൌസ റെൻറലവൻസെങ്കിലുംഅനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കാതിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടാൽ കഷ്ടതരം ആണെന്നേപറയുവാനുള്ളു.

പോലീസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ മേധാവിത്വം ഇതിനുമുൻപു മി. ഡാനിയൽ വഹിച്ചിരുന്നു. അന്നാകട്ടെ കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കുയാതൊരു ഹാനിയുംകണ്ടില്ല. പ്രസ്തുതസ്ഥാനംപ്രശസ്തമാംവണ്ണം ഊർജ്ജസ്വലനായ മി. നാണുപിള്ളയാൽ വഹിക്കപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്ന ഇന്നും കാര്യക്ഷമതയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു ഹാനിയുംതട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളംവിദേശിയരെ ഇവിടെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യാതിരിക്കണം. നാം ഐക്യകണ്ഠ്യേന ഇങ്ങനെ പറയുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു വിദേശിയ

രെ. ഇറക്കമതി ചെയ്യുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. നിശ്ചയമായും ഈ ഇറക്കമതിയെ ഇനിയെങ്കിലും വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കരുതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : പോലീസു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കാര്യക്ഷമത പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയില്ലാ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം മെമ്പർക്കുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : മെമ്പർമുൻപേപ്രസ്താവിച്ചപോലീസ് കമ്മീഷണരായിരുന്ന മി. ഡാനിയലും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പോലീസുകമ്മീഷ്ണരും പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയില്ലാത്തവരായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഭംഗിയായിട്ടുതന്നെ നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം മെമ്പർക്കില്ലേ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : നല്ലപോലെയുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : I rise to draw the attention of Government to one small affair in regard to the administration of the Police Department. I do not subscribe to the view of my friend that there has been any deterioration in the morale of the department. That is not to be judged from the number of complaints lodged about it. As my friend Mr. Govindan pointed out it has to be judged more with reference to the convictions than with the complaints actually launched. As one who had to defend the Police in a number of cases last year I know often, when a party is aggrieved he has only to get a foolscap paper and put in a complaint before the Magistrate. Therefore it is often erroneous to judge about the morale of the department by the number of complaints launched.

I am afraid that there has been some deterioration in the standard and that there is some discontent and heartburning in the service for the reason, that the Traffic Department is now created as a separate branch from the general Police. There are graduates in-law who are in service for over 15 and 20 years, and over them are put small boys picked from the workshops. Government have given them a gala uniform and they are going about as Traffic Inspectors drawing higher salaries than the tried officers of the general Police. Government were not very wise in having done so.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know from the member whether the present head of the Traffic Department possesses any University qualification?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : I know that. I do not claim to speak for the Police Department either.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : In view of the fact that the Superintendent of the Traffic branch does not possess any University qualification, may I know why the member urges that some Inspectors who are graduates-in-law in the general Police are superseded by technically qualified men in the Traffic branch?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I am afraid that the member has not properly understood me. I never stressed about the University qualifications nor about the new members or old members. I was only emphasising the point that tried and old officers in the general Police service—their claims have been superseded by new recruits, not only in the matter of pay but in the matter of efficiency also. My view in the matter is that the work in the Police Department has suffered considerably by the separation of the Traffic branch. The ordinary police man in the street does not concern himself with the bus traffic. He never stops and finds fault with a bus driver for overload because he thinks it is not his province. On the other hand you have only one or two traffic men on duty for every fifteen or twenty miles in mofussil places. More often they are not in a position to detect any case of overload. The arrangement is more or less like a divided Hindu Mitakhshara family. The traffic man thinks that he has nothing to do with the general police and *vice versa.* Therefore in the interest of the department it will be good if every police man in the general branch is invested with the powers and work of the Traffic branch also. That would tend to the improvement of the general tone of the Police department. A police man has to be put to any sort of work and that is the sort of work that ought to be given to the general Police. With these words I support Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai's motion.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I wish to add one word to what has been said here about the administration of the Police Department. The first thing that strikes me is that an average Police Constable who is a very useful unit as one of my friends pointed out just now is more or less ignorant about local conditions. That is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I am pointing out this fact for the attention of the Commissioner of Police who can remedy it by giving him a little training before sending him out as a constable. For instance if you ask a constable who is standing near an important institution what that institution is, he will say that he does not know. Giving that information is a little help which he should render to a man who may not know the locality. So, I beg to point out that at least conspicuous institutions in towns, more important residences, all these a constable may be taught with advantage.

I find from the report of the department that the Puthenchandai Police Station has been abolished. It is stated that the Pettah outpost is to be made a charging station instead. That is very necessary and I appreciate the change and thank the Government for resolving to do so. The Puthenchandai and Cantonment Police Stations are so near each other that one has necessarily to be transferred. Although Puthenchandai Station has been resolved to be transferred some time ago, the resolution has not been given effect to. I find that the reason is that no suitable local habitation has yet been found. I do not think there is any difficulty at all in this matter. The present Police outpost at Pettah can be made use of with a little enlargement. Perhaps one

more building may be necessary and if at all a little acquisition of land behind the station. The building of the Pettah outpost is situated in a proper place. It is near the Railway Station.

With regard to the Town Service in Trivandrum, I should say that it is very unsatisfactory. In fact I do not see any reason why we should have such huge *kettuvallam*-like buses for Town Service when our roads are so narrow. These buses occupy nearly three-fourths of the road and there is very little room left for other vehicles and pedastrians to pass along the roads. Why not the Government think of some smaller pattern of bus for the Town Service?

One other complaint that I have to make about the Town Service is that there is no bus service to the Sankumukham beach: and, some of us, who would like to go to the beach in the evening, are not able to get bus service for that purpose. Perhaps, there is bus service to Valiathurai, though it may not be very regular. But, so far as the Sankumukham beach is concerned, I can assure the House that there is no bus service.

As regards the increase in the number of prosecutions, I do not attach much significance to it. It does not at all reflect on the work of the Police Department. It only shows that the self-respect of the people has developed and that they rush to prosecution even for the slightest insults. With advance in education and with the natural development of the sense of self-respect, prosecutions are bound to increase. And, the Travancoreans more easily resort to the Court than the people in other parts of India. That is why we find the number of prosecutions increasing day by day.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that some of the Magistrates are afraid of the Police and call the Police Inspectors '*Angatheys*'?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I do not know.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that the status of the Police Inspectors is higher than that of the Magistrates?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I do not know whether the pay of the Police Inspectors is not higher than that of the lowest class Magistrates; but in regard to status, I have always noticed that the Police Inspectors treat the Magistrates with respect. The suggestion implied in the question, coming as it does from Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi, is entitled to consideration. I would therefore suggest to Government that a little more pay be given to the Stationary Magistrates so that their lowest pay may be higher than the maximum pay of the Police Inspectors.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Do not the people judge the status of an officer with his pay as the standard?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Yes. That is the reason why I suggested that the pay of the lowest class Magistrates should be above the maximum of the Police Inspectors.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla cum Pattanamtitta*): സർ, രണ്ടു സംഗതി ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനായി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ട്രാഫിക്ക് സെക്ഷൻ ജനറൽ പോലീസിൽനിന്നും വേർതിരിച്ചതുനിമിത്തം ശരിയായി ജോലി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു് എന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഓവർലോഡു സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കേസുകൾ ജനറൽ പോലീസ് കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളംതന്നെ ട്രാഫിക്ക് പോലീസ് കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഓവർലോഡുകേസ് ചാർജ്ജുചെയ്തുകഴിഞ്ഞാൽ തെളിവു ശേഖരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് ട്രാഫിക്ക് സെക്ഷനിലുള്ള കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനോ ഹെഡ കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനോ ജനറൽപോലീസിനെപ്പോലെ സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കേസുകൾ ധാരാളം ശിക്ഷയിൽ വരുന്നില്ല. മോട്ടാർ ഡ്രൈവേഴ്സ് മുതലായ ആളുകൾ ട്രാഫിക്ക്സെക്ഷനിലുള്ള ജീവനക്കാരോടു് അനുസരണവും കാണിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഒരു ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഹെഡ് കാൺസ്റ്റബിളിനെ പന്തളം ജങ്ക്ഷനിൽ വച്ചു ബസ്സുകാർ നിർദ്ദയം മർദ്ദിച്ചതായി ഒരു കേസു വിചാരണയിൽ കിടപ്പുണ്ടു്. ജനറൽപോലീസ് ഈ ഭാരംകൂടി വഹിച്ചുവന്നിരുന്ന കാലത്തു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു സംഭവം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല.

ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാരായി ഏഴുപേരാണുള്ളതു്. അതിൽ രണ്ടുപേർ ഫസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡും ശേഷമെല്ലാം സെക്കൻഡ്ഗ്രേഡും ആണു്. സെക്കൻഡ്ഗ്രേഡ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാൎക്കു് ൬൦ രൂപാമുതൽ ൯൦ രൂപാവരെ ഉള്ള സ്കേയിലിൽ ശമ്പളവും ടെസ്റ്റിംഗ്ഫീസ് എന്ന നിലയിൽ ൫൦ രൂപയും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയായി ൪൦ രൂപയും കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി ഒരുവിധത്തിൽ അവൎക്കു വളരെ കൂടുതലാണു്. അവർ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം പബ്ലിക്ക്റോഡുകളിൽകൂടിയാണു്. പബ്ലിക്ക് റോഡുകളിൽ ട്രാഫിക്കുമുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഇവരുടെ സഞ്ചാരം മുഴുവനും ബസ്സിലുമാണു്. ആ സഞ്ചാരത്തിനു വലിയ സംഖ്യ ചിലവു വരുന്നതല്ല. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ജനറൽ പോലീസിലുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ സഞ്ചാരപ്പടിയെക്കൂടി ഒന്നാലോചിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവൎക്കു നൽകിട്ടുള്ള പടി പ്രതിമാസം ൧൫ രൂപയാണു്. ഇവർ പബ്ലിക്ക് റോഡിൽകൂടി മാത്രമേ സഞ്ചരിക്കയുള്ളു, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കാവൂ എന്നുവച്ചാൽ പോലീസ്ജോലി നടക്കാതെവരും. ഉൾനാടുകളിലും മലകളിലും ഇവൎക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും. ചില സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ നടന്നും, സൈക്കിളിലും, കുതിരപ്പുറത്തു കയറിയും, സഞ്ചരിക്കേണ്ടതാ

യിവരം. ഇവക്ക് ൫൩ രൂപയും സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യമുള്ള റോഡിൽക്കൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്ന ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർക്ക് ൪൦ രൂപയും സഞ്ചാരപ്പടി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിൻെറ അർത്ഥം മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ കൂലികൂടാതെ ബസ്സിൽ കയറി സഞ്ചരിക്കണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധംഉണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ ഇവരെ വിളിച്ചു കയററി കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിലേയ്ക്കു യാതൊരു നിയന്ത്രണവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഇല്ല.

വേറൊരു സംഗതി എനിയ്ക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു് ൫൦൭-ലും ൫൦൮-ലും കുറെ കള്ളനാണയക്കേസ്സുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതിനെപ്പററിയാണ്. അതൊരപരാധമായി പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ചുമത്താമോ എന്നാണു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്. കള്ളനാണയം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ പോലീസുകാർ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്തശേഷം പോലീസുകാർ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരപരാധമാണെന്നു പറയാം. പോലീസുകാർ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച പല കേസ്സുകൾ സെഷൻസ്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ശിക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിൽ പോലീസുകാരെ അഭിനന്ദിക്കതന്നെ വേണം. ൫൦൭-നുമുമ്പ് കള്ളനാണയക്കേസ്സുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കാത്തതിനു് അന്നത്തെ പോലീസുകാരെ വേണം കുററം പറയാൻ. പുനലൂരിൽ ഒരു ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ രണ്ടു കൊലക്കേസ്സു നടത്തി പതിനാറു കൊല്ലമായി പാമ്പാടിയിൽ ഒളിച്ചു താമസിക്കയായിരുന്നു. അയ്യാളെ ഒരു സി. ഐ. ഡി. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് അറസ്ററുചെയ്തതു് ഒരപരാധമാണെങ്കിൽ കള്ളനാണയക്കേസ്സുകൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചതും അപരാധംതന്നെയാണ്. പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭരണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഞാൻ അത്യധികം അഭിനന്ദിയ്ക്കതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I wish to make one or two observations with regard to the Traffic branch of the Police Department. As it is, the control exercised by the department over the traffic in the country is far from satisfactory. I am glad that that opinion has been expressed by several of my friends here. I would therefore suggest that Government may take public conveyances under their direct charge and fix one uniform fare for the whole State and also fix the timings for the various bus journeys. It is the Government that have the responsibility of maintaining the roads; and it is admitted that these buses do

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

a lot of damage to our roads. It is therefore only fair that the Government make their own arrangements for vehicle traffic and for public conveyances, so that they can fix suitable rates and realise the money required for the proper maintenance of the roads in the country. Such a system will be very helpful to Government especially in these days of financial stringency; and it will be a great convenience to the travelling public who can certainly expect better and more regular bus service from the Government than from private bus-owners. If I remember right, some time back, the Cochin Government leased out, by public auction, the right of running public ferries conveyances in the natural waters, the backwaters, and realised a large amount thereby. That, I think, was wrong on principle, because natural waters, such as rivers, and backwaters, belong to the public in general. On the other hand roads which have been opened by Government belong to Government. They have to be maintained by the Government. Therefore, it is only fair that they take up the control of the public conveyances directly. As I said, that will be a great convenience to the public and at the same time a source of revenue to Government. I wish Government to try it although it may not be very popular at the outset. At any rate, this is a suggestion which the Government may consider.

In regard to the general work of the Police Department, I do not think, that crime has increased, nor has the morale of the Police gone down. The mere fact that the number of prosecutions has gone up does not show that the Police have grown less efficient than they were. There are several causes which have led to the increase in the number of prosecutions. For instance, formerly, previous Government sanction had to be obtained for the prosecution of Government servants. It is not necessary now.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I point out to the member that, even now, in some cases, previous Government sanction is necessary?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I know that. The decision is that for acts done as an officer in the course of an officer's official duties sanction is required but an officer cannot commit an offence as an officer and therefore an officer can be prosecuted without the previous sanction of the Government; while the officers would claim that almost every thing that they do is in the discharge of their official duties.

Further, Sir, as has been pointed out by Mr. Govindan, the sense of self-respect of the Travancorean has developed much more than formerly. That is one of the main reasons for the increase in the number of prosecutions.

As some of my friends have remarked, Sir, we are thankful to Government for appointing, as Commissioner of Police, a native of Travancore, one who, by merit, has come up from the lowest ranks of the Police Department.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-29 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-15 P. M.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Sir, I wish to say a few words about the Criminal Investigation Department. The C. I. D. officers are supposed to be people not known to the public at large. But it is not so in Travancore. The names of the whole C. I. D. staff is well known in all parts of Travancore. I do not think that this state of affairs will help them to investigate cases. Besides that, when a case is filed in a Police Station or when a complaint is made, a criminal investigation officer is asked to investigate that case, though in my opinion that part of the work can be done by an ordinary Police Officer. Crimes of all kinds must be investigated by the C. I. D. officers including say, for instance, bribery. There will be nobody to complain that he has given a bribe and there will be nobody confessing that he has received a bribe. If the services are to be reformed and purified, the C. I. D. should take part in investigating or reporting secretly to the Government cases of corruption or bribery if there were any. If they do it, that will help the Government to reform the services. Instead of doing such work, the crimes committed in the country are being hushed up. Either the person who induced or the person who committed the crime of bribery or the person who did the crime by accepting the bribe will not be complaining, and the C. I. D. will not be enquiring and bringing into light or reporting secretly to the Government about such crimes. If that is the case, it is not worth maintaining a department like the C. I. D.

The Traffic Department, since its separation, is putting the people to very many difficulties. One of them is, that say, in a place like Munnar, if we want to make a representation of our difficulties about want of proper bus services or any inconveniences to the Public the local Police Officer happens to be quite unconnected with it and disinterested with it. The Traffic Inspectors are posted many miles away and the head quarters of the Traffic Department happens to be at Trivandrum and it takes months and months for the authorities to attend to the requirements of distant places. So, if the Traffic Department is totally abolished and the Police Officers like before are empowered to look after the traffic also, it is my opinion that the work will be more satisfactory than it is now.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I represent the northernmost taluks of Travancore, that is, Parur and Kunnatnad. Till the creation of the Traffic Department the public were feeling a good deal of inconvenience in travelling safely by motor buses. By the creation of the Traffic Department every facility is now afforded to the passenger. He can travel freely. There is no overloading. All the bus owners are on the look-out for the Traffic officer. They do not know when they will be caught hold of by the Traffic officer. As such there is a good deal of safety of travel in parts of north Travancore. I witnessed the very same thing throughout my travel here and I congratulate Government in having created a separate Traffic Department to look to the convenience and safety of the passengers.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: മെമ്പർ ഏതു താലൂക്കിനെപ്പററിയാണ് പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I belong to Parur and Kunnatnad. That is what I said.

Then I should like to bring one fact to the notice of the Police Commissioner. With the coming into existence of a number of newspapers and the rising of communal spirit, the newspapers travel beyond the limits of fair criticism and are writing articles which reflect upon the interests of one community or another. If this position of the newspapers be not checked at the earliest opportunity, I doubt what will happen later on in this country. It is the lookout of the Police Commissioner to see that the newspaper editors do not indulge in any unnecessary criticism and do not travel beyond the limits of fair criticism and bring to book those who indulge in such a manner. If they are allowed to go on like this, it will be a source of a great deal of mischief. Fair criticism is necessary and it is only when they exceed their limits that they ought to be warned. I would bring it to the notice of the Police Commissioner that he has to be more active in this matter.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagapalli*): സർ, എനിക്കു ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ആദ്യമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ബസ്സുകളിൽ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാരായിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വബോധത്തോടുകൂടി അവരുടെ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തിവരുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ സ്വഭാവത്തേയും മററു കാര്യങ്ങളേയും പററി ലൈസൻസ് കൊടുക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ നിഷ്കർഷയുള്ളതായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പലതരത്തിലും ഉള്ള ആളുകളാണ് ബസ്സുകളിൽ എപ്പോഴും യാത്രചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അവരോട് ഈ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ തീരെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലാതെ പെരുമാറുന്നതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. പട്ടണങ്ങളെ ഒഴിച്ചു മററു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ട്രാഫിക്ക് എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു് മോട്ടോർവാഹനങ്ങളെ മാത്രം ബന്ധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതി ആയിട്ടാണു പരിഗണിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. സൈക്കിൾ, കാളവണ്ടി, ജഡ്ക്കാ, മുതലായ വാഹനങ്ങളുടെ ലെഫ്റ്റ് കീപ്പ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ട്രാഫിക്ക് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു് യാതൊരു നിർബന്ധവും കാണിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഉപദ്രവങ്ങളും ചില അവസരങ്ങളിൽ അപകടങ്ങൾകൂടിയും സംഭവിക്കാറുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്ന രീതിയെപ്പററി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉൽബോധനം നൽകേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : സൈക്കിളിലും ഓവർ ലോഡു് കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : സൈക്കിളിലും ഓവർ ലോഡു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. ചിലപ്പോൾ രണ്ടും മൂന്നും പേരെ ഒരു സൈക്കിളിൽ കയററിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. മുമ്പു് ഇവിടെ മോട്ടാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടുന്നകാലത്തു് ഈ മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ വന്നു് നമ്മെ ശല്യംചെയ്യുമെന്നു് അന്നാരും തീരെ വിചാരിച്ചിരുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു റോഡുകൾ വീതികുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. റോഡിന്റെ വീതി കൂട്ടേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെങ്കിലും അതു മറെറാരുവിഷയമാകയാൽ അതിനെപ്പററി ഇപ്പോൾ യാതൊന്നും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ റോഡുകളിൽക്കൂടി ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യേണ്ട രീതിയെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അഭ്യസനം നൽകേണ്ടതു് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ചുമതലയാണു്. റോഡിന്റെ ഇടത്തുവശത്തുകൂടി നടക്കുന്നതിനു ജനങ്ങളെ അഭ്യസിപ്പിക്കണം. ലഘുലേഖകൾ, പത്രങ്ങൾ, എന്നിവ വഴി അക്കാര്യം സാധിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. അക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പററി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. റോഡിൽക്കൂടി പത്തോ ഇരുപതോ ആളുകൾ ഒരുമിച്ചു പോകുമ്പോൾ ഒരു മോട്ടാർവന്നാൽ ആളുകൾ രണ്ടുവശത്തായി ഒഴിയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിലൊരാൾ ഒരുവശത്തു തനിച്ചാകുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ മോട്ടാർ അടുത്തുവരുമ്പോൾ അയാൾ റോഡിന്റെ മറുവശത്തുള്ള സ്നേഹിതന്മാരോടു ചേരുന്നതിനു ശ്രമിച്ചു്, എടുത്തുചാടി ഓടുന്നതു് പലരും കണ്ടിരിക്കാം. അതുനിമിത്തം പലപ്പോഴും അപകടം സംഭവിക്കുന്നുമുണ്ടു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : റോഡിന്റെ ഇടത്തുവശത്തുകൂടി ജനങ്ങൾ യാത്രചെയ്യണമെന്നാണോ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതെ. വലിയ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽജനങ്ങൾ ഇടത്തുവശത്തുകൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുകയും മോട്ടാർവാഹനങ്ങൾ റോഡിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തുകൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ധാരാളം ജനങ്ങളുള്ള പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ അങ്ങനെയാണു് ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെ ഇവിടെയും ചെയ്യാമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ നല്ലതാണു്. മോട്ടാർ ട്രാഫിക്കു് വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അങ്ങനെയാണു ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ഇവിടെയും ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇടത്തുവശത്തുകൂടിത്തന്നെ പോകണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

Mr. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അങ്ങനെ ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അതിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ വിസ്മരിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു "ഇടത്തുവശത്തുകൂടി പോകണം" എന്നെഴുതിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ചിലർ ആ പലകയുടെ ഇടതുവശത്തുകൂടി പോയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അപ്രകാരം എഴുതിവയ്ക്കുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്താണെന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലായിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): വാഹനങ്ങൾ ഇടത്തുവശത്തുകൂടി പോകുമ്പോൾ മനുഷ്യർ റോഡിന്റെ വലത്തുവശത്തുകൂടി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതല്ലെ നല്ലതു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അപ്രകാരം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതാണെന്നു പണ്ഡിതനായ ലാമെമ്പർക്കു തോന്നുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വിരോധമില്ല. മദ്രാസ് പോലെയുള്ള വലിയ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽ കണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

എല്ലാ റോഡുകളിലും ടൌണിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ആടു്, മാടു്, മുതലായ കന്നുകാലികൾ കൂട്ടംകൂട്ടമായി സഞ്ചരിച്ചുവരുന്നതിനാൽ അതുനിമിത്തം ഗതാഗതത്തിനു തടസ്സം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. മുൻസിപ്പാലിററിയിൽ നിന്നും ആ വക സംഗതികളെപ്പററി നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പറഞ്ഞു് ഒഴിയാൻ സാധിക്കും; എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഗതി മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികൾതന്നെ ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കാതെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. റോഡുകളിൽ ആടു മാടുകളെ അഴിച്ചുവിട്ടു ഗതാഗതതടസ്സം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഈ സഭയുടെ മറുവശത്തിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു കാറുകളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പലപ്പോഴും അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയായിരിക്കും.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികൾ വിചാരിച്ചാൽ ഈ സംഗതിയെ തടയാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സാധിക്കും. പക്ഷെ അവർ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടിടത്തോളം നിഷ്കർഷ കാണിച്ചുവരുന്നില്ല.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചുവരുന്ന മുൻസിപ്പാലിററികളും ഉണ്ടെന്നു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: പുതുതായി അങ്ങനെ ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: മോട്ടാറിന്റെ ലൈററുകളിൽ ഷെയിഡു് വയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അറിയാം. ഈ ഷെയിഡു് ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ലൈററു് മുഖത്തു് അടിച്ചു കണ്ണിനു മയക്കം ഉണ്ടാകുകയും തൻനിമിത്തം മുന്നോട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതായി തീരുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മോട്ടാർവാഹനങ്ങളുടെ ഗതാഗതം വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുനിമിത്തം കർഷകരുടെ കൃഷിസാധനങ്ങൾ കയററിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന സാധാരണ വണ്ടികൾക്കു് സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു വളരെ പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്, എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അറിയാം. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ കന്നുകാലികളെ റോഡിനരികെ കെട്ടിവരുന്നു. അവ മറുവശത്തേക്കു കടക്കുമ്പോൾ കയർ കുറുകെ വീണു് അതുവഴി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്ന വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കും ചിലപ്പോൾ ആ മൃഗങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെയും അപകടം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു. ഈവക സംഗതികൾകൂടി ട്രാഫിക്ക്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്നു ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇന്നസമയത്തുപോകണം, ഇത്ര ആളുകളെ കയററണം, ഇന്നവശത്തുകൂടി പോകണംഎന്നുള്ള സംഗതികൾ മാത്രം സൂക്ഷിച്ചാൽപോരാ. പോലീസുകാരുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽനിന്നും മറയുമ്പോൾ മോട്ടാർ ഡ്രൈവറന്മാർ സ്പീഡുകൂട്ടി അവരുടെ ഇഷ്ടംപോലെ ഓടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിലേക്കു സ്പീഡൊമീററർ വച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുകയില്ലേ?

MR. A. N VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കു് കൂടുതൽ പരിജ്ഞാനമില്ല. ഈ മാതിരിയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽകൂടി ട്രാഫിക്കിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണമെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. പോലീസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിനെപ്പററി പൊതുവേ എനിക്കു് അധികം ഒന്നും പറവാനില്ല. ജനങ്ങളോടു് പോലീസുകാർ പെരുമാറുന്ന രീതി പൊതുവേ ഒന്നു നന്നാക്കിയാൽ കൊള്ളാം. പോലിസുകാരുടെ സ്വഭാവശുദ്ധീകരണത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I have to explain first about Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai's remarks about the inefficiency of the Police, especially in the execution of processes and the recovery of stolen property. I have to connect the unexecuted process and the stray cattle together. One may think what the connection is between them. There are among them owners of stray cattle also. In the year 1106, 538 cattle were impounded and 241 persons were prosecuted for allowing their cattle to go out astray. In 1107, 1076 cattle were impounded in Trivandrum town alone and 572 owners were prosecuted. In 1108, 1201 cattle were impounded and 550 persons were prosecuted.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Was the Police Department ever able to remove a single cow from the Pulimood side at any time?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: We always invite the Municipalities to help us. Sometimes they help and sometimes they fail. The Police take the responsibility and sometimes the Municipalities also do the business. Why all the owners are not prosecuted is a question that I will have to answer. We are unable to get the correct names and addresses of the owners of the cattle impounded. The constable takes the cattle to the pound and entrusts them to the Pound-keeper. The Pound-keeper will write the P. C's number and the colour of the animal impounded. The next day or the very same day the owner of the animals comes to the Pound and gives a false name, pays the dues and takes the cattle away. The Police, in order to prosecute the owner, go there and take this false address from the Pound-keeper's register and put in a complaint. And the court issues the process. Thus, out of 100 processes received, only about 50 could be executed and the rest we have to return to the courts for want of correct addresses. The next day the owner lets loose the cattle as usual, because there are no grazing grounds. It is not possible for the owner to keep the cattle always penned up. There are no proper cattle sheds for them, the town being congested. The owner lets loose the cow and when it is time for milking he goes out and takes the cow to his home. Till then the cow will have to remain grazing by the road side. No owner takes care of his cattle. This is the explanation for connecting the question of stray cattle and that of unexecuted processes together. In 1107, the total number of processes received is 29,353; executed 26,631 and unexecuted 2,237. Out of the the latter processes unexecuted come only to 785 the whole of Travancore, the rest being those returned to court for want of proper address. So, I submit that there is no slackness on the part of the Police in the execution of processes. Without understanding these facts it has been suggested by members that the superior officer should give orders to the subordinate officers to take all care in the execution of processes and to be more vigilant in that work. This is all the explanation that I can give in that matter.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Cannot the Police officer take the address immediately?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: No, how will it be possible if he catches half a dozen cows? He will directly take them to the Pound without wasting time.

Then about the false coin cases. Some years back, our attention was drawn to the false note cases. There were several false note cases and the Police in Travancore and British India had to co-operate with each other and investigate all these cases. The Travancore Police were able to detect several false note cases and even recover the dies, etc. and this can be testified by the block of the false notes which we have kept in the Headquarters. It will prove what amount of work the Police have done in that line. We are getting some false coins from here and there. There was a rumour that half rupee counterfeit coins were being circulated in Quilon and other places. So we made a confidential enquiry and found out that more enquiries should be conducted in that line. So, I addressed Government to depute a Special Inspector for that purpose.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know whether the member is in order in receiving instructions from the official members?

PRESIDENT: I notice nothing objectionable.

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: One Inspector was specially deputed and he was able to detect 29 false coin cases during a period of 8 months, and 22 cases ended in conviction before the Sessions Courts. All the other cases are pending trial. That figure will itself prove how the Travancore Police are vigilant and how many cases they could detect within a short period and how they are doing good work in this direction also.

The Traffic Department was started in the month of Vrischikam last year. When the traffic was under the control of the local Police, for want of men, they were not able to control the same properly. If they take interest in that line alone, they would not be able to do their legitimate part of the Police work. The number of buses in Travancore comes to one-third of the number of buses in the whole of Madras Presidency.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Cannot that objection be met by increasing the general Police Force?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: If that force also is added to the general force then only we can come to a conclusion as to whether it is effective or not. The Traffic Inspectors are appointed with due care to their technical qualifications. They possess sufficient qualifications. Some are L. M. E's some of them are trained in Madras, others in Calcutta and some others in Bangalore, some others have got practical knowledge in some of the firms and they are able to handle the motor mechanism. All these Inspectors belong to respectable

[Mr. B. Narayana Pillai.]

families. They are selected after an examination conducted under the supervision of the Chief Engineer and the Police Commissioner.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Does the member know that the very next day after the buses are inspected by these officers, nothing remains except the noise produced by the horns?

MR. B. NARAYANA PILLAI: Yes. A patient after recovery from the hospital dies the next day. That is accidental. It is not general.

Some of the members said that the allowance of Rs. 50 is objectionable and so on.

Formerly, the buses were tested by such persons as Executive and Assistant Engineers and other qualified officers. They were getting half the amount of fees for testing and only the other half was given to Government. But now the testing is conducted by the Inspectors themselves who get nothing out of the fees. The whole of this amount goes to Government. From this item alone Government get a revenue of Rs. 30,000 a year. These Inspectors who get a pay of only Rs. 60 have to travel in every nook and corner of Travancore. There are 120 roads where buses are running day and night. They will have to detect cases and so they will have to travel on motor cycles and sometimes in the rainy season they will have to engage private cars. Thus they have to meet a lot of extra expenses.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House, Demand IX—Police—for Rs. 7,03,815.

The grant was made.

DEMAND X—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X—Public Works Department.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻ്റിലേക്കു അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൩൪,൫൪,൮൫൦ രൂപായും കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. നൂതനമായി ഒരു ഡ്രെയിനേജ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണു് എനിക്കു് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം വാട്ടർവർക്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ആദ്യമായി ഒരു സ്കീം ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ മി. എസ്. ജെ. ജേക്കബ്ബും, എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ മി. ബാനർജിയുംകൂടി തയ്യാറാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ സ്കീം പരിശോധിച്ചു് എക്സ്പെർട്ട് അഡ്വൈസറായി മി. മെഴ്സലിയോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ

അഭിപ്രായം അനുസരിച്ച്, ആ സ്കീം പററിയതല്ലെന്ന് കാണുകയാൽ വീണ്ടും അതിനെപ്പററി ഒരന്വേഷണം നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറിഞ്ചിനീയരെ-൧൧൦൨-ൽ ആണെന്നുതോന്നുന്നു-നിയമിച്ചു. ആ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ തയ്യാറാക്കിയ പദ്ധതിഅനുസരിച്ചാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ വാട്ടർവർക്സ് നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്. ഈ അസിസ്ററൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ പദ്ധതിഅനുസരിച്ചല്ലാതെ പഴയപദ്ധതി അനുസരിച്ച് വാട്ടർവർക്സ് നടത്തിയിരിന്നു എങ്കിൽ അനേകലക്ഷം രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന് നഷ്ടം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മദ്രാസ് യൂണിവേഴ്സിററിയിൽ ബി. എ. പാസായശേഷം മദ്രാസിലെ ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കാളേജിൽ നിന്നും ബി. ഈ. പരീക്ഷപാസായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഇപ്പോൾ ൪൦൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പളവും പേർസനൽകാഞ്ച്വേജ് അലവൻസായി ൩൦ രൂപായും ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നതു്. ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ്കാളേജിൽനിന്നും അദ്ദേഹം പ്രസിഡൻസിയിൽ സെക്കൻറായിട്ടാണ് പാസായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ആ കാളേജിൽ നമ്മുടെ വാട്ടർവർക്സ് അസിസ്ററാൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരോടുകൂടി പഠിച്ച് അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുകൂടി ബ്രാക്കററഡ് സെക്കൻഡായി ബീ. ഈ. പരീക്ഷപാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ശ്രീനിവാസചരിയെ നേരിട്ടു വാട്ടർവർക്സിൽനിയമിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹം ഇപ്പോൾ മദ്രാസ് കാർപ്പോറേഷനിൽ ഡ്രെയിനേജ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ സഹപാഠിയായിരുന്ന മി. ഐ. കയ്യനെ വാട്ടർവക്സിൽ നിയമിച്ചു. മുൻപറഞ്ഞ അസിസ്ററൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത മി. ശ്രീനിവാസാചാരിക്കോ മി. കയ്യനൊ ഇല്ല. ഡ്രെയിനേജും വാട്ടർവർക്സും സാമ്യമുള്ള വിഷയങ്ങളാണ്. ജലംസംഭരിച്ച് ഒഴുക്കുകയാണ് രണ്ടിനും ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അതിലേക്ക് വൈദഗ്ധ്യംഉള്ള ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഇപ്പോൾ ൪൦൦ രൂപാശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഇവിടെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് നൂതനമായി ഒരു ഡ്രെയിനേജ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ അവകാശത്തെ തീരെ അവഗണിച്ച് വേറൊരാളെ അതിലേക്കു നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ല. ഈ അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ൧൦൯൦-ൽ ആണ് സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ൧൮ കൊല്ലത്തെ സർവീസും ശരിയായ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഉണ്ടു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലധികാരികളുടെ തൃപ്തി അദ്ദേഹം സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഞാൻ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടസ്ഥലത്തു് അദ്ദേഹം അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരായി ജോലിനോക്കീട്ടുള്ളതിനാൽ നേരിട്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെപ്പററി അറിയാൻ എനിക്ക് ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതു

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

സത്യസന്ധനായ ഒരാൾ വേറെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനെ ഡ്രെയിനേജ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരായി നിയമിക്കാതെ വേറൊരു അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ നിയമിച്ചു എന്നോ നിയമിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നോ കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥാനത്തിന് അവകാശിയെന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച ആൾ ആരാണെന്നറിയുന്നതിന് ഈ ഹൌസിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന മെമ്പേഴ്സിനു ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. മി. കെ. റ്റി. താമസ് ബി. എ. ബി. ഇ. യെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഡ്രെയിനേജ ഇഞ്ചിനീയറായി മെക്കാനിക്കൽ ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് പരീക്ഷമാത്രം പാസായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു. ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ പ്രത്യേക പ്രീതി സമ്പാദിച്ച് ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയരെക്കൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ടുചെയ്യുതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം അദ്ദേഹത്തെ നിയമിക്കാൻപോകുന്നു എന്നുമാണ് അറിയുന്നതു്. മെക്കാനിക്കൽ ഇഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗിനു അഡ്വാൻസ്യ സർവേ പഠിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല. മദ്രാസ് കാർപറേഷനിൽ ഡ്രെയിനേജ് എൻജിനീയറായി ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിനോക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു സിവിൽ എഞ്ചിനീയരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചുവല്ലോ. ഡ്രെയിനേജു സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന മി. രാമചന്ദ്രായ്ക്കു ആജോലിയിൽ പരിചയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകപരിചയമുള്ള ഒരുവിദഗ്ധനെക്കൂടി വരുത്തുവാൻ ആലോചനയുള്ളപ്രകാരവും മി. രാമചന്ദ്രായെ പരിശീലനത്തിന് ഇൻഡ്യൻട്ടറിനയക്കുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതായും അറിയുന്നു. ന്യായമായ അവകാശവും യോഗ്യതയുമുള്ള മി. കെ. റ്റി. തോമസ്സിനെ ഡ്രെയിനേജ് എഞ്ചിനീയരായി നിയമിക്കാതെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അവകാശത്തെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നതു് മറ്റെന്തുകാരണവശാലായിരുന്നാലും ആയതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്.

അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരാഫീസിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ള ചില പ്രമോഷനെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഇനിയും എനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഒന്നാം ഗ്രേഡ് സൂപ്പർവൈസേർസിനെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരായും അതിനുതാഴെ ഗ്രേഡിലുള്ളവരെ ഉയർന്ന ഗ്രേഡുകളിലേക്കും പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് മി. വെസ്റ്റേർഡെയിൽ ചാർജ് വിട്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു അല്പദിവസങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു റിപ്പോർട്ടുതയ്യാറാക്കിയിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ചാർജ്‌വിടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഒപ്പുവാങ്ങി ആക്ടിംഗ് ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ സമ്മതം കൂടാതെ ആ ശുപാർശയെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു Personal Assistant അയച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അ

തനുസരിച്ച് പ്രമോഷൻ കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അനേകം നാൺബ്രാമ്മിൻസിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതാണ്.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒഴിവുള്ള ചീഫ്എഞ്ചിനീയർസ്ഥാനത്തിനു ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അനേകം വർഷമായി സ്തുത്യർഹമായ വിധത്തിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സീനിയർ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ മി. ജേക്കബ് ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേ ഇവിടത്തെ ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയറായി വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും ഒരാളെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. അത് ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ ആശാസ്യമല്ല. ഇത്രയും സംഗതികളെഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ട് വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: സർ, ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ഭരണവൈകല്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിയും പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ നല്ലവണ്ണം പതിയുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയും ഈ കൌൺസിലിന്റെശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവക എല്ലാജോലികളും സാധാരണയായി കാൺട്രാക്ട്കൊടുത്തിട്ടാണു നടത്തിവരുന്നത്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ശമ്പളംവകയ്ക്കായി ഒരു ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യ പ്രതിവർഷം ചെലവായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രയുംസംഖ്യ പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്ന സംഗതികൾക്കായി ചിലവാക്കിയിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ വളരെ നന്നായിരിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ ശമ്പളത്തിനും പുറമെ ഈഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലേക്ക് അനുവദിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ ഒരു വലിയഭാഗം ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കൺട്രാക്ടറന്മാരും കൂടിവിഴുങ്ങുന്നുണ്ട്. കൺട്രാക്ടറന്മാർ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തി എങ്കിൽമാത്രമെ അവരുടെ ജോലി നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇല്ലാത്ത പല അററകുററങ്ങൾ അവർ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് അവരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഹൈറെയിഞ്ചിൽ ഒരു കൺട്രാക്ടർക്ക് ൨൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിനു വിപരീതമായി ചിലവെഴുതിക്കൊടുത്തു എന്ന സംഗതി അറിയാമോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിവില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പല അഴിമതികളും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ അനേകം അസിസ്ററൻറ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാരും എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാരും ഉണ്ട്. അവർക്കു വലിയ ശമ്പളവും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു.

[Mr. J. John Kattakayam.]

നൂതനമായിറോഡുകഠം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും റോഡുകളിൽ അററകുററങ്ങഠം തീർക്കുന്നതും മററുപലവേലകളും കൺട്രാക്റ്റ് മുഖേന നടത്തിവരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇത്രയധികം കീഴ് സിൽബന്തികളുടെ ആവശ്യം എന്താണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്യാത്ത ജോലികഠംക്ക്തന്നെയും വ്യാജമായി അററകുററം തീർത്തു എന്നൊക്കെപ്പറഞ്ഞു പണം ചിലവെഴുതി എടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി അവർതന്നെ റോഡ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും അവയെ നന്നാക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങഠം തന്നെ നന്നാക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഈ ജോലി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും നടത്തി എന്നു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ തെററിധരിപ്പിച്ച് അങ്ങിനേയും ചല വിക്രിയകളും കാട്ടിക്കൂട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പള്ളി എസ്റ്റേററിൽ പോകുന്നതിന് ഒരു പാലംകെട്ടിക്കുന്നതിന് ഒരു കൺട്രാക്ടർക്ക് ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവെഴുതികൊടുത്തതായി അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു എസ്റ്റേററ് എനിക്കുസുപരിചിതമല്ല.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: കഴിവുള്ളിടത്തോളം പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതെ അതിനെ അസംബ്ളിക്ക് വിട്ടിട്ടു ഇവിടെ പൊതുനയത്തെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലതെന്നു അറിയാമൊ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മററുള്ളവർക്ക് ഗതാഗത സൗകര്യം ധാരാളം ഉണ്ട്. ഞങ്ങഠംക്കു തീരെയില്ല. ആഹാരം കഴിക്കുന്നതിന് ഇല മാത്രമെ എനിക്കുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളു. വിശന്നു വിഷമിക്കുന്നു. മററുള്ളവർ സുഖമായിചതുർവിധ വിഭവങ്ങളോടുകൂടിയ സദ്യകഴിച്ചു. അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നതു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: റോഡ്ബോർഡ് നിർത്തിയതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ റോഡുകളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തെപ്പററി ഈ സഭയിലല്ലാതെ മറേറതുസഭയിലാണ് പറയേണ്ടതു്?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മറേറതെങ്കിലും സഭയിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററയാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇതു് പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ൧൧൦൭ ൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിൽ ൧൭,൧൩,൧൦൨ രൂപാ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിൽവാട്ടർസപ്ലൈക്ക് ൧൧,൩൧,൭൦ ലൃ രൂപാചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ടെലിഫോൺഎക്സ്ചെയിഞ്ചിനായി ൮,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ബാക്കിയുള്ളത് കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ൮൨ മൈൽ റോഡുമാത്രമാണ് തീർത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ൮൩൮ മൈൽദൂരം റോഡിൽ അറ്റകുറ്റം തീർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത് ഏതു് നിഷ്പക്ഷപാതിയേയും തപിപ്പിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇതുകൊണ്ട് നാമമാത്രമായ ഗുണം മാത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതി അനുസരിച്ച് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തെക്കുവടക്കുറോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ കിഴക്കു പടിഞ്ഞാറ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതല്ലെ കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യപ്രദമായി തോന്നുന്നത്

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ആ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത്. മീനച്ചിൽ ആററിൽ ഒരു പാലം വേണമെന്നു ശ്രീമൂലംപ്രജാസഭ ആരംഭിച്ചകാലംമുതൽ അവസാനംവരേയുംഅതിൽ നിവേദനംചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ എല്ലാനിയമസഭകളിലും ഈ സംഗതി പ്രത്യക്ഷമാക്കി. അതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അവിടെ ഒരു പാലം ഉണ്ടാക്കി എന്നു പേരുവരുത്തി. പാലം വെള്ളം ചരിച്ചുവച്ചു. പാലത്തെ അവിടെനിന്നു മാററുന്നതിനു വേറെ ഒരു വലിയസംഖ്യ ചിലവുചെയ്യേണ്ടിവന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ പലപ്പോഴായി അവിടെ ചിലവാക്കിയപണംകൊണ്ട് രണ്ടു പാലംകെട്ടാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം പാലംകെട്ടുന്നതിന് യാതൊരു നടപടികളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നതായികാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ പ്രധാനറോഡിൽ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കംനിമിത്തം ഇല്ലാതെപോയ ഒരു പാലം ഇതുവരെ കെട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: അതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ അന്വേഷിച്ചിട്ടില്ല.

തൊടുപുഴ താലൂക്കിനെപ്പോലെ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യത്തിൽ അസമത്വം അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു താലൂക്കു വേറെയില്ലെന്നു തീർത്തുപറയാം. ൧൦ മൈൽ നീളത്തിൽ അവിടെ റോഡു നന്നായികിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. വെള്ളിയാമററം വരെ ഒരു റോഡ് തോട്ടക്കാർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതുംകൂടെ ൧൦ മൈയിൽ റോഡാണ് ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളത്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അവിടെ ൯൦ മൈൽ റോഡുണ്ടെന്ന് സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സിൽ ൨൧൦-ാംപുറത്തു കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. പള്ളിവാസൽറോഡു തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽകൂടി പോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉപകാരം വെള്ളക്കാർക്കുമാത്രമെയുള്ളു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: തോട്ടംവക റോഡുകളേയും വില്ലേജ്റോഡുകളേയും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തു കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായിരിക്കും. ഈ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള റോഡുകൾ ഇതിനോടുതൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന മററു താലൂക്കുകളിലെ റോഡുകളോടുകൂടി ഘടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും സമീപതാലൂക്കുകളിലേക്കു ഗതാഗതംചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഒന്നോ അതിലധികമൊ റോഡുകൾ കാണുന്നതാണ്. തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിനോടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന ദേവികുളം പീരുമേട് എന്നീതാലൂക്കുകളിലേക്ക് ഗതാഗതംചെയ്യുന്നതിന് യാതൊരുമാർഗ്ഗവുംഇല്ല. ഒരു വില്ലേജ്റോഡ് ആകട്ടെവെട്ടുവഴിയാകട്ടെഇല്ല. തൊടുപുഴനിന്നും അറക്കുളത്തേക്കു ൧൦ മൈൽ റോഡുണ്ട്. അവിടെനിന്നും പത്തൊ പന്ത്രണ്ടൊമയിൽ ദൂരം റോഡുണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നും പീരുമേടുതാലൂക്കിലേക്കും ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. തൊടുപുഴ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്ന് ഈ താലൂക്കിനോടു തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന ദേവികുളത്തേക്കുപോകുന്നതിന് മൂവാററുപുഴ താലൂക്കിൽ കൂടി ഗതാഗതംചെയ്യാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാ. ഈ റോഡു പീരുമേടു,ദേവികുളം, എന്നീതാലൂക്കുകളെ യോജിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുമേലധ്യക്ഷൻ ഈ സംഗതിയിൽശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. വെള്ളിയാമററം റോഡിൽനിന്നും ഉദ്ദേശം നാലുമൈൽ ദൂരം റോഡു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ അതിനെതൊടുപുഴ അറക്കുളം റോഡിനോടു ചേർക്കാവുന്നതാണു. ഇങ്ങിനെചെയ്താൽ അവിടെ അല്പം ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നതാണ്.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): ഉദ്യോഗനിയമന വിഷയത്തിൽ എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കല്ലൂർനാരായണപിള്ള പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാനും പൂർണ്ണമായിയോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I draw the attention of the member to the fact that we are now concerned with the P. W. D. and not with the general question of appointments ?

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: P. W. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഞാൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാനുള്ള സമയം ഇപ്പോഴാണ്. മുമ്പിലത്തെകൌൺസിലിലും അസംബ്ളിയിലും ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് സംസാരി

ച്ച് അധികംസമയം വ്യയം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. രാജ്യത്തിന്നു അതിനെക്കാരം കൂടുതൽ ഗുണകരമായ സംഗതികഠം ഉണ്ടെന്നും അറിയാമായിരുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികഠം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശരിയായിശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങഠംക്കുഅതിനെപ്പററിവീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും പറയേണ്ടിവരുന്നതു്. ഉദാഹരണമായി മിസ്റ്റർ നാരായണപിള്ള പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ച മിസ്റ്റർ താമസ്സിൻെറ സംഗതിതന്നെ എടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിനോടു ഒരുമിച്ചുപഠിച്ചു പാസായിട്ടുള്ള പലരും ബ്രിട്ടീഷിൻഡ്യൻ സർവീസിൽ നല്ല ശമ്പളത്തിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട. അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പററി യാതൊരു കുററവും പറയാൻ ഇല്ല. ഇത്ര സുസമ്മതനായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. മിസ്റ്റർ കല്ലൂർ നാരായണപിള്ള ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച മറെറാരുസംഗതിയെപ്പററിയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറായി വെളിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരാളെ വരുത്താൽപോകുന്നുഎന്നു കേഠംക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഭാഗത്തു നിന്നും പറഞ്ഞ മറുപടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു തന്നെകഴിയുന്നതും പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതാണ് എന്നാണ്. ്അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യവുമാണ്. P. W. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ ൽ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവു ഇഞ്ചിനീയറന്മാരായികുറച്ചു ആളുകളെ ഉള്ളൂ. അവരുടെ ഉദ്യോഗം അവസാനിക്കാറാകുന്ന സമയത്താണു അവരെ ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ആക്കുന്നതു; അതു എങ്കിലും കിട്ടാത്തതു വളരെ സങ്കടമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു യൂറോപ്യൻ തന്നെ വേണമെന്നു നിർബന്ധമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ വിധത്തിലും കഴപ്പമില്ലാത്ത ഒരാളാണു ഇപ്പോഠം ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. വെളിയിൽനിന്നും ആളുകളെ വരുത്തുന്നതു ചിലയവസരങ്ങളിൽ അനുവദിക്കത്തക്കതാണെങ്കിലും ഈ ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ സംഗതി ഞങ്ങഠം അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കുറഞ്ഞശമ്പളക്കാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി വളരെ മോശമാണ്. ഉദാഹരണമായി ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരുടെ ഡഫേദാർ ആയിരിക്കുന്ന ആളിൻെറ ശമ്പളം ഇരുപത്തിരണ്ടുകൊല്ലം മുമ്പും ഇന്നും ഒരുപോലെയാണ്. ഇവർക്കു ഒരു ദിവസം എട്ടണപോലും കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെകുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാൎക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ ശരിയായി പതിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ട് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാർക്കു ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയും ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ വെളിയിൽനിന്നു വരുത്താതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

ആണ്ടുതോറും ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി പി. ഡബ്ലിയൂ. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനത്തിലുള്ള പണത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം കുറച്ചാണ് ഒടുവിൽ വരവു ചിലവുകൾ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തി വരുന്നതു്. പി. ഡബ്ലിയൂ. ഒരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്കു അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകകൾ അതാതു ആണ്ടുകളിൽ തന്നെ ചിലവു് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് ഗവൺമെൻറു അതാതു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ ചുമതലപ്പെടുത്തണം. അതോടുകൂടി കൂടുതൽ തുക ചിലവാക്കുകയും വേണം. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ധാരാളം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകകളെല്ലാം ചിലവാക്കുന്നതിനു തക്ക സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടു്. കഴിഞ്ഞയാണ്ടത്തെ ബഡ്ജററിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ചിലവിനങ്ങളെ ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ ചുരുക്കിയിരുന്നു എന്നു കണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണ് അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാൻ സംഗതിയായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. റോഡുകളുടെ അററകുററം തീർക്കുന്ന ഇനത്തിൽ ൫൦ ശതമാനം കുറവു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെനിന്നും കോട്ടയം വരെയുള്ള മെയിൻസെൻട്രൽ റോഡിൽ ആണ്ടുതോറും വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടാകുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഉടവുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സമയത്തു കൃത്യസ്ഥലത്തെത്തുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കാതെ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ കാറുകളെ വിട്ടിട്ടു വളരെ വിഷമിച്ചും താമസിച്ചും അതാതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എത്തുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉടവുകൾ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതു പുതുതായ ഒരു സംഗതിഅല്ല. ഇതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനു് അഭിമാനകരമല്ല. വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ ഏതേതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് ഉടവുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നും ഏതു സ്ഥലം താഴ്ന്നു കിടക്കുന്നുഎന്നും മററും അറിയാം. അങ്ങിനെ അടുത്തകൊല്ലവും ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അവയെ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന് കഴിഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ ലജ്ജാവഹമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

വള്ളങ്ങളുടെ സംഗതിയെപ്പററിയാണ് ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇത്രയധികമായി ജനങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതി വേറെ ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയാം. അതിനെപ്പററി ഞങ്ങൾ ഇന്നും സങ്കടം അനുഭവിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കുട്ടനാടൻ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വള്ളം വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഒരു മനുഷ്യനു അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഭക്ഷണം പോലെ വള്ളത്തിൻെറ ആവശ്യം തീരെ മാററിവയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതൊന്നാണ്. ഒരു വീട്ടിൽനിന്നും മ

റെറാരു വീട്ടിൽ പോകണമെങ്കിൽ വള്ളമില്ലാതെ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. ഈ വള്ളങ്ങളെ ക്യനാൽ ആഫീസുകാർ, പക്ഷികളെ വെടിവക്കാൻ നോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ, ലാക്കുനോക്കി പിടിച്ചു പതിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു വള്ളം ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു നീങ്ങി എന്നു കണ്ടാൽ ഇവർ ഉടനെ വന്നു പിടികൂടുന്നു. ഒരു കല്യാണപാർട്ടി അവരുടെ സ്വന്തം വള്ളത്തിൽപോയപ്പോൾ വഴിക്കുവച്ചു അവരെ ഈ കെനാൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പിടിക്കുകയും തൻനിമിത്തം ആ സമയത്തിനു മംഗളകമ്മം നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വരികയും ചെയ്ത ഒരു കഥ എനിക്കറിയാം. മറെറാരവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു കുഞ്ഞിനു ചോറു കൊടുക്കാനായി സ്വന്തം വള്ളത്തിൽ കയറി കുറെ ആളുകൾ ക്ഷേത്രത്തിൽ പോയപ്പോൾ വഴിക്കുവച്ചു കെനാൽ അധികൃതന്മാർ അവരെ പിടിച്ചു ഉപദ്രവിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽനിന്നും ഗവമ്മെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം വളരെ തുഛമാണു്. മുമ്പിലത്തെ റഗുലേഷൻ ഇപ്പോൾ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞില്ല. പബ്ലിക്ക് തോടുകളിൽകൂടി ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ കൂലിവാഹനങ്ങളേയും രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ഒരു വകുപ്പുണ്ടു്. ഈ കെനാൽ അധികൃതന്മാരുടെ ഉപദ്രവത്തെ തീർക്കുന്നതിനായി ഞങ്ങൾ ഈ സംഗതി നാടുനീങ്ങിയ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിനോടുതന്നെ ഉണർത്തിക്കാമെന്നു തീരുമാനിച്ചു. ഞങ്ങൾ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു വന്നു മഹാരാജാവു് തിരുമനസ്സിനോടു സങ്കടം പറഞ്ഞു. അദ്ദേഹം സവാരിക്കു എഴുന്നെള്ളുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കടം പറഞ്ഞു ഹർജികൊടുക്കാനായി ഞങ്ങൾ ശ്രമിച്ചു. അന്നു ഞങ്ങളെ പോലീസുകാർ പിടികൂടി ചാല പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ ഒരു രാത്രി മുഴുവനും താമസിപ്പിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ദയവു നിമിത്തം പോലീസുകാക്കു ഞങ്ങളെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ല. അന്നു ദിവാൻ സർ. പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി ആയിരുന്നു. ഞങ്ങളെ പിറേറ ദിവസം കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി. കല്പിച്ചതിനാൽ രാത്രി ഉപദ്രവം ഏററില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു വള്ളം സൌജന്യമായി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ദിവാൻജിയോടു കല്പിച്ചു. പബ്ലിക്കു തോടു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിൻെറ വ്യാഖ്യാനം എന്താണെന്നു അറിയുന്നില്ല. ഉദാഹരണമായി കുമരകം തോടു ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് തോടുകൾ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ഏതെല്ലാമെന്നു ഗസററിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യണം. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ വിഷമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അവരെസഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം ഈ വിധത്തിൽ വളരെ ഉപദ്രവിക്കയാണു്.

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ വള്ളം പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഗതിയിൽ കുറെക്കൂടിവിശാലവും അനുകമ്പാപരവുമായ ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ടതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. അതിനാൽ അവരുടെ വള്ളം സൌജന്യമായി പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം. മററുള്ളവർക്കു കാലാവധി നീട്ടികൊടുക്കണം.

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുവക ജോലികൾ കാൺട്രാക്ടു കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു എൻെറ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിലേക്കു അതാതു സ്ഥലത്തുകാർ വരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു തന്നെ ആ ജോലി കാൺട്രാക്ടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ സാധാരണയായി അതാതു സ്ഥലത്തെ പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിൽ കൊടുത്തു കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സർക്കുലർ ഉണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ നിവർത്തിയുള്ളിടത്തോളം പരസ്പരസഹായസംഘങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നെ ഈ കാൺട്രാക്ടു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കരുതെന്നു എൻെറ ഒരു സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുക ഉണ്ടായി. അതു ശരിയാണു്. അവരവരുടെ പ്രാദേശികകാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി അതാതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരെക്കണ്ടു പറയാവുന്നതാണു്. വള്ളംപതിവു കാര്യത്തിൽ ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയറുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിയുമെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ കൃതാർത്ഥനായി. എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ ചീഫ്ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെക്കണ്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെക്കൊണ്ടുംസാധിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം.

MR. JACOB HASSAN SAIT (*Commerce and Industry, North*): പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു എനിക്കു രണ്ടു വാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. കായങ്കുളം പട്ടണത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാനപാലം പൊളിച്ചിട്ടിട്ടു ഏഴുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിലേക്കുള്ള യാതൊരു പണികളും ഇതു വരെ ആരംഭിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ പാലം ഇല്ലാത്തതു നിമിത്തം കച്ചവടക്കാരും പൊതുജനങ്ങളും വളരെ കഷ്ടതയനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ ആണ്ടിലെങ്കിലും അതിൻെറ ജോലി പൂർത്തിയാക്കി തരുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I support the motion of my friend Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai for this reason. It is my view that there are too many Engineers and there is too little engineering in this State. There are too many Executive Engineers and they are all given salaries higher than that drawn by many heads of

departments. At first Europeans were drafted as Executive Engineers on a higher scale of salaries, and such high salaries are availed of by the Indian Officers appointed in their place. The work of the Engineering Department has no doubt increased of late, in all branches such as irrigation, water-supply, electricity and so on. My suggestion is therefore that the Government must be pleased to appoint one or two Deputy Chief Engineers in the place of too many Executive Engineers so as to co-ordinate the work of the different Divisions and to more effectively regulate and control the work of the department. The Chief Engineer has too much work to be looked into and no doubt complaints arise from time to time regarding the real or supposed personal influence of the Personal Assistants over the Chief Engineers. It is not unusual that some papers will escape the attention of the Chief Engineer if all the works are centred in his hand. The Personal Assistant is not one of the most senior officers and he cannot be expected to discharge the duties with as much responsibility as a Senior Deputy Chief Engineer would do.

When I questioned my friend about the advisability of ventilating individual local needs it is not meant that I have not my own local grievances to speak of. But cataloguing those local needs would be taking too much of the time of the House and I believe that our friends in the Lower House have greater occasions by means of token cuts to bring to the attention of Government the local needs. Therefore I appeal to my non-official friends in this House not to take so much time by dilating on local grievances. Of course, I share with them the fear. I have occasionally to refer to them because we owe our existence to a wider body outside.

Coming back to my suggestion, in the next year I hope Government will be pleased to appoint one or two Deputy Chief Engineers, abolishing three or four posts of Executive Engineers, instead.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is it the opinion of the member that in suggesting that it is to bring it in conformity with other departments?

KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Yes. My friend is inferring that I am trying to suggest that this department might be brought in conformity with other departments of Government.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it the opinion of the member that the Public Works Department should be amalgamated with the Police and the Excise Departments?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I only wish that the member representing the Municipalities had come to this House with a greater knowledge of affairs.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I also support the motion. It is regrettable to find that matters stressed more than once in this House about the working of the Public Works Department are not considered properly either by the Government or by the Head of the Public Works Department. The top-heavy nature of this department, and

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

how officers more than actually necessary are entertained in the department—these points were brought to the pointed attention of this House some years back. From the allotments made in the Public Works Department I may take two years to convince the members how the allotment has been considerably cut short, while all the highly paid officers are entertained in the department without having to do the duties comparatively which they were doing once when they had to look after many new and old works. In 1104 and 1105 the allotments under the head "Buildings and Communications" were nearly over 40 lakhs. Year after year it has been reduced and when we come to the current year the allotment is only 27 lakhs. When the department had to spend 40 lakhs, it was having seven Executive Engineers, eight Assistant Engineers and a good many Sub-Engineers; on the whole about 22 big officers. That is to say, every taluk has a three-fourth Engineer or for four taluks there are three Engineers. After the allotment is reduced to a considerable extent from 40 lakhs to 27 lakhs, I ask the question, what is the duty or what is the nature of the functions of these Engineers, when they have practically no money to push on new works? Therefore it is my suggestion that there is scope for further retrenchment in the department. Two Executive Engineers' posts, I am proposing this with reference to the statement made by a Chief Engineer, may be safely abolished. Proportionately the posts of Sub-Engineers and Assistant Engineers could be abolished and the department run with the remaining hands. I was stressing this point some years back. There was an expert Chief Engineer who even recommended to the Government that the work of the department could be properly controlled with the help of three Executive Engineers. I do not know what has happened to that recommendation. If there is a time when the Chief Engineer could come forward and boldly say that he could manage the department with the aid of three Executive Engineers, then that will be the day when we can congratulate the head of the Public Works Department.

Again, there is no decided policy followed by the department either in starting new works or in completing old works. What has been done in the previous year is not taken into consideration when providing funds for the subsequent year. There is no distinction borne in mind about the normal expenditure and the abnormal expenditure which has to be incurred during one year. It was the grievance of the members representing various constituencies, that many a work started some four years back were half or three-fourths finished or suspended and the money sunk there is practically wasted without any return to the Government or to the people. Therefore, I would draw the pointed attention of the Chief Engineer to the fact that, hereafter, unless these works, half and three-fourths finished, are completed, no new works should be started. In these days of financial stringency it would be better if every constituency is given definite allotments every year,

By doing so there may be some equality of treatment given to all taluks works. It is highly in the matter of distribution of funds for public regrettable to find that want of funds is pleaded often for carrying out the construction of buildings, extensions of buildings and so on and so forth. Rs. 70,000 is spent every year for meeting the rents where public offices are held. It is a recurring expenditure.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I ask the member, is it not more economical to pay the rent then and there instead of indulging in capital expenditure?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I say it is most uneconomical. If that question is put on the basis of a wide economic proposition, I may tell the member that it is high time that he changes his views about economical aspect and national assests of the country. The moneys spent for constructing buildings, roads and other works of public utility are considered by modern economists as national assets. Therefore it is never a waste. Capital expenditure is considered as a useful item to be spent for the public good. It is adding to the national asset of the country. It is not on commodities exportable or importable the wealth of a nation depends. It is on the creation of the assets and national needs like this that the wealth of a nation is considered and valued by up-to-date economists.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I know after this learned disquisition on modern economics, is the member prepared to answer my question?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I said it is uneconomical That answer is there.

There may be many buildings even in this Trivandrum town for the housing of public offices. A lot of money is spent in the shape of rent for such offices. Some definite scheme has to be chalked out and worked so that, as far as possible, public offices could be accommodated in buildings owned by Government.

I do not want to say anything about local needs. I would simply draw the attention of the Chief Engineer to my speech here on the 10th August 1932.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയിൽ അധികം ഭാഗവും കൃഷിക്കാരാണ്. ഈ കർഷകർക്ക് ഒരു താങ്ങായിനില്ക്കുന്നതു് പൊതുമരാമത്തു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറാണ്. എന്നാൽ കർഷകരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന സഹായങ്ങൾ വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണ് കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൻെറ ഒരററംമുതൽ മറേറഅററംവരെ റോഡുവേണം, പാലംവേണം, എന്നൊക്കെ ജനങ്ങൾ മുറവിളികൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തു അതിനു പണമില്ലെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെൻറു മറുപടി പറയുന്നു. അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുകതന്നെയും ചിലവാക്കാതെ ലാപ്സാക്കിക്കളയുന്നു. ഈ നയം ഒട്ടുംതന്നെ

Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai.]

ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു മുഖ്യമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. പാലംകെട്ടുന്നതിനൊ മററതെങ്കിലും ജോലികൾക്കൊ ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക മുഴുവനും ആ ആണ്ടത്തെ ചിലവിൽതന്നെ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ആ തുക ആ ആണ്ടിൽ ചിലവാകാതിരുന്നാൽ അതിനെ ലാപ്സാക്കാതെ അടുത്തകൊല്ലത്തിലേക്കു നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു മുഖ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. മിക്കജോലികളും അതിലേക്കുള്ള പണം ലാപ്സായിഎന്നൊ പണമില്ല എന്നൊ ഉള്ള കാരണങ്ങളാൽ പകുതിചെയ്തിട്ടു നിർത്തിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായി പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും കാണാം. ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിലുൾപ്പെട്ട വിളപ്പിൽ പേയാട്ട് നിന്നും വെള്ളനാട്ടേക്കുള്ള അഞ്ചു മൈൽ റോഡിനു പണം അനുവദിക്കുകയും അതിൽ ഒന്നുപകുതിയോളം തീർക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു വർഷമായി. അതിനുശേഷം അതിലേക്കു പണം അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച യാതൊരു ആലോചനയും ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ചിലവാക്കിയപണംകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരവസ്ഥയാണ്. ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പാലങ്ങളും കലുങ്കുകളും ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനു ബോദ്ധ്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും അവയെപ്പററി അശേഷം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. നെയ്യാററിൽ പൂവാററും മണ്ഡപത്തും കടവിലും ഓരോപാലം കെട്ടണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ട് ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇതേവരെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പറയുവാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുഎങ്കിലും ഒന്നുരണ്ടു സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതാണ്. വില്ലേജ്റോഡുകൾ അതിവർഷത്തിൽ തീരെ ഉപയോഗശൂന്യമായി കിടക്കുന്നു. അവയെ ഉടൻതന്നെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷനെസംബന്ധിച്ച രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻകമ്മിററി സമർപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടു അനുസരിച്ച യാതൊരു നടപടിയും നടത്തികാണുന്നില്ല. കർഷകർക്കു റോഡ് അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: മൈനർ ഇറിഗേഷൻ ജോലികൾക്കു ആണ്ടുതോറും അഞ്ചുലക്ഷംരൂപാ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കണമെന്നു ക

മ്മിററിക്കാർ ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്കു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അറിയാം. അതിനെപ്പററിയാണു് ഞാൻ പറയാൻപോകുന്നതു്. കമ്മററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടനുസരിച്ചു യാതൊന്നും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്ന മാതിരി ആണ്ടുതോറും അഞ്ചുലക്ഷംരൂപാ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു കർഷകരുടെ ഉന്നതിക്കു അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഇറിഗേഷൻജോലികൾക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള തുക മതിയാകുന്നതല്ല. അതിനാൽ ആണ്ടുതോറും ഈ ജോലികൾക്കായി അഞ്ചുലക്ഷംരൂപായിൽ കുറയാതെ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ തുക വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു എളുപ്പവഴിയുണ്ടു്. സെൻട്രൽറോഡ് ഡെവലപ്പുമെൻറു ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഏതാനുംതുക ഗവൺമെൻറിനു കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനെ ട്രങ്കുറോഡുകൾക്കാണു് ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ട്രങ്കു റോഡുകൾക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഫണ്ടിനെ വില്ലേജ്റോഡുകൾക്കു ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. ഈ വിധത്തിലെങ്കിലും കർഷകർക്കു ഗുണകരമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്.

വിദേശീയനായ ഒരു ചീഫ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയരെ വരുത്താൻപോകുന്നു എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ ജോലി ആക്ട് ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ വളരെക്കാലമായി ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഇരുന്നു വളരെ പരിചയം സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരാളാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ആ ജോലിയിൽ സ്ഥിരപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കും. അതിലേക്കു ഒരു വിദേശിയനെ ഇറക്കുമതിചെയ്യുന്നതു ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ ന്യായമല്ലെന്നു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, the defects in the general working of the Public Works Department and the remedies for the same have been dealt with by the honourable members of this House already; and so I do not think it necessary to waste more time on it. But, since this is the only opportunity afforded to us to represent our local needs I feel it my legitimate duty to point out to Government at least some of our most urgent wants.

While large amounts are being spent every year for beautifying one or two pioneer and important towns, Government seem to adopt an altogether different policy in allotting amounts for public works in the mofussil parts. Even the bare necessities of the mofussil parts are being neglected. Sir, the tax-payer even in the remotest corner of the country contributes to the general coffers of the State as much as the

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

people inhabiting the towns. He is therefore entitled at least to get his necessities from the Government. Government are maintaining a very big establishment in the Alwaye Circle. But the work turned out by them is small compared to the requirements of the locality. The local officers of the P. W. D. do not seem to care even for the urgent needs of the locality.

In this connection, I would bring to the notice of the House, the most miserable condition of certain roads in my constituency, roads which are being used by every inhabitant of the taluk and even by the Postal and the Anchal services. The roads have been so much neglected that even the Anchals and the Tapals are being delayed. Every communication there is being delayed. No attention is being paid by the responsible officers of the locality to this matter.

I think it is worth while to draw the special attention of the Government to the Perumbavur-Alwaye road and the Alwaye-Parur road. These roads will be under water during the major portions of the rainy season. The raising of the level of these roads by just about two or three feet has not been taken up by the department so far. The mere opening of the Periyar Dam is sufficient to inundate these roads; and they have to be raised above water level.

Similary the M. C. road, between Perumbavur and Kaladi, is always under water during the rainy season. Ordinary heavy rains are sufficient to inundate the roads. It is not possible then to cross these roads easily. By the opening of the Pallivasal scheme these roads will become even more important than they are at present.

The necessity for a bridge across the Alwaye river has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government. With the establishment of the Union Christian College at Alwaye, the number of people who have to cross and re-cross the river has increased by thousands. During the major part of the rainy season, the river will be in floods; and every day, hundreds of students, who have to cross and re-cross the river, find it extremely difficult, and at times even risky, to do so.

The same is the case with the Kaladi river also. A bridge across the Kaladi river will directly connect Travancore and Cochin and British India. This matter has also been brought to the notice of Government many years ago.

The Court building in Perumpavur is in a very dilapidated condition and is even not quite safe. It has been in that condition for the last twenty years and more, although sanction for a building for that Court was accorded even in 1915.

In this connection, if the Government have any difficulty in the matter of knowing the emergency for public works in the mofussil parts, I would suggest the constitution of Village Panchayats in the mofussil. These Panchayats seem to be working very satisfactorily in Cochin. They know the needs of the locality, and they promptly inform Government of such needs. They themselves get the contribution from

Government and carry out the works in time. They undertake the whole responsibility; and Government are relieved of much of their burden. I see that some Village Panchayats have been established in towns. Sir, I do not think these Panchayats are very necessary in towns. It is the mofussil parts that need them. It is the mofussil parts that are not able to get their voices heard by the Government; it is the mofussil parts that are neglected. Therefore, Village Panchayats have to be established in the rural parts of the country; and they will take care of themselves if they are given powers under Sections 15 and 16 of the Village Panchayats Regulation, and the Government will be relieved of their responsibility in regard to the sanitation, medical aid and other needs of these mofussil parts.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I wish to bring to the notice of the House a suggestion in regard to the policy of the Public Works Department in the opening of roads in the State. Till now, the policy of the department has been to open roads from the north to the south, so that the officers of Government may travel easily from the suthernmost part of the State to the northern frontier. I fully endorse the opinion expressed by Mr. Padmanabha Pillai that the expenditure on these trunk roads does not in any way help the poor ryots in the country. What the people need most is a net-work of roads connecting the coastal regions with the interior of the country, roads from the west to the east and not those from the north to the south. The inhabitants of the coastal regions have to bring their products to the highland regions in the interior of the country, and the people of the highland regions have to take their agricultural produce for sale to the inhabitants of the coastal regions. At present, for want of cross roads connecting the coastal regions with the interior of the country, the poor people of the country are put to much difficulty. I would, therefore, request the Government to adopt a policy of opening roads from east to west instead of from north to south as at present.

I would also bring to the notice of Government in this connection the very poor representation of the unrepresented communities in the Public Works Department. It may be strange to you, Sir, when you hear that, when we agitated for entry into Government service, it was the Public Works Department alone that was first thrown open to us about thirty-six years ago. All these years, although we had several qualified men among us, young men even with European qualifications waiting for employment, I am very sorry to state that the Chief Engineer or the authorities concerned have not yet taken it into their heads to recognise the legitimate claims, for appointments in the Public Works Department, of the unrepresented communities.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: I congratulate the Government for setting apart thirty-four lakhs of rupees for public works. But, so far as the Devicolam taluk is concerned, its needs in the matter of public works do not seem to have been recognised by the department. The cardamom area requires more roads. Travancoreans will be attracted more and more to go there and cultivate cardamom only if more roads

[Mr. H. O. L. Marikar.]

are opened and communications made easy. Now, Travancoreans have great hesitation to go up to the High Ranges and own the cardamom lands there. The main reason is the want of roads. Devicolam now gets a very large supply of its requirements from Coimbatore and Madura districts through the Aerial Ropeway and the northern outlet road. The quantity transported to Devicolam is about 500 to 600 bags of rice per day for the K.D.H.P. Company alone. If that traffic is diverted through Neriamangalam to Cochin it will give hundreds of families work indirectly. I think that both Harrisons and Crosfield and the K.D. H.P. Company are thinking of diverting their traffic *via* Neriamangalam to Cochin Harbour. If it happens so it is most necessary that the road from Edappalli or from the boundary of Travancore to Neriamangalam must be made useful during the rainy season for heavy traffic. Without it, I do not think that we can make the best use of the Neriamangalam bridge or the Pallivasal road.

Under the P. W. D. there is a workshop at Trivandrum and in that workshop a motor mechanic also should be appointed so that if there be any Government motor works he may look after them. He may also be asked to train a few young men for the use of our Police Department so that they may recruit the motor mechanics from these when appointments are made in the traffic section. Now we are compelled to draw our supply of Traffic Inspectors from Madras or Bangalore trained men. Once Travancore could train and send up proper mechanics for Traffic Inspectors' posts, not only will we have Travancore trained men here but we will also be able to send our men to other Native States and to the British Territory as Traffic Inspectors to meet their requirements also.

About the spending of Rs. 34 lakhs by the Public Works Department, it seems that the Engineering Department is adopting a new method now. The tax payers' money must be spent very very carefully. It must be very judiciously spent. What strikes me to say so is that when they give a big contract they give the contract first and then the document is written and thereafter the design is got. I think that will place us at a great disadvantage. After entering into a contract if we go on designing, certainly the contractor will be demanding what he wants. The Engineering Department will be in a great disadvantage also. I tell this because of the Neriamangalam bridge. In the Administration Report it is stated as follows:

> "A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was provided for the work. The work could not be started as the contract for the work was settled late in the year, (that is, in 1107, late in the year, the contract was settled.) after the working season had passed and the details of the design of the bridge had not been finally settled. (Details are not settled but the contract is settled.) Early in 1108 the designs have been settled and work started."

When the design is settled if it is not acceptable to the contractor he would put in his own terms. Of course, there is a way for the Engineering Department to get over the difficulty. Over and above the

Rs 3,25,000 if they spend one or two lakhs, they can divert funds from other sources or charge it to some other work. But this method of designing a work after the contract is given is bad on principle. I also understand that this important bridge at Neriamangalam is designed not by any of our Engineers but by a contractor. If this is true, it is really a disgrace for Travancore. Not only the design was made by a contractor but the estimate also was prepared by a contractor and our Engineering Department has accepted that estimate. I would like to hear from the Government whether it is a fact that the design was made by a contractor. Although we possess so many England-returned and experienced Engineers here, the estimate was prepared by a contractor. If the design was made by the contractor and the estimate was prepared by the contractor, did the Public Works Department call for tenders for the same design as submitted by the contractor to whom the work has been given now? My information is that they asked for tenders of different patterns for bridges and estimates. Some people designed for iron bridges and sent their tenders. Some others designed wooden bridges and sent their tenders and the department selected one. But after selecting one did they call for competitive tenders for the design they selected? I would like to be enlightened about this, and I hope that if my information is correct, and if this blunder has been committed, it will not be committed again.

For a small irrigation tank in Anjanad repeatedly the Engineering Department was asked to prepare an estimate. Whenever in the Popular Assembly this subject was taken up, it was stated that the matter has been referred to the Engineering Department to make an estimate. In such matters as agriculture, wherein the help of the Engineering Department is wanted so as to make an estimate or to undertake a work they must pay their attention immediately. They should not regard them as things that can be leisurely attended to, because the tax-payer, the land-owning class and the public expect them to render them service.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, I have been listening to the discussions on this demand with some pleasure. I see that most of the time of this House has been occupied in demanding the needs of each locality. I think, I may suggest some other method by which the needs of the locality may be brought to the notice of the Chief Engineer or the Government. I think it would be well if the Chief Engineer is advised to call together a conference of members immediately after this demand is over or on any other date and to hear from them details of the wants of each locality and finally submit a general scheme by which these needs may be satisfied. Looking at the map of Travancore I believe that excepting uninhabited areas the mountainous and sub-mountainous regions we have enough roads or even a plethora of roads. The figures given in the Administration Report would show that for the inhabited area of Travancore we have more than 1·02 miles of road for 1 sq. mile of territory. That being the case, I fear we may have to stop and think whether Government will

[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

be justified in giving more roads to those parts which are already well supplied with means of communication. In addition to these we have natural water-ways and the rivers which are mainly accessible during the major portion of the year. But the one thing I want to point out to the House is the annual floods which cause great damage and great inconvenience both for traffic and for even the routine of the administration. In 1099 the floods were so high that all communications were cut off from the capital to every other part of Travancore. What can we do to get over this difficulty? There seems to be a seasonal visitation of floods every year and this has to be surmounted. Looking at the papers supplied by Government, I find that they are also in the dark as to any course of action by which the floods could be prevented. May I suggest, Sir, at least the bigger rivers like Pamba, Manimala, Minachil and Muvattupuzha which bring lots of water from mountain torrents may be negotiated by a system of canals which will carry off or take off the flood water to the lower levels of the country. An investigation has been made formerly by an Executive Engineer appointed by Government Rao Bahadur John Kuriyan, and he has given a big report with regard to the two rivers Pamba and Manimala. In addition to taking off the flood water from these rivers it will enable us to use them for navigation purposes. The road traffic which is quite uneconomical with regard to the transport of goods could be diverted into these rivers if systems of canals are built. Of course, it requires a lot of capital and a lot of investigation. But I think from what has been already done these two rivers could be negotiated by a system of well-thoughtout canals. Both the rivers together may have four canals on both sides of the river which would enable the water to be taken down to the lower plains and at the same time enable navigation up the river even during the floods. This matter may be carefully looked into by the department and a scheme may be suggested by which work on these lines may be attempted.

My friend, Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, has been telling us that we spend about Rs. ·7 lakh by way of rent for buildings. I think this is a very uneconomical position. The amount that we spend on public buildings is not at all a loss. The money that is locked up as capital investment by Government does not even fetch three or four per cent. interest while if this amount spent as rent is capitalised we will get such a large figure that even a portion of it will suffice for constructing pukka buildings for accommodating public offices in the several towns.

With regard to the levy of fees on boats, Sir, all these years it has been pressed upon Government that it is a very irksome tax, especially in the Kuttanad and the western water logged portions where the people find the necessity for using boats from moment to moment, not even from day to day. I was under the impression that bona fide use of the boats by the owners for their own purposes and not for commercial purposes was exempted. But I now find that it is not so. I request that the owners of boats who use their boats for their own *bona fide* purposes may be exempted from payment of license fees.

Several members have been speaking about the appointment of the present Ag. Chief Engineer as the Chief Engineer and I would also add my weight, whatever it be, towards that. He has been serving this Government for so many years and he belongs to a family which has got the tradition of having served this Government well.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Has he not been in the waiting list for a long time?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Yes. His father and other members of his family have done yeomen service to the country in two generations and I think Government have to consider the matter well before any final action is taken by them.

MR. K. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI: Sir, I bring to the attention of the Government the need for the provision of a water-supply scheme in the Shencotta town. The matter has been represented to Government repeatedly in the old Assembly and Government have been promising to oblige them, but so far nothing has been done. Sir, though it is extremely desirable to have good roads, sometimes even concrete roads and big power production schemes, it cannot be denied that the supply of good water is amongst the most vital and urgent requirements of the community. I bring this to the notice of Government not only because in summer there is no water in the wells in Shencotta, but also because as a result of the frequent attacks of cholera in the neighbouring British Indian villages, it has become common that our place also has become subject to the attack of cholera very often. To the Government which has felt the need for a Water-Supply scheme for the Trivandrum town at such a heavy cost, it might not be a great burden to provide us with one.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Government and the department that some canals are to be opened in order to help the agriculturists of the State in the northern Division. We are having in the north frequent floods consequent on the occupation and cultivation of the forest area on a larger scale in recent years, and by the opening of the harbour at Cochin. Formerly also we had floods, but the enormous volume of water that the Periyar river brought down from the hills used to find an outlet to the sea as well as the broad Vembanad lake through Cochin and Ernakulam lake.

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does not this remark apply equally to the other rivers also?

Mr. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: I will come to that. Consequent on the opening of the harbour at Cochin, the enormous amount of water, which used to find shelter in the hills themselves when the hills were unoccupied, and owing to the washing away of the hills after the flood in 1099, which was the highest flood that has been recorded in the State, the water in the hills came down rapidly in volume, and it could not find an outlet to the sea through the narrow passage at Cochin during the monsoon season. Consequently the

[Mr. K. Ramavarma Raja.]

floods became more frequent. These frequent floods began to do more damage to the agriculturists. The volume of water, which used to go to the sea and which could not find an outlet now, remained in the plains and caused damage to cultivation. As a result crops failed. The frequency of floods added to the sufferings of the people. The Government who are to take care of the welfare of the State, the Government, I may even add who have helped or rather contributed to the construction of the harbour thereby causing indirectly a loss to the people, should do whatever they can at the earliest opportunity. For that, I say, Government ought to set apart a substantial portion of the revenue which the people pay, for the protection of their crops in future. Help is urgently needed. Since 1099, the failure of crops is frequent in the northern Division of the State. I say northern Division of the State because the enormous volume of water in the big rivers of Manimala and Pamba which used to find an outlet to the sea cannot now do so on account of the construction of the harbour. So, from the northern part of Travancore down to Alleppey the Government should construct canals so that this enormous flood water may be taken out of the Vembanad Kayal and especially from the plains in north Travancore to the north of Cochin Harbour.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that he is too dogmatic in his diagnosis of the cause of the floods?

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA: It is not my own view Eminent persons have thought about the matter and expressed their views, for the last few years both in the press and platform. Therefore, in order to help the cultivators to cultivate their lands properly, Government should find outlets for flood water by constructing canals. Government which found Rs. 1½ lakhs more for the P. W. D. than last year did not allot that amount wholly for public utility. Comparing the amount of work done by the department in 1108 and the amount of work the department is to do in 1109 and the expenses they had to meet in 1108 and the amount which they propose to meet in 1109, we find that with the increased expenses the department proposes to do work for a lesser amount. That increase in the cost should have been devoted for constructive work as protective irrigation works. With these words I support the motion.

MR V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala cum Agastisvaram*): Sir, I would agree with my friends in pointing out to the Government that the department is not paying proper attention to the mofussil needs. Sir, these are times of great economic distress and much may be achieved through the Public Works Department if only the Government have a mind to devote proper attention to it.

Now, without dilating upon the local needs, I would like to point out that so far as south Travancore is concerned, proper attention has not been paid by the Government for the last five or six years. Sir,

south Travancore contributes the largest income by way of tolls and water cess. My friends from the north may confront me by saying that Government have spent huge amounts for the Pachippara Dam and Kodayar Project. I may say that Government have realised 50 times that amount from the people besides a large amount by sale of tank beds depriving the poor ryots of their pasture land. Besides the large amount contributed by the people of south Travancore by way of water cess they are also paying a huge sum as tolls. The Kuzhitura toll contributes the largest amount in Travancore and combined with Aramboly toll-gate the amount comes to more than a lakh of rupees. This amount by itself is quite sufficient for the maintenance of roads in south Travancore. Not being satisfied with these two toll-gates, Government have established two other toll-gates at Suchindram and Anchugramom. The ryots, as I have pointed out, are very much aggrieved by this additional imposition of tax. A large amount is being realised from these tolls and the maximum amount is being drawn from south Travancore. But the Government have not proposed to do any work proportionate to the amount. For example, there is at present a great agitation in villages for approach and block roads. I would like to point out that if these small roads extending about half a mile or six furlongs are constructed they would give relief to the ryots by lessening their agricultural expenses. On account of the absence of these roads the agriculturists are put to very great difficulty in taking their manure to the paddy fields. If the Government were to construct these roads and relieve the agriculturists of their distress it will be a compensation at least for the heavy tolls they are paying. With these words I support the motion.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അൻപതുവർഷങ്ങൾക്കുമുമ്പു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ചിലവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതിനു അനുസരണമായിത്തന്നെ ഇന്നും ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇത്രയുംകാലത്തിനിടക്കു ഈ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള ചിലവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുതന്നെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ മുതലെടുപ്പു വളരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേക്കുള്ള ചിലവു വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കാത്തതു വളരെ ശോചനീയം തന്നെ. ഓരോ താലൂക്കുകാരും റോഡുകൾ ഇല്ലെന്നു നിലവിളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവൺമെൻറു സിമൻറു റോഡുകൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതായി കേൾക്കുന്നു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അതിനെപ്പററി കേട്ടിട്ടെ ഉള്ളുവോ മെമ്പർ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഞാൻ കൊല്ലത്തുനിന്നുപോരുമ്പോൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതുകണ്ടു. മുഴുവനായി കണ്ടില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു കണ്ടില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഞാൻ കണ്ടില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: പബ്ലിക്ക ലൈബ്രറിയുടെ മുൻവശത്തു സിമ്മൻറുറോഡു കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ആ ഭാഗത്തേക്കുപോകാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിച്ചില്ല. ഒരു മൈൽ സിമ്മൻറുറോഡു തീർക്കുന്നതിനു ൫൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാകുമെന്നു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സിക്രട്ടറി അസംബ്ലിയിൽ പ്രസ്താപിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനെപ്പററി പരിചയമുള്ള മററാളുകൾ പറയുന്നതു ൨൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാകുമെന്നാണ്. ഇവിടെനിന്നും കേപ്പിലേക്കു ൫൨ മൈൽ ദൂരമുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രയും ദൂരം കാൺക്രീററുറോഡു തീക്കണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കേൾക്കുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ ആണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ അവഗണിച്ചു പ്രവൎത്തിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനു ഇതിൽപരമൊരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഓരോസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ റോഡുവേണം, കൃഷിക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്സാധനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിനു ഗതാഗതസൌകൎയ്യം ഇല്ല എന്നുജനങ്ങൾ നിലവിളിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഇപ്രകാരം അനവധിപണം ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ അതു് തീരെ ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കകാലത്തു ഇടിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള റോഡുകളെ നന്നാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നു ഹർജ്ജിഅയച്ചതിൽ അവയെ ജനങ്ങൾതന്നെ നന്നാക്കിക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ എൻഡോർസ്മെൻറു് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതിനുമേൽ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെ ഉള്ളു.

ഒരു മൈലിനു അരലക്ഷംരൂപാവീതം ൫൨ മൈൽ കാൺക്രീററുറോഡിനു ൨൬ ലക്ഷംരൂപാ ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ തുകയുടെ പകുതിയെങ്കിലും പൊതുവെയുള്ള കാൎയ്യത്തിൽ ചിലവാക്കിയിരുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സ്വൎഗ്ഗതുല്യമാകുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി എപ്പോഴും ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പറയുന്നതിനൊ അതു് കേൾക്കുന്നവർക്കു ശല്യമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനൊ സംഗതിവരികയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: സിമ്മൻറു റോഡിനു ചിലവാക്കുന്ന തുകകൊണ്ടു തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതൽ നാഗർകോവിൽവരെ തീവണ്ടി ഏൎപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുകയില്ലേ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനും പക്ഷേ സാധിച്ചേക്കമായിരിക്കും. അതിൻെറ ശരിയായകണക്ക എത്രയാണെന്നറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നത്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ നികുതിയിൽ ഒരു നല്ലഭാഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് കൃഷിക്കാരാണെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയെ എപ്പോഴും അവഗണിച്ചാണ് അവരുടെ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഇന്ന റോഡ് ചീത്തയാകുന്നതും അതിൻെറ മെററലിംഗും ഗ്രാവലിംഗും നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും മോട്ടാർസഞ്ചാരംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്. കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കി മോട്ടാർ വാഹനങ്ങളിൽ സുഖമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നവരിൽനിന്നും നല്ലതുക അതിലേക്ക ഈടാക്കണം. പണമില്ലെന്നുള്ള കാരണത്താൽ മററുള്ളവർക്ക റോഡു കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കുകയല്ല വേണ്ടതു്. സുഖം അനുഭവിക്കണമെന്ന ആഗ്രഹമുള്ളവരിൽനിന്നും അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള തുക ഈടാക്കണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN ഇന്നത്തെ മോട്ടാർവാഹനങ്ങളുടെ വർദ്ധനവ് നിമിത്തം സാധാരണ റോഡുകളിൽ സൈ്വരമായി സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനുപോലും വിഷമമുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

MR A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: മോട്ടാർ ട്രാഫിക്ക് വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു റോഡിൽകൂടെ നടക്കുന്നതിന് വളരെ വിഷമം ഉണ്ടു്.

MR. KOCHIKAL P BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does the member favour the establishment of more toll-gates?

MR A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കൂടുതൽ ടോൾഗേററു വേണമെന്നില്ല. അതു കാർ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നു ലൈസൻസും മററും കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈടാക്കണം.

MR. M N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: കാർ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ കൂടുതൽ കരംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരികയില്ലെ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കൂടുതൽ സുഖസൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വേണമെന്ന് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നവർ കൂടുതൽ നികുതി കൊടുക്കണം. ഒരു സാധാരണ കർഷകൻെറ നിലയിൽനിന്നുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. മററുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് എനിക്ക് യാതൊരു പരാതിയും ഇല്ല. എന്നാൽ എൻെറ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിനാവശ്യമുള്ള സംഗതികൾ ചെയ്തുതരണമെന്നുള്ളതു് എനിക്ക് നിർബന്ധമാണ്. ഞാൻ പ്രജാസഭയിൽ ഉദ്ദേശം ഏഴുകൊ

[MR. A. N. Visvantha Pillai.]

ല്ലമായി—എന്റെ ഓമ്മ ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ—കൊല്ലംതാലൂക്കിനെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുകയാണു്. അന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള പല റോഡുകളുടെകാര്യങ്ങളും ഇന്നു സാധിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനെപ്പററി റോഡുബോർഡിലും ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്കിൽ ൩൦ മൈൽറോഡുമാത്രമെ ഉള്ളു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അറിയാം. അതിലേക്കാണു് ഞാൻ വരുന്നതു്. കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിതാലൂക്കിൽ ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ യാതൊന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഓച്ചിറക്കു പടിഞ്ഞാറുവശമുള്ള ഒരു പാലത്തിനു് ൫൦൦ രൂപായും, കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിയ്ക്കും കാത്തികപ്പള്ളിയ്ക്കുംകൂടി ശുദ്ധജലം കിട്ടുന്നതിന്നു് കിണറുകുഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു് ൫൦൦ രൂപയും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ശുദ്ധജലത്തിനുള്ളതിൽ പകുതി കാത്തികപ്പള്ളിക്കാകയാൽ ആ ഇനത്തിൽ ൧൫൦ രൂപ മാത്രമെ കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിക്കുള്ളു. പിന്നീടൊന്നു് കലശേഖരപുരത്തുള്ള വള്ളിക്കാവുറോഡിനു് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ൨൦൦൦ രൂപയാണു്. ഇതല്ലാതെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. കൃഷ്ണപുരംപാലം, നീണ്ടകരറോഡു് ടാറലിംഗ്, ഇപ്രകാരം മെയിൻറോഡിൽ ജോലിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാക്കു സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനാണു്. അതിനാൽ അതു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിന്റെ ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതു് പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ റോഡ് വേണം.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: മെമ്പറിന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ കായൽക്കരയിൽനിന്നും കിഴക്കുപടിഞ്ഞാറല്ലെ റോഡു് ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതെ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള റോഡുകൾ ഏതെങ്കിലുമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിലേക്കു പുതിയതായി ഒരു കാശ്ശും അനുവദിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് മെമ്പക്കഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : മുമ്പിലത്തെ പ്രജാസഭയും റോഡുബോർഡും ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതിനാൽ പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

P. W. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലേക്ക് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത് ൩൪,൭൪,൮൭൦ രൂപായാണ്. ഇതിൽ എസ്റ്റാബ്ളിഷ്മെൻറുചാർജ്, റിസർവ്വ്ഫണ്ട്, ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റലേഷൻ, ഡൽഹിയിലെ അഫിഷ്യൽ റസിഡൻസ്‌വർക്ക്സ്, മെയിൻറനൻസ്, എന്നിത്യാദി പല ഇനങ്ങളും കഴിച്ചാൽ കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കേഷന് ൫൧,൧൮,൪൭൭ രൂപായാണ് ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. അതിൽ ഒറിജിനൽവർക്ക്സിനു നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രൂപാ ൩,൪൦,൮൮൯ മാത്രമാണ്. രണ്ടുകോടിരൂപായിൽ കൂടുതൽ വരവുള്ള തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഈവകക്ക് ഇത്ര കുറഞ്ഞ തുക ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നത് ഏററവും പരിതാപകരമാണെന്ന് വളരെ ശക്തിയോടുകൂടി പറയാതിരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. കൊല്ലംതോറും പുതിയറോഡുകൾ വേണമെന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മെൻറ് വേറെ ചില വേലകൾക്കായി പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതി ഈ സഭയിലല്ലാതെ വേറെ എവിടെയാണ് പ്രസ്താപിക്കേണ്ടതെന്ന് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കരുതെന്ന് ചില സ്നേഹിതന്മാർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിൽ വ്യസനിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : ആ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം വ്യക്തിപരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്നല്ലെ വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടത്?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : അങ്ങിനെആയിരിക്കാം. ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നത് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചാണ്. അവരവരുടെ പ്രത്യേകം നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിലുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പററിപ്പറയുന്നതിന് അവർ അല്ലാതെ വേറെആരും ഇല്ല. ആ സംഗതികളെല്ലാം ദൈവം തന്നെകൊള്ളുമെന്ന് വിചാരിച്ച് ഇരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവരവരുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിലെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ അവരവർതന്നെ പറയേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : തൊടുപുഴതാലൂക്കിൽ കരമാർഗ്ഗമല്ലാതെ ജലമാർഗ്ഗമായി സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യമില്ലെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : അതിനെപ്പററി എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

[MR. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

അനുവദിക്കുന്ന തുകതന്നെയും ലാപ്സാക്കിക്കളയുന്നതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. അതു പരിഷ്കൃതഗവൺമെന്റുകൾക്കു് തീരെ യോജിച്ചതല്ലെന്നു് വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അനുവദിക്കുന്നതുക ലാപ്സാക്കാതെ അതിനെച്ചേർത്തു് ഒരു റോഡുഫണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

The Council adjourned at 4-27 P. M. to meet again on Saturday, the 26th August, 1933.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL.

(*OFFICIAL REPORT*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 6.

FIRST SESSION OF 1933/1108-1109

Saturday, the 26th August, 1933/10th Chingam, 1109.

The Council met in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin Esquire, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Establishment of cattle breeding farms and pasture grounds.

46. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have done anything to improve the live-stock, chiefly the cows and bulls of the State, by establishing suitable breeding farms and pasture grounds, and, if not, whether they intend to do anything from next year?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): Yes. With a view to the improvement of live-stock in the State, Government established two Cattle Breeding Farms, one at Trivandrum and the other at Easanthimangalam in South Travancore. The Farm at Easanthimangalam was abolished towards the middle of 1106 as a measure of retrenchment. Young bulls and heifers reared in the Cattle Farm, Trivandrum, are sold to the public for breeding purposes. The Department of Agriculture maintains a few stud bulls and buffaloes and gives grants to private persons who maintain approved bulls and buffaloes for the general use of the public. The Veterinary Officers tour the country and castrate as far as possible bulls which are unfit for breeding purposes. Government have also provided a sum of Rs. 3,000 in the budget for 1109 under 'Purchase of cattle'.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether they have reserved any land within the municipal towns of the State for rearing milch cows?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know which are the towns?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Nagercoil.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there any pasture ground near the Trivandrum Municipality?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have no information.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*): May I know, Sir, how many bulls were castrated during the year 1107?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It will be somewhere about 700.

12. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): Will the member be pleased to state the number of seed bulls in the Kalkulam taluk?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Last year there was none.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: And year before the last?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have not got the information.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is there any seed bull set apart for the use of Vilavankod taluk?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Somewhere near Tuckkalai, grant was given for maintaining a seed bull some 2 or 3 years back.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am asking about Vilavankod taluk?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes. There are 2 bulls receiving grants in the Vilavankod taluk; one at Martandam near Kuzhiturai.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: And another?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Another near Kuzhiturai, but I do not exactly remember the place.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there is any bull at Tovala?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: None.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: At Agastisvaram?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At present none.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to note that Nanjanad and Edanad are the places which require seed bulls?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, I know. But the people there who are prepared to maintain seed bulls ought to have applied for grant. If applications are received they will be considered. No applications were received from Tovala, Agastisvaram and Vilavankod taluks during the past 3 years. So it was not possible to give any grant.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to have bulls at Government cost at important centres in the State?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It is not possible to maintain bulls in all important centres because of the present financial stringency. The maintenance of one bull in a particular locality would cost Government very nearly Rs. 400 per annum.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state the amount given by way of grant for maintaining a bull?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Till about two years ago Rs. 75 was given as grant for one bull. Year before the last it was brought down to Rs. 50.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to raise the grant, seeing that the cost of maintenance is very large?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At present, on account of the financial stringency, it is not possible to raise the grant.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether the breeding farm at Easanthimangalam was working properly?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It was working properly till it was abolished towards the middle of 1106 as a measure of retrenchment.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member whether he is of opinion that a sufficient number of seed bulls is maintained?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Government are not of opinion that there is a sufficient number of bulls, and so they have provided Rs. 3,000 in the budget for 1109 under "Purchase of cattle".

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know the number of seed bulls that are now available?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In the Government farms there are 8 bulls.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: How many are maintained on the responsibility of Government?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Government have got now 8 seed bulls and private individuals are maintaining a few in different parts of the State of which 5 are receiving grants every year.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he proposes to set apart a number of seed bulls at Onattukara?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: If somebody is prepared to maintain a bull, certainly he will be given encouragement by the award of a grant.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he has got any application from any respectable man at Onattukara for maintaining a bull?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: So far none.

Appointment of a Milk Inspector.

47. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have appointed any Milk Inspector to examine and license the supply of milk?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Government have not appointed any Milk Inspector to examine and license the supply of milk.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether the local hospital authorities get milk for the use of the hospital from the Trivandrum Cattle Farm?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: A major portion of the supply for the local hospitals is made from the Trivandrum Cattle Farm.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: And the rest?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not know. The hospital authorities alone know that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have the Government done anything to improve the milk supply in the State? Are they taking any steps?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: So far Government have not taken any step. But whatever quantity of milk available in the Cattle Farm, will be sent to the town for sale.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do the Government propose to take steps to improve the condition?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is a matter, I think, in which Government should not take any part, because dairy farm is an industrial concern which people ought to take up.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that a Bill has been passed in this House to prevent adulteration of milk?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The Food Adulteration Bill was passed 2 years back.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member what action was taken to carry out the Regulation so far as the Agricultural Department is concerned?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether he has made any recommendation to Government for insisting upon the carrying out of the Regulation?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: If the member would go through the Regulation he would know who should take the initiative in the matter.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: My question is whether the Director of Agriculture is expected to take the initiative in the matter?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No. The Director of Agriculture is not expected to take any initiative in the matter.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: So, may I take it that he has not taken any initiative in the matter?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No ,not yet.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): Is it not better that the municipalities take up action in the matter?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Certainly.

Milch buffaloes in Trivandrum.

48. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many milch buffaloes there are within the town of Trivandrum; and

(*b*) how they are housed.

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The information is not available.

Electric installation in the Quilon town.

49. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they propose to introduce electric installation in the town of Quilon, and, if so, under what arrangement;

(*b*) whether the Quilon Municipality has asked for permission to carry out the work; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any objection to allow the municipality to undertake this work, and, if so, on what grounds?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electric Engineer to Government*): (*a*) Yes. Government propose to finance and work out the Quilon Electric Supply Scheme.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. Government have under consideration the question of linking up Quilon with the Pallivasal Hydro Electric system so as to ensure a cheap supply of current at Quilon, and this inter-linking can be effected easily if the Quilon Electric Supply is under Government management and control.

Street lighting with electricity in Trivandrum.

50. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Electrical Department follows any principle in the matter of street lighting with electricity in the town of Trivandrum, and, if so, what it is;

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai-]

(*b*) how many miles of road on the eastern side of the Main road have been lit up with electric lights and how many on the western side; and

(*c*) the total number of electric lights in each of these divisions?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: (*a*) Yes. The principle followed in the matter of introducing electric lights in the streets is the importance of the road with regard to traffic and with regard to the consumers of electric energy.

(*b*)	East	...	21 miles.
	West	...	6¾ miles.
	Main Road	...	4 miles (Pattom to Manakad.)
(*c*)	East	...	771 lights.
	West	...	318 lights.
	Main Road	...	148 lights (Pattom to Manakad).

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are there not several important roads in the town which are not lit up with electricity?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: There may be.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether he has not put up electric lights in bye-roads which are not important thorough fares?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Will the member explain what is meant by a bye-road?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is a road where there is no traffic so to say.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: So far as I am aware no electric lights have been put up in such roads.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it a fact that in some of the bye-roads in Chalai that are leading to private houses the member has put up electric lights, where as there are several important roads in the centre of the town which are not lit up with electricity?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: There are no private roads in Chalai.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Not private roads; but small unimportant roads.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: They are important roads in view of the answer given to part (*a*) of the question.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the importance of a road depend on the importance of the persons who live on that road side?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Certainly not. It depends upon the importance of the traffic and the income derived from the sale of electric energy to private consumers.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member think that the roads from Pattom and Petta are more important than some of the roads on the eastern side of the Main road?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: Will the member give an instance?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: For example, take the Pujapurai road. Is it so very important as the road to Petta?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: That is a matter of opinion.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the attention of the Electrical Engineer been drawn to the necessity for putting up lights in some of the important roads in Petta and Pattom?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: This question is now under discussion with the municipality.

Contribution for maintenance of half-night electric lights.

51. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electrical Department has claimed from the Trivandrum Municipality Rs. 25 annually for the maintenance of every half-night additional electric light to be put up in the town; and

(b) whether they are aware that the Municipality of Trichinopoly is supplying electric lights of 40 watts for Re. 1-10-0 monthly for every full-night light?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. But the charge of Rs. 1-10-0 per month does not include the cost of maintenance of the lamps *i. e.*, renewals of bulbs, etc.

Difficulties of traders due to the limited currency of the Sirkar Coins.

52. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the inconvenience experienced by the trading community on account of the fact that Travancore coins are not accepted for more than two rupees in the Banks in the State, and, if so, whether they would make arrangements for removing this difficulty?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No complaint has been received by Government from the trading community regarding the refusal of the Banks in the State to accept Travancore coins.

In view of the answer to the first part of the question, the second part does not arise.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there was not a representation from the member representing the trading classes of Trivandrum in the last session of the Assembly, regarding this?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member what action the Government have taken on that representation?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: There is no complaint at present. The Treasuries are freely exchanging copper and silver coins.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: My question is, with regard to banks in the State not receiving Travancore coins.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: At present there is no complaint about the non-receipt of Travancore coins by banks.

Complaint against Mr. Hilkiah's taking part in the elections.

53. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Messrs. R. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar and C. Japamony presented duly signed affidavits to Government complaining that Mr. Hilkiah, Senior Official Member of the Padmanabhapuram Municipality, was openly assisting one of the candidates standing for the ward election of that municipality conducted in the year 1106; and

(*b*) whether on the basis of these affidavits, Mr. Hilkiah was removed from the office of Polling Officer?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*): (*a*) Yes, (*b*) No.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla* cum *Pattanamtitta*): ഡാക്ടർ ഹിൽക്കയ്യാ എന്നൊരു നാമധേയം ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി കേൾക്കുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം ഏതുജാതിയിൽ പെട്ടവനാണ്?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഏതുവിഭാഗത്തിൽപെട്ടക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയാണ്?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: നാടാർ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനിയാണ്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യത എന്താണ്?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: എം. ബി., സി. എം.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ബന്ധുക്കളിൽ പെട്ട ആരെങ്കിലും സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയായിട്ടു വല്ല തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനും നിന്നിരുന്നോ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അദ്ദേഹത്തെ ൧൦൯൮-ാം ൧൦൯൯-നുമിടക്കു ൯ തവണ ജനറൽ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ സ്ഥലം മാററിയതായിട്ടു കാണുന്നു, അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ജോലിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നല്ല റിപ്പോർട്ടാണോ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ളത്?

PRESIDENT: What is his question, please?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: The member is asking whether Government have received any bad reports about Mr. Hilkiah.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : നാടാർ ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളില്ലാത്ത ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ സ്ഥലംമാററാമോ?

PRESIDENT: What is this question?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: The member is asking whether Government have any objection to transfer him to Chengannur.

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether a Nadar is considered as an untouchable?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Cause of the recent floods in Trivandrum.

54. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether they have received any report regarding the cause of the recent floods in Trivandrum and its vicinity from the Public Works Department; and

(*b*) whether there is any scheme or proposal made by the Department for the prevention of floods in the Trivandrum town?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*): (*a*) Yes, the causes are dealt with in the Press note dated the 28th July 1933.

(*b*) In May and June there was abnormally heavy rainfall. In these two months 64·85 inches of rain fell against a yearly average of 66.5. As a consequence of this, the rivers, drainage channels, irrigation channels, canals and water courses were unable to discharge large volumes of water, and breaches of rivers and channel bunds were general. The Killiyar first and the Karamanai river in its lower reaches have been the chief causes of the flooding in the Trivandrum city. The former has to be carefully investigated from above the Maruthankuzhi Dam, where the Kochar Channel takes off, up to its junction with the Karamanai river. The deepening of the bed of the river at some places so as to give a better discharge, and also the investigation of the possibility of demolishing some of the anicuts across the river which flatten out and raise its bed are considered desirable. The widening of the river at particular points to secure more or less uniformity of width with a carefully graded bedfall, is another course which may secure a uniform discharge and prevent backing up. It is proposed to carry out these investigations. Meanwhile the Drainage Engineer will investigate fully the local storm water drainage courses in the town itself.

Manjapara Reserve in the Chirayinkil taluk.

55. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With regard to the Manjapara Reserve in Pulimat *pakuthi*, Chirayinkil taluk, will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the extent of the reserve;

(*b*) whether any land, wet or dry, within the reserve has been assigned to private persons, and, if so, the total area so assigned;

[Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.]

(c) whether any part of the reserve is now found under occupation with improvements, and, if so, the total area so occupied and how old, at an average, are the improvements;

(d) whether there was any representation made to the Government or the Dewan emphasising the necessity for throwing open this reserve for assignment; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) is in the affirmative, what action has been taken in the matter?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI (*Conservator of Forests*):

(a) One sq. mile and 330 acres.

(b) There are 14 enclosures within the Reserve consisting of wet and dry lands to the extent of 117·90 acres.

(c) No portion of the Reserve is found to be under occupation with improvements.

(d) 3 petitions were received for the registry of certain lands from the Reserve.

(e) The petitioners were informed that the lands applied for could not be assigned as they formed part of a settled Reserved Forest.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know for what purpose the Manjapara area is kept as a reserve?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: For grazing of cattle, supply of timber and small materials for the neighbouring parts.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what kinds of timber and small materials are available in those areas?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Different species of timber. Of course, it does not include any Royalties.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the whole Reserve contains at least one tree from which a timber measuring about 36 inches could be felled?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: It is a matter of opinion.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I am asking the member whether any tree is available in that Reserve Forest from which we can cut down a log measuring about 36 inches?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Such trees may not be available throughout the whole area. From this Reserve, timber of small size can be got for the benefit of the surrounding inhabitants.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know, on what grounds, a part of the Reserve was recommended to be registered?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: There was some prayer to register a portion which was under occupation and so that had to be registered.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is it after the area was

registered and found occupied, that there was a further recommendation to convert it into a Reserve?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Before the area was reserved there were occupations which were subsequently admitted by the Settlement Officer. Hence they were registered in 1075.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Am I to understand, in answer to part (c), that no portion of the Reserve is now under occupation by private individuals?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: With the exception of the 14 enclosures referred to, the rest of the area is under no occupation with improvements.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: So, excluding that am I to understand that there is no occupation now?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the Conservator has any information about the portions in the Reserve now under occupation and whether they contain very valuable improvements and that applications are pending before the Land Revenue Commissioner for the registry of those places?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I am not aware.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the Conservator of Forests will be pleased to enquire about it?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Yes.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: If very valuable improvements are found in areas under occupation, will the member be pleased to register those lands?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: If there are encroachments they cannot be registered. If the improvements are admitted by the Settlement Officer then they will have to be considered.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Apart from the fact that these Reserves are intended for the supply of timber and small materials, has that any other significance? I will explain, Sir. It is an accepted fact that countries should have a minimum area under Reserves, for regulating the rain-fall and for the supply of fuel, etc. Apart from that, may I know whether, this Reserve has any other significance so far as the State is concerned?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: This is the only Reserve round about the locality for the supply of timber and other small materials. It is true that one-third of the country is reserved and this is necessary for regulating and controlling rain-fall.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether this Reserve is not surrounded by other extensive Reserves and extensive puduval lands from where timber and small materials could be very easily got?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: This is the only exclusive area in the locality reserved exclusively for the supply of such timber and materials for the surrounding agricultural population.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether this is not situated on the side of the Main Central Road?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: No.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know its distance from the Main Central Road?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: About 4 or 5 miles.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I want to locate its position? How many furlongs is it from the Vamanapuram bridge of the Main Central Road?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: About three-fourths of a mile.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Are the surrounding places of the Reserve very thickly inhabited?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Yes. That is all the more reason why it should be kept as a Reserve.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is that the reason why it should not be kept as a pasture ground, but kept as a Reserve in spite of the fact that the surrounding portions are thickly populated?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: All Reserves in the State are thrown open for the free grazing of Travancore cattle and if the member wants cattle to be grazed here, he is quite at liberty to do so.

Additional dispensaries for the Todupuzha taluk.

56. MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha cum Todupuzha*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) what the population of the Todupuzha taluk is;

(*b*) whether there was any previous correspondence on the subject of establishing more dispensaries in this taluk; and

(*c*) if so, why it has not materialised as yet?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE (*Ag. Darbar Physician*):

(*a*) 90,728.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) It was ordered that the opening of new dispensaries might wait until the financial conditions have improved.

[ഉത്തരം മലയാളത്തിൽ വായിച്ചു.]

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇതിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും പരിഹാരം വരുത്തണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റു വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി നന്നാകുമ്പോൾ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മററുള്ള താലൂക്കുകളെപ്പോലെയാണോ ഈ താലൂക്കിലെ സ്ഥിതി?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ഇവിടെ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നാണു അറിവു്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ എത്ര ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുണ്ട്?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ഒന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി കൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളുടെ താലൂക്കിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടക്കുമെന്നു മെമ്പർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: പ്രയാസം കാണും. ഈ താലൂക്കിൽ വൈദ്യശാലകളും ഉണ്ട്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ആശുപത്രിയില്ലെന്നറിയാമോ?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE: ആശുപത്രി വേണമെന്നില്ല. ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ആവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഇനിയും കുറെക്കാലം ഇങ്ങനെതന്നെ നടക്കണമെന്നാണോ വിചാരിക്കുന്നത്?

MRS. M. POONEN LUKOSE അതിനെപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ധനസ്ഥിതി നന്നാകുമ്പോൾ ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലോ.

Agreem nt enter d into with the South Indian Railway Company.

57. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the agreement entered into with the South Indian Railway Company?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Government have not entered into any agreement with the South Indian Railway Company. They have settled the terms of working of the Railway with the British Government.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Secretary of State, on behalf of Travancore, has entered into contract with the S. I. R.?

MR. K. GEORGE; It cannot be said that the Secretary of State entered into a contract on behalf of Travancore. But the terms of working the Travancore section of the Railway are also included in the Agreement between the Secretary of State and the S. I. R. Company.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: That is, on behalf of the Travancore section?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether Government will be pleased to place on the table, the terms of working?

MR. K. GEORGE: The Government of Travancore have settled the terms of working the Railway with the British Government. There is a lot of correspondence and they constitute several volumes of files. It is not an easy matter to place them on the table.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether the Government will place on the table the contract entered into by the Secretary of State with the S. I. R. Company?

MR. K. GEORGE: That is not our property.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know how the Travancore section of the Railway is bound by agreement entered into by the Secretary of State and the Travancore Government?

MR. K. GEORGE: There is no formal agreement so far as the Shencottah-Quilon section. The agreement is between the Secretary of State and the Company.

So far as the Government of India and the Government of Travancore are concerned, they have entered into certain terms as regards the division of profits and other matters.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: The answer given is that there is no agreement between the Travancore Government and the South Indian Railway Company.

MR. K. GEORGE: The Travancore Government have settled the terms of working the Railway with the British Government.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Represented by?

MR. K. GEORGE: The Secretary of State for India.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what exactly is the *locus standi* of the Secretary of State, in the working of the South Indian Railway Company?

MR. K. GEORGE: The Secretary of State is the proprietor, and the South Indian Railway Company are the working agents.

Estimate for Trivandrum-Nagercoil Railway line.

58. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount estimated for the opening of the Trivandrum-Nagercoil Railway line?

MR. K. GEORGE: The estimated cost for the line from Trivandrum to Nagercoil *via* Colachel for a distance of 57·91 miles is Rs. 80,52,303. The cost of the line without the Colachel detour, for a distance of 46 miles up to Kottar, is Rs. 64,00,000.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether the Government propose to open this line in the near future?

MR. K. GEORGE: No.

Bridge at Poovar across the Neyyar.

59. MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: (*Neyyattinkara cum Nedumangad*): Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that representations have been made regarding the necessity for a bridge at Poovar, across the Neyyar river, both in the Legislative Council and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, for the past so many years?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes.

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഇതിനെപ്പററി എന്തെങ്കിലും നടപടി നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB: The estimate is under preparation.

Amaravila-Ottasekharamangalam road.

60. MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have enquired into the condition of the Amaravila-Ottasekharamangalam road in the Neyyattinkara taluk after the recent heavy rains; and

(b) whether it has been brought to their notice that, in the interests of the public, it is highly necessary to widen that road, to raise its level and to construct the required culverts?

MR. L. H. JACOB: (a) There was damage to this road as in the case of several other roads, due to the abnormal rains and floods.

(b) Yes. Steps are being taken to investigate the improvements deemed necessary.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the purpose in steps being taken to investigate the improvements deemed necessary, and estimates being prepared for works, when funds are not available for the purpose?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I do not know whether that arises, Sir. Estimates are prepared and kept ready in hand so that the works may be started when funds become available.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is it to give work to his establishment that the Chief Engineer is getting these estimates prepared, knowing full well, that, for want of funds none of the works could be started now?

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

PRESIDENT: I have two announcements to make. I have appointed Dr. Madhavan Pillai and Mr. M. Govindan to form a panel of Chairmen for this session of the Council.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT: The non-official members of the Council have to elect, from among themselves, one member for the Standing Finance Committee and one member for the Public Accounts Committee. I request the members to wait after the business is over on Monday; and I shall request Dr. Madhavan Pillai to take the Chair and conduct the election.

MOTION FOR OFFERING LOYAL GREETING TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA ON HIS RETURN AFTER EUROPEAN TOUR.

PRESIDENT: I give special permission to Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai to propose the motion.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir I consider it a proud privilege to move this motion for which permission has been so kindly granted to me.

Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai].

It is hardly necessary to pre face my motion with any lengthy speech. His Most Gracious Highness our beloved Maha Raja, is expected to be in our midst to-morrow after an extensive European tour which His Highness undertook at very great personal inconvenience and discomfort, for the benefit of the country and the prosperity of his people. Sir, the five million subjects of His Most Gracious Highness are eagerly waiting to greet His Highness on his return to-morrow. In, therefore, expressing our most loyal and cordial greeting to His Highness, as representatives of the people, we are only expressing the genuine feelings of the country at large and performing our duty.

I therefore, commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

"*That this Council most respectfully offers its cordial and loyal greeting to His Most Gracious Highness the Maha Raja on his return to this State after his European tour,*"

MR. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): സർ, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പിറവിപെരുമാൾപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച നിശ്ചയത്തോടു ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം യോജിക്കയും അതിനെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഇതിനുമുമ്പു ചരിത്രത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്തവിധം നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു വിദേശപര്യടനം കഴിഞ്ഞു തിരിച്ചെഴുന്നള്ളുന്നു. ഈ അവസരത്തെ അവിടത്തെ പ്രജകളെല്ലാം വളരെ ഉൽക്കണ്ഠയോടുകൂടി പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാകുന്നു. തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടുകല്പിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കിയ പരിഷ്കാരത്താൽ ആവിർഭവിച്ചതായ അസംബ്ലി, കൌൺസിൽ, ഈ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ ഉൽഘാടനം കല്പിച്ചുനടത്തുമെന്നായിരുന്നു രാജഭക്തരായ ഈ പ്രജകളുടെ പ്രതീക്ഷ. ഇനി യോഗം അവസാനിച്ചു പ്രതിനിധികളെല്ലാം തിരിച്ചുപോയശേഷമേ തിരുമനസ്സിലെ തിരിച്ചെഴുന്നള്ളത്തുണ്ടാവുകയൊള്ളൂ എന്നു ഞാൻ സംശയിച്ചു സങ്കടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടാണിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. അങ്ങനെയായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്കതിൽ വലിയ ഇച്ഛാഭംഗം ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അസംബ്ലിയോഗം കഴിഞ്ഞുവെങ്കിലും, കൌൺസിൽയോഗം കഴിയുന്നതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ അവിടന്നു തിരിച്ചെഴുന്നള്ളുമെന്നുള്ളതും, അതും ദൈവഗത്യാസാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതും ആലോചിച്ചാൽ തിരുമനസ്സിലേയ്ക്കു ഈ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളോടുള്ള ബന്ധത്തിന്റെയും വാത്സല്യത്തിന്റെയും ശക്തിയെ പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഈ രാജ്യം ഇനി ആചന്ദ്രതാരം സംതൃപ്തിയോടും സമാധാനത്തോടും ക്ഷേമത്തോടുംകൂടി ഭരിക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നുള്ളതിനെ ലക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗ്യമായി കരുതുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയ്ക്കായുള്ള പലകാര്യങ്ങളും തിരുമനസ്സിലെ വിദേശപര്യടനംകൊണ്ടു സിദ്ധി

തപ്രായമാകുമെന്നു ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രജകൾ മുഴുവനും ഒന്നുപോലെ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണു്. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ വിദേശയാത്രകൊണ്ടു സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഗുണം മുഴുവനും അവിടത്തെ പ്രജകളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തിനും ഐശ്വൎയ്യത്തിനും പൎയ്യാപ്തമായി തീരുമെന്നുള്ള ആശംസയോടുകൂടി ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങൾ അവിടത്തേക്കു ഹൃദയപൂൎവ്വം മംഗളം ആശംസിക്കയും അവിടത്തേക്കു ദീൎഘായുസ്സിനായിട്ടും, ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പ്രജകളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തെ ലാക്കാക്കി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടും വേണ്ട അനുഗ്രഹം അവിടത്തേക്കു നൽകണമെന്നു ഈശ്വരനെ പ്രാൎത്ഥിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : Sir, I heartily support the motion.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil cum Devicolam*) : I heartily support the motion. It is the sincere interests of the Royal Family in the welfare of the people of Travancore that prompted His Highness the Maha Raja, so soon after his accession to the Gadi, to undertake an extensive European tour to study for himself, first hand, the up-to-date methods of Government, in order to administer his country to the best interests of his subjects.

Therefore, at the time of His Highness's safe and happy return to our midst, I am at one with all of you in expressing our loyal greetings to His Highness and to the Royal Family.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*) സർ, മി. പിറവി പെരുമാൾപിള്ള ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ഹാൎദ്ദമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു മാമൂലിനെ ലംഘിച്ചു സമുദ്രതരണം ചെയ്തു വിശ്വവിശ്രുതമായിരിക്കുന്ന പാശ്ചാത്യലോകങ്ങളിലെ പല പട്ടണങ്ങളും സന്ദൎശിച്ചു തിരിച്ചെഴുന്നള്ളുന്ന ഈ ശുഭാവസരത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ പ്രജകളായ അൻപതുലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം ജനങ്ങളും അവിടത്തെ സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ സസന്തോഷം തയ്യാറായിരിക്കുന്നു. തിരുമനസ്സിലെ മാമൂൽ ലംഘനം രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭാവിചരിത്രത്തിൽ ശോഭനമായ ഒരദ്ധ്യായത്തെ തുറക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കുമെന്നു പ്രവചിക്കുന്നതിനു എനിക്കതിയായ കൌതുകമുണ്ടു്. ഭാരത സാമ്രാജ്യഭരണവിഷയങ്ങളിൽ പല പ്രധാന സംഭവങ്ങളും മാററങ്ങളും നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ, നമ്മുടെ ഭരണമേധാവായിരിക്കുന്ന ചക്രവൎത്തിതിരുമനസ്സിനേയും സ്റ്റേററു് സെക്രിട്ടറി തുടങ്ങിയുള്ള മററു പലരാജ്യഭരണതന്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാരെയും കണ്ടിട്ടു തിരിച്ചെഴുന്നള്ളുന്ന ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഇൻഡ്യൻ ഭരണഘടനയിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിനു ഒരു പ്രത്യേകം സ്ഥാനം ആശിക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നാണു്. പാശ്ചാത്യരാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ പരിഷ്കൃത

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

ഭരണസമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു അവലോകനം ചെയ്തിരിച്ചെഴുന്നള്ളുന്ന ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ അവിടുത്തെ ഭരണകാലത്തു പ്രജാസൌഖ്യത്തിന്നു സകലവിധമായ ഐശ്വര്യങ്ങളും കൂടുതലായ ഭരണസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. തിരുമനസ്സിലേക്കും മററു രാജകുടുംബാംഗങ്ങൾക്കും സാനന്ദം സവിനയം സ്വാഗതം അരുളുകയും സകലമംഗളങ്ങളും ആശംസിക്കയും, ആയുരാരോഗ്യ സൌഖ്യത്തെ പ്രദാനം ചെയ്യണം എന്നു സർവ്വേശ്വരനോടു പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കയും ചെയ്തുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. K. GEORGE : On behalf of the official members of this House, I have very great pleasure to support this motion.

PRESIDENT : The motion before the House is—

"That this Council most respectfully offers its cordial and loyal greeting to His Most Gracious Highness the Maha Raja on his return to this State after his European tour."

The motion was *unanimously* carried.

PRESIDENT : I shall have very great pleasure in conveying it to His Highness.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND X—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT : The House was discussing the demand for the Public Works Department, on Mr. Narayana Pillai's motion to omit the allotment. There is still three-quarters of an hour to go for this discussion.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Sir, I desire to voice some popular grievances in regard to public works.

It was the practice, or, it is the practice, for side drains on either side of roads to be allowed to empty themselves into irrigation tanks and thereby silt them up. It has become almost a universal practice.

Another matter which I should like to draw the attention of the Chief Engineer is this. In constructing new roads, there have been instances in the past—perhaps there will be instances in the future also—of roads separating irrigation tanks from the area intended to be irrigated by the tanks. This has to be carefully avoided, because the fields concerned do not get water from irrigation tanks separated by these roads.

Another matter, which also perhaps is due to oversight on the part of the authorities of the Public Works Department, is the practice of deepening and broadening upper reaches of irrigation channels leaving the narrow lower portions shallow and blocked up in many places making it impossible for the larger volume of water to discharge itself into lakes or the sea.

A prominent instance of this form of oversight is Thettiyar in the Trivandrum taluk. During the last six years or so I have been endeavouring to draw attention to this mistake and replies got from the

Government benches were that the matter was under investigation. They have been investigating for the last six years and the result is that on account of the narrowness of the lower portion of this channel being unable to discharge the volume of water from above, breaches have occurred in numerous places. There was also a costly bridge built about two years ago. Even this bridge, built across the narrow portion of this channel, has been washed by the floods of this year and if the lower portion of the channel had also been deepened and widened and the water coming from above was allowed to flow more easily into the Veli like, this damage to the bridge would not have occurred. But now on account of breaches in the banks of the canal the paddy fields are silted up and are lying unfit for cultivation. This could have been avoided if the D. P. W. were originally careful or at least if they had taken note of the mistake they had committed and endeavoured to repair it.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of Government is the old old story of minor irrigation. I think, Sir, there is a clear lack of perception as regards the importance of minor irrigation in this country. While on communications nearly 70 per cent. of the whole allotment is expended, even the year before the last they were able to spend only Rs. 91,000 on minor irrigation. This shows clearly that the authorities have not understood the importance that minor irrigation plays in the food production of this country. I admit that a committee has been at work and it has submitted its report. Government were considering this report from 7th December 1931 and I am afraid their attention is so intensely fastened on it that the scheme has not emerged from the consideration stage. Sir, in this country there are about 26 lakhs of acres of land under cultivation. Out of these six lakhs are paddy lands and the Census Commissioner estimates the value of these six lakhs of acres at about 52 crores of rupees and the remaining three-fourths only costs about ninety crores. From these paddy lands we get more than fifty per cent. of the ayacut revenue and from these paddy lands we produce rice to the value of from 4 to 5 crores of rupees annually and about 13 lakhs of people, I think, are in some way or other concerned with paddy cultivation. This shows how important the problem is so far as this country is concerned. The committee has sat and reported and yet Government have not taken any steps—in fact they have taken no steps to give effect to the recommendations of the committee. Mr. Westerdale has submitted a very exhaustive report and has shown a clear grasp of the difficulties of the ryot and also exhibited his great sympathy for them. I think he is entitled to the gratitude of the country for that masterly report that he has taken infinite pains to produce.

Sir, there is a tendency to believe that there is no urgency about minor irrigation works. About 11 or 12 years ago a committee was appointed to investigate the conditions of minor irrigation in the Trivandrum Taluk. It sat and reported that at least within four years the neglected minor irrigation works must be fully restored but no action was

[Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.]

taken at all. Subsequently three proposals were received by Government, one from the Land Revenue Commissioner, one from the Chief Engineer and one from the Director of Agriculture. They were regarded as not being sufficiently comprehensive and the Westerdale Committee was appointed. This committee went into the whole question and have submitted their report. I shall read to you, Sir, what Mr. Westerdale himself says about the urgency of this matter. He says:

> "The longer you leave the tanks neglected the more money you will have to spend. We cannot but regard with apprehension the consequences of the continued neglect of these useful works, and the fact that the incentives which in former times induced proprietors to construct, improve and maintain them appear now to be inoperative. Money spent on restoration is likely to yield in the aggregate as good, if not better results than an equal amount spent on the construction of new works."

It is generally the word "minor" that seems to blind the people to the real significance of the thing. Mr. Westerdale says:

> "These works, though mostly minor when considered individually, assume the importance of major works when considered collectively."

Sir, I need not dilate upon this fact except to point out that if these minor irrigation works continue to be neglected, paddy cultivation in the country will be in danger. If three and four crores of rupees worth of paddy could be produced even now without irrigational facilities it stands to reason that under better conditions we will be able to produce more than ten crores of rupees worth of paddy. The problem is very urgent. Paddy lands are being rapidly converted into garden lands for the reason that irrigation facilities do not exist. It is therefore a very urgent matter and I entreat Government with all the emphasis at my command to take up the matter earnestly and do all that is possible to be done.

Sir, Mr. Westerdale said that the co-operation required of the agriculturists is not forthcoming. It is true. We find that land is so minutely subdivided and fragmented and that the value of lands has so far fallen and also that land is so rapidly changing hands from agriculturist to non-agriculturist that interest in paddy cultivation has practically ceased. This is the danger. The question we have to consider is whether we should be prepared to allow these paddy fields to be converted into garden lands. Of course, there may be differences of opinion. Some may say that commercial products which will bring better prices might be cultivated in preference to paddy. But I believe, Sir, that it is much better that we depend on ourselves as far as possible and produce our own supply of food. A former Viceroy said that a nation or a country that depends upon another for its food supply has sold its self-respect. That is going to be our position. People might point to England But they forget the English Navy. We might be in difficulties as we had been during the Great War when we had to import rice into this country. I hope that all these facts will be considered by Government.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam* cum *Shertallai*): In supporting this motion I have to say that this is the only demand for which a grant will not be grudged by the accredited representatives of the people. This is because the amount sanctioned under this item goes a great way towards improving the means of communication in the country. But while the amount budgeted under other departments is proportionately on the increase year after year I regret to find that the amount under the Public Works Department is on the decrease. While out of the Rs. 30,00,000 that is allotted for this year only 25 lakhs are available for public utility; even out of these 25 lakhs a careful examination will tell us that only Rs. 73,000 is allotted for new roads. By way of the road development fund the revised estimate for last year, I mean 1108, shows an amount almost equal to Rs. 2½ lakhs Even if the amount allotted for works in progress and the Rs. 73,000 allotted for new roads are added together, it is much less than the amount that is derived out of the road development fund. Sir, this is a sorry state of affairs. Whereas every representative of every taluk is crying for new roads, new canals, and new means of communication, the amount sanctioned under this head is very very unsatisfactory. I therefore wish to bring to the notice of this House as also the Government to see that more funds are allotted under this item every year. Again, it is after several discussions in this House, after repeated representations, petitions and deputations that we get a new road. And when once the work of a new road has been started it is left out of consideration for years to come. It has been so in my constituency of Shertallai and Vaikam. For more than fifty or sixty years the people of Shertallai have been representing their grievances towards the construction of some important means of communication in that taluk. And due to the clemency of the benign Government and the consideration that was bestowed by the late lamented Mr. M. E. Watts we are given a trunk road from the southern extremity of Shertallai to the northern boundary. After that the Government seems to have forgotten that there is need for further roads in Shertallai taluk. Although at that time there were other roads also sanctioned in Shertallai, no more money has been budgeted afterwards. Gravels have been spread. People who used to walk on smooth sandy soil now find it very difficult to walk along the rough rocky track. Half the amount that is allotted has almost been spent and still it is quite useless. Similarly it is the case with regard to Vaikam-Vechur road. Much money has been spent on this road too. Still it is not complete. It is all bad economy, a sheer waste. All the money that has been spent upon it has been a waste. Why is all this, Sir? It is because the department lacks method and a system. It has no consistent policy. They do not know where to begin and where to end. This will not do. There must be a definite policy to be pursued. The important means of communication must be thought of first, and where to begin must be considered next and when once begun, for efficiency and for economy, it is absolutely necessary that roads or communications, or for that matter any work taken up by the department, are finished to the very end.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member whether there was a proposal to open a canal at Shertallai?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Yes, there was. That is another instance. So much money was spent on the canal and now Government have decided that the canal is not necessary.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member how many times it was ordered to be closed?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I think three or four times it was ordered to be opened and as many times to be closed.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member the cost incurred by the Government in ordering to close it and then opening it and then abandoning it?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I can only say that the cost incurred is huge and that it is a striking example to show that the department lacks in a consistent policy.

Out of the amount that is allotted for buildings, I am very sorry to find that only a sum of Rs. 6,000 is allotted for the construction of school buildings. This is also very regrettable.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I ask whether the member knows that the people of Tuckalai have deposited with Government half the cost for the construction of a High School?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: I think the people of Shencotta have deposited the whole amount. In Shertallai the people have deposited half the amount. I plead for school buildings in general. I was not pleading for anything special. The Vernacular School buildings are constructed in a very shabby manner. The Chief Engineer whenever possible should inspect these schools in company with the Director of Public Instruction, and arrange to prepare plans and estimates so that a better and a fairer share of the building allotments may be given for school houses. There are several other things which I wish to say, but I know that there are other members who want to speak. So I do not want to take up any more time. I support the motion.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai. In doing so I have only to endorse the views of Dr. Madhavan Pillai in regard to minor irrigation. Though the Minor Irrigation Committee recommended the allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs we are sorry to find that that has not been allotted by Government.

The policy pursued in regard to the construction and maintenance of roads is another matter to which I want to refer. It is heart-rendering to hear that in Travancore while fifty thousand rupees is spent for cementing one mile of main road in Trivandrum, the small request of the agriculturists for the closing of minor breaches are not attended to by Government. There were breaches in Kuzhiturai near Muthukummel, Kottaram and Amase Ealas. These have not been attended

to. It will be interesting to know what endorsement we get when we apply for these works being done by the P. W. D. This is the kind of endorsement given "Petition from the inhabitants of Muthukummel pakuthi. They are informed that the repairs should be attended to by them at their own cost." It will be very hard if these petty works for the closing of breaches are not attended to and the poor agriculturists at this time of economic depression are asked to close the breaches at their own cost. Even in the Vilavankod taluk only half of the amount allotted is spent by Government.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether he is not aware of the fact that the taluk of Kalkulam has something like one hundred and one miles of road?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes, the member will understand that the total tax paid by Kalkulam and the rate of tax are higher than in any northern taluk.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the member is not aware of the fact that his constituency has got 232 miles of roads?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is because communications in south Travancore can be made only through roads and not by canals. Government have been doing this more than 25 or 30 years ago.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not aware of the fact that in central Travancore there are neither roads nor canals? May I ask further whether he has got any idea of the amount spent for opening roads in Karunagapalli, Mavelikara and Kartikapalli taluks?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: What is his idea of the amount spent?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: A large sum is being spent, but I have not got it at my fingers' ends......

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member......

PRESIDENT: Members who ask questions will please allow the member, who is in possession of the House, to finish a sentence.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether he will be pleased to refer me to the pages of any records from where I can get the information that a big amount has been spent for Karunagapalli, Mavelikara and Kartikapalli?

MR P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I think the member is mistaken. The member can himself refer to the pages of the budget and other records and find out the actual amounts spent.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether the member does not remember the statement made by him in this House that a very large amount has been spent in central Travancore?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I never said that. I was speaking about the large amount spent for concrete roads.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I ask the member whether the roads in his constituency run from north to south or east to west?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Some are towards north and some are towards west.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member aware of the fact that there is a complaint from north Travancore that a large share of the allotment is spent in the south? Does he not think that it comes with very bad grace from a south Travancorean to say that more money is spent in the north?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: They have been saying that without knowing the actual conditions of south Travancore, without knowing the actual position of the rate-payers in south Travancore, and whether they are in need of communications or not. The south Travancore ryots are paying heavy taxes and therefore their grievances should be considered first. With these remarks I support the motion.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Sir, in supporting this motion I also wish to speak a few words. It seems to me that several of the members in this House are not in favour of big amounts being spent on roads and buildings in the Capital. I beg to differ from them. Sir, the Capital of the State should be kept in as beautiful a condition as possible. It should be made as attractive as possible.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member a permanent resident of Trivandrum, the Capital?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Not a permanent resident. I reside here occasionally. It should be made as attractive as possible by stately buildings, beautiful roads and other modern attractions. At present the Capital is lacking in several conveniences and comforts of a modern city. Sir, men devoid of aesthetic taste may regard money thus spent as luxury or as wastage. But if the town is made more beautiful, I am sure, that tourists from outside would come here and thus we can realise a good amount of the money spent.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that aesthetics is no substitute for bread?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Sir, in the matter of communications Government should pay more attention to the needs of the people in the mofussil also. It is a disgrace to Government that even though large sums of money are being spent on roads and bridges and canals, there remain yet a large number of rivers to be bridged, roads to be constructed and canals to be opened. There should be a net-work of roads and canals throughout the State. Sir, some members expressed the opinion that provincial necessities should not be brought to the notice of this House. I also quite agree with them. But certain matters are of such importance and magnitude that they go beyond the narrow limits of a taluk or a division, and affect the State as a whole. I would like to speak of the subject which is of such great importance,

To the unimaginative, it may seem wild and fantastic. Sir, a road from Alleppey to Changanachery is a necessity, a desideratum. The distance from Alleppey to Changanachery through water route is 20 miles and the journey is very tedious; it takes three or four hours to go from one place to another. The actual distance from Alleppey to Changanachery is only 8 miles, and a road as the crow flies would bring the towns within easy reach. At present if anybody wants to go to Alleppey either from Kottayam or from Changanachery by motor car he will have to cover a distance of 50 or 60 miles. And if a road is opened he can reach within a few minutes. The importance of Changanachery is growing day by day. The proposed extension of electricity to Changanachery will add to its importance as a commercial centre also. Therefore, from the stand point of commerce it is highly necessary that such a scheme should be launched as early as possible. In this connection, I beg to bring to the notice of the Government the urgent necessity for opening the Kuttipuzha canal in Changanachery. No member from Changanachery either in the Assembly or Council has left this topic unspoken. I understand that a few years ago when this matter was pressed Government made a show of some attempt in this direction. By the opening of this canal vast areas of fields in Changanachery as well as Tiruvalla would be rendered more fertile. Therefore I draw the attention of Government to these two topics.

MR. L. H. JACOB: Sir, several matters of policy and local needs were referred to in this House at some length. It is rather difficult for me, who has only taken charge of the department recently, to reply to all of them. I can assure the House that all the suggestions that have been made will be carefully considered.

I would first deal with Mr. Narayana Pillai's specific motion with regard to the appointment of a Drainage Engineer. Though the drainage problem is more or less allied to water-works, it is however a very different matter. We have to consider very carefully all the problems that may arise in regard to the disposal of drainage. It is easy to bring water down by gravitation or pump it up-hill, and simply let it run away, but the question of drainage is much more difficult. We have to go very carefully into the investigation of the drainage of the Trivandrum town especially in the lower parts of the town, where the country is flat and it is difficult to get any sort of gradient for the flow of water. At present the investigation of the drainage scheme has just started, and an officer has been appointed to see to the preliminary investigations. Mr. Narayana Pillai rather criticised the qualifications of this officer. I may say that he has had some experience of drainage works. He has been to England for 9 months and he has undergone training there. He has become acquainted with several schemes of drainage or sewerage and housing including pumping plants. He had also the chance to supervise the construction of the Trafford Park Main Drainage Scheme costing £40,000.

He has also attended a special course of lectures in the Manchester College of Technology in Sanitary Engineering. He has been made a

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member of the Institute of Municipal and Country Engineers, London, and under their auspices has visited a number of Sewerage works in progress all over England, and he has also passed the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and will shortly become one of its members, which is the hall mark of an Engineer in England. A man who has that qualification is certainly considered competent to carry out works of this nature. Added to this he has had some experience in the department. There are other officers who no doubt are equally good but realising that this is an important matter Government are carefully considering what best to do in regard to the actual taking up of the investigation.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the gentleman of whom the Chief Engineer is speaking?

MR. L. H. JACOB: He is the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Government are seriously considering what best course to take in the matter and it is certainly considered desirable that either an officer with considerable experience in drainage and sewerage work is appointed to investigate and carry out the work or at least a competent officer in the department is appointed for the work under expert supervision.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether the combination of the two functions of the Personal Assistant and the Drainage Engineer in one and the same Engineer causes inconvenience to the work?

MR. L. H. JACOB: It is not conducive.........

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does it not interfere with the legitimate duties as Drainage Engineer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: It is better to put an officer in direct charge of the work and therefore it is under consideration of the Government as to who is the best to be put in charge of the work.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether the Personal Assistant is put in independent charge of the Trivandrum Drainage work?

MR. L. H. JACOB: It is not definitely settled. It is under consideration.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the qualifications that this gentleman has acquired during a period of 9 months that he has been in England?

MR. L. H. JACOB: He was trained first in the Madras Engineering College; took his B. E. Degree and afterwards proceeded to Europe and got training under an eminent Engineer in England who had various drainage works under construction and he has passed the examination conducted by the Institute of Civil Engineers.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is he a native?

MR. L. H. JACOB: He is an Indian gentleman.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he has to speak anything against the qualifications of Mr. K. C. Thomas against his appointment as Drainage Engineer?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I have nothing to say against the qualifications of Mr. Thomas, but Mr. Thomas has no more experience in Drainage than anybody else and he has to learn a good deal about it. Any Engineer with his qualifications will still require to gain some experience. Academical qualifications are not necessarily the only criterion.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not aware of the fact that Mr. K. C. Thomas who possesses sufficient qualifications could be appointed as the Drainage Engineer?

PRESIDENT: The Chief Engineer has said that the matter has not been decided as yet and is still under the consideration of the Government. I think therefore the question with regard to the qualifications need not be discussed.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member the method followed in determining the degree of urgency of the various works sanctioned by Government and the order of arranging such works?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I will come to that later on.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether cementing of roads has been undertaken in Bombay, Calcutta and Colombo?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I will come to that later on.

Referring to the second point raised by Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai, complaining about appointments, I may inform the House that the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer has no powers at all in making appointments. All appointments and promotions are made by the Chief Engineer. The office has only to put up notes with regard to the claims of the various candidates. I have been looking through the recommendations lately made by Mr. Westerdale and I must confess that as far as I can see there is nothing wrong there, all being very fairly made. The claims of some Executive Officers are being overlooked and if I had anything personally to do in the matter, I am sure, I would also overlook them, as I have, from experience, known what their work was. Therefore, I do not think there is anything to complain of in that direction. Mr. Westerdale made recommendations which are still to be sanctioned by Government and I think these recommendations are very fair.

Coming to the question of surrenders and lapses of grants and works not taken up, several members have raised this point and I am sorry to have to admit that there have been surrenders and lapses in previous years. These are chiefly due to surrenders on capital works, and they do not affect the question of roads and communications. There was delay in getting contracts relating to Water-works settled, and there were some surrenders in 1105. In 1106 and 1107 there

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were surrenders consequent on the orders of Government to meet the heavy financial crisis and also to find funds for certain urgent matters. However in 1106 out of the surrender made, Government spared a sum of Rs. 1,29,308 to meet the cost of flood damages. In 1107 a sum of Rs. 1,93,000 was spared for repairing flood damages. Last year I do not think the surrender has been very bad. The surrenders are not due to the fault of the department but it has often been due to the delay in the acquisition of land.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know from the member whether plans and estimates are made only after the budget allotment is sanctioned?

MR. L. H. JACOB: In a few cases that may be so. But the policy in future is only to provide those works for which we have got definite estimates sanctioned and that which Government intend to carry out completely. Some provision may also be made for other works when we know more or less what their costs would be.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Will the Chief Engineer also see that tenders are called for as soon as the budget grants are sanctioned?

MR. L. H. JACOB: There have been delay in certain Divisions not due to the delay in calling tenders but due perhaps to some estimates not being sanctioned quickly. I may assure the house that I shall do my best to avoid this as far as possible.

Steps will be taken every quarter to scrutinise the average expenditure and if in a division any work is seen lingering enquiry will be made as to the reason for the delay. Grants in former times were put in the budget on the insistence of the members of the Council. But when we came to the estimate we found that the works were more costly and therefore Government had to be addressed again for the carrying out of those works and owing to the financial stringency those works had necessarily to lie over. But the grants are not altogether surrendered, perhaps they may be utilised for other works.

Mr. K.P. Nilakanta Pillai raised the question of the reduction of the allotment. He said if the allotment is reduced we can very well reduce the staff. It seems to me that it is not practicable. The State is divided into 5 Divisions with Sub-Divisions and Sections and each Section Officer and Sub-Division Officer has particular duties to attend to especially in looking after roads and it is hardly possible to cut down the staff.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether larger amounts are spent for the up-keep of P. W. D. Campsheds than the amount spent for irrigation?

MR. L. H. JACOB: No. Large amounts are not spent for the up-keep of campsheds.

Sir, the first reorganisation of the P. W. D. establishment on a large scale was made in 1087 during the time of Sir P. Rajagopalachari.

Out of a grant of Rs. 25,09,743, the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 3,85,638 which worked out to 15·36 percent. In 1109 out of a grant of Rs. 32,73,400 the establishment charges are Rs. 5,14,734 which comes to percentage of 15·73. The establishment charge has come down when compared to the increase in the total grant. The net increase on the establishment charges amounts to Rs. 1,29,096, over those of 1087. This is due to the revision of pay in the subordinate establishment from Sub-Engineers downwards and not due to the increase in staff. From the statement I have, it will be seen that the total strength of the staff remains the same. In 1087 the strength was 489 and now it is 493.

The strength of the higher executive posts has decreased. We have only now 81 Supervisors as against 106 in those days. In 1087, we had one Chief Engineer, one Deputy Chief Engineer, nine Executive Engineers, fifteen Assistant Engineers, three Sub-Engineers, fifty-four Supervisors, and overseers and twenty-three lower subordinates, thus making a total of 106 officers. Now we have one Chief Engineer 7 Executive Engineers, 8 Assistant Engineers, 5 Sub-Engineers, 45 Supervisors, and 13 lower subordinates.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is not the work of the Executive Engineers reduced on account of most of the departmental works being done on contract system?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I don't agree. There is a great deal of office work and supervision work.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether, there is any Ezhava drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above in his department?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I am not aware.

Whenever vacancies arise, they are appointed.

With this reduced staff we are dealing with an expenditure of about 32¾ lakhs. I do not think, that the House will complain that we are over staffed.

Mr. Narayana Menon and some others raised the question of registration of *vallams*, and that *vallams* used for private purposes should only be registered instead of being licensed. The rules lay down that *vallams* plying for hire and which carry goods and passengers are to be licensed. The difficulty is to find out which are plying for hire and which are used by a private individual. However, I will issue necessary orders to the Executive Engineer, Kottayam, to distinguish between the *vallams* referred to above as far as possible.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Is it not a fact that the country boats were registered last year in Karunagapalli only in the month of Vrischikam?

MR. L. H. JACOB: There was an extension of time granted by Government in regard to registration of *vallams*.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Are the boat-owners being pressed to have their *vallams* registered and if they do not do so they are being captured?

MR. L. H. JACOB: They have been given concession up to the month of Tulam for the purpose of registration and necessary orders have been issued already,

Then some members were saying that contract works should be given to Co-operative Societies. So far as I am aware, almost all contracts are given to local people and in the case of maintenance of village roads, if people in the locality are willing to take up such works, that work is entrusted to them. If Co-operative Societies, provided they will carry out the work properly, come forward, I am prepared to consider their case also.

Regarding local needs I am doing and I am prepared to do what best I can with the funds available at my disposal. In places such as Kartikapalli, Shertallai and such sandy places, lands have to be acquired for raising the surface of roads and if people come forward with necessary lands, the department will give them necessary assistance. Government would also do all they can. It is a very expensive matter for Government to acquire these lands for raising the roads so as to have proper drainage, and gravelling the roads will be attended to by the department.

There is also a Road Development Fund. Special improvements to the main roads will be attended to from this fund.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I know whether construction of cement roads are taken up in cities like Bombay and Madras?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Yes.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how many miles of such roads are being carried out?

Mr. L. H. JACOB: I cannot say. Cement concrete roads have been taken up in Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow and other places and the reports are that these roads are proving very useful in withstanding the heaviest cart traffic.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know where from the cements are purchased?

MR. L. H. JACOB: Both Indian and English, according to prices, are used.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know what is the actual cost for making one mile of reinforced concrete road?

MR. L. H. JACOB: A good deal depends on the price of the metal and the distance over which sand and cement have to be conveyed. It will cost between 35 to 40 thousand rupees.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know the method followed by the department in determining the degree of urgency of each work.

MR. L. H. JACOB: There is no definite policy followed. It is left to our judgment.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Could not the local member be taken into the confidence, say, either a member of this House or a member of the Assembly, or both, be taken into confidence, in determining the degree of urgency of each work?

MR. L. H. JACOB: If the member comes and explains to me the urgency of any particular road, I shall certainly give him every consideration.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon cum Karunagappalli*): മോട്ടാറിന്റെ ഗതാഗതം കൊണ്ടു റോഡ് എളുപ്പം ചീത്തയാകുന്നതിനാൽ മോട്ടാർ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരിൽ നിന്നും കൂടുതൽ നികുതി ഈടാക്കുമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB: People who use roads often will pay more tolls and thereby we can realise more revenue from them.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ടോളുകളല്ലാതെ ലൈസൻസ് ഫീസ് ചുമത്തിയോ മറ്റേതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിലോ നികുതി ഈടാക്കുമോ?

MR. L. H. JACOB: I cannot answer that question.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഈ വശത്തുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരെല്ലാം എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ മുഴുവൻ ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനത്തെയും ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ എന്റെ ഉപക്ഷേപം വോട്ടിനിടണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: The motion before the House is to omit the total allotment of Rs. 34,54,850 under Demand X—Public Works Department.

Before proceeding to vote, I hope, the members will realise the serious nature of step contemplated to omit the total allotment. The demand has already been voted by the Lower House and no grave question of policy or principle was raised in the course of the debate in this house. Second Chambers are ordinarily intended to be a check and curb on the varies, if any, of the Lower House. I think it was Mr. Sivarama Panickar who expressed reasonably the other day that this House has to take long and sane views. I think I am right in saying that in most other countries the Upper House has no power of voting on supplies. It follows therefore that the power of this House to refuse a demand or to omit the total allotment must be exercised very sparingly and only in times of great crisis. The question is whether an occasion of such grave importance has now arisen. I think the members will consider this aspect and then vote on the motion.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: In that case, I beg leave to withdraw the motion.

PRESIDENT: Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion be withdrawn?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand X—Public Works Department—for Rs. 34,54,850, be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XI—PUBLIC WORKS—ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON: I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 14,82,717 under Demand XI—Public Works—Electrical Department.

PRESIDENT: Anybody to speak on this demand?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I want merely to point out to Government that Travancore is a huge territory extending from Cape Comorin right up to Parur and that Travancore is much bigger than Trivandrum. People who live outside Trivandrum do not of course grudge the added amenities of life in Trivandrum. But it is very hard that monies are lavishly spent on Trivandrum and its suburbs much to the detriment of the poor people in the other parts of Travancore. At the same time, I do not forget the fact that a larger area would be considerably helped by the opening of the new Pallivasal Scheme. I only emphasise the point that as far as Trivandrum, Quilon and other municipal areas are concerned, Government must stop the policy of catering to their needs and it is the duty of the Government to insist the municipalities to provide for their amenities. Of course, there is some justification for greater concession being shown to the Capital. But it must be within certain decent limits. It must not be said that the State existed merely for the Capital. The reputation of Travancore outside is not judged by the number of electric bulbs, but by more consequential matters, by representative institutions and all that, about which we will have occasion to talk later on, in this House. But I do not oppose the demand.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XI—Public Works—Electrical Department for—Rs. 14,82,717 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 10,49,355, under Demand XII—Administration of Justice.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I rise to oppose the whole demand, first to point out the inadequacy of the present reforms...............

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member in order, Sir, in doing that?

PRESIDENT: We are now dealing with "Administration of Justice".

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I am sorry I made a mistake.

I oppose the entire demand for Administration of Justice, just to draw the attention of the Government to their slackness in giving effect to the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner in the matter of the establishment of Courts, *viz.*, the District Court at Mavelikara and the Munsiffs' Courts at Pattanamtitta and Ambalapuzha.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I remind the member of the fact that he is now referring to local needs?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I have found by experience that it is folly to be wise where other conditions prevail.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): Sir, public confidence in the judiciary (*Louder please*) is now on the decline. It is due to the bad recruitment of judicial officers. The most important factor that contributes to prompt and satisfactory disposal of cases is the efficiency of the personnel of judicial officers. Therefore, unless efficiency is regarded as the paramount test for the recruitment of judicial officers, it is very doubtful whether the present public impression will be removed.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member how the efficiency is to be tested before a person is appointed as a judicial officer?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The appointing authority must be asked to select the best man and they must be given full discretion in the matter of choosing the person whom they consider most efficient.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: How is it possible for the appointing authority to judge the efficiency of a particular person, as a judicial officer, before he is appointed?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: They may hold *viva voce* examinations; they may examine him. They must understand his character and position at the Bar. The High Court is the best authority to do that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I ask the member whether, even now, it is not the High Court that makes the choice and recommends to Government?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: They do not always select the best man and sometimes the recommendations made by the High Court are vetoed by Government.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Is the member aware that recently, the High Court recommended Mr. C. S. Lakshmana Pillai for a Judge's post and the Government vetoed that recommendation and appointed somebody else ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Yes ; I heard that. Government must either give the full powers to the High Court or take the responsibility entirely upon themselves. It is only the High Court that can know the nature of judicial work. They alone have the opportunity to know the members of the Bar. I would therefore, insist that, in the matter of appointing judicial officers, the power of the Hight Court is left unchallenged.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : May I ask whether, in the case of Sirkar Vakils practising in the District Courts in the mofussil, it is the Government or the High Court that is in a better position to judge efficiency ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : The High Court can ascertain it through the District Judges.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Is it the opinion of the member that, in preference to the opinion of Government, the opinions of District Judges must prevail in the matter of recruitment to the judiciary ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : If necessity arises, the District Judges may be asked as to what they think of particular vakils practising before them.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Is the member aware that there are corrupt judicial officers in Travancore ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : It is a general statement that my friend is asking me to make ; unless my friend brings specific instances to my notice, I am not prepared to answer his question.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Is the member aware that certain specific instances of corruption among the judicial officers were quoted in local newspapers ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Yes. I would like to point out that, so far as the Judicial Department is concerned, the question of communal representation should not be taken into consideration. Efficiency must be the sole consideration for recruitment to the judiciary. We find, from the Administration Report of the Civil Justice Department, that more than 38,000 cases were pending disposal in 1107.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Is my friend aware of the inordinate delay in the disposal of criminal cases ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI : May I ask whether such delay is due to the communal representation ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : If efficiency alone is taken into account in recruiting officers to the judiciary, such delay may not arise. Further, if the Government want to follow the principle of communal

representation, the best men from the different communities ought to be chosen for appointments to the judiciary.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is the member suggesting that that is not being done now?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: That is being done in some cases only.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether there is any instance of the best man from an unrepresented community not being appointed?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I am not prepared to give specific instances now.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: When qualifications of different candidates are equal, does the member object to the candidate from an unrepresented community being preferred for the appointment?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: My point is that, if the High Court is satisfied beyond doubt as to efficiency, preference may be given to men belonging to the unrepresented communities.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is efficiency the monopoly of a particular community?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Certainly not. I only suggest that, unlike other departments, in the case of the Judicial Department, efficiency should be the sole test in making appointments. I know that, in these days, it is not possible to ignore altogether the principle of communal representation in the matter of appointments. That is why I suggested that, when it is the turn of a particular community, the High Court must at least choose the best man from that community, and the Government must not interfere with the choice made by the High Court.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: How is efficiency to be tested?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: It must be left to the High Court.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is the member aware that all the communities in the State are not represented in the body of High Court Judges?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The High Court is not meant to be a representative institution. We have only six Judges in the High Court; and it is not possible that all the communities in the State are represented there. I do not see any reason to doubt the capacity or the integrity of the High Court Judges, even though all the communities are not represented in the High Court.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is the member aware that there was a time in Travancore when, simply because particular individuals happened to be born in particular communities, they were not allowed admission in educational institutions and were therefore not in a position to become eligible for getting entry in the public service?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: There might have been such a time. But, the situation is entirely different now. I do not see any reason why we should talk of things which existed several decades ago.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is the member aware of the fact that, even now, there are particular departments into which the members of particular communities cannot get entry?

PRESIDENT: We are talking about the judiciary, Mr. Sankaran.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The fact that I want to impress upon the Government is (Mr. Komilezhathu Sankaran · *Louder, please*) the necessity to give absolute powers to the High Court in regard to appointments to the judiciary.

The Law's Delays Commissioner submitted his report in 1107. It is very regrettable to find that even the simple recommendations made therein have not yet been given effect to. When some interpellations were asked about some of the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner the Government gave the answer that the recommendations were under their consideration. Sir, we are not able to understand the reason why the Government take so much time to consider even such simple questions. Whenever there is clamour in regard to a particular question, Government at once appoint a committee; and when they get the report of the committee they merely allow it to lie over. Sir, in regard to the Law's Delays Committee, a great deal of money has been spent on it; it was presided over by a retired High Court Judge and the report seems to be a good one. It is not sound policy on the part of the Government to shelve the reports of such committees. I would therefore request the Government to see that the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee are brought into effect as early as possible.

I would also like to bring to the notice of this House and of the Government the very low pay of the officers of the Judicial Department in Travancore. In point of status the Judges of the High Court come next to the Dewan; but, in the matter of their pay they are superseded by some Departmental Heads. When we take into consideration the pay of the judicial officers in the Madras Presidency, there is absolutely no proportion between that and the pay here. Considering the difficulty and the importance of the work that they do, at least to preserve their status, it is highly necessary that the pay of judicial officers in the State is enhanced.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member advocate increase of pay even during the present economic depression?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: That is a fact which the Government has to consider when the economic conditions improve. In the matter of the District Judges also they are far below the standard, in the matter of pay. A Professor working for 7 or 8 hours a week gets Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, while a District Judge with all the responsibility working day and night and administering justice gets only

Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. Certainly it is very low. Compared to the work turned out by him he deserves sufficient encouragement. The same is the case with District Munsiffs also. The District Munsiff in Travancore does the same work as the District Munsiff in British India.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : May I know from the member whether it is not left to the discretion of any particular individual to accept or reject any post ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : It should not be like that. The post should be made attractive enough so that competent men may come.

PRESIDENT : Your time is up.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : In connection with this demand I also wish to make a few observations. The first and the most important thing I wish to urge for the consideration of Government is the separation of the Magistracy from the control of the Executive and the necessity of placing it under the direct and immediate control of the High Court. Ever since the beginning of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly repeated representations have been made there by various members pointing out the desirability of placing the Magistracy under the control of the High Court. At the 18th session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly the Dewan said—

> "There is no difference between the Government and the members as regards the soundness of this policy."

Government elsewhere have also recognised the soundness of this principle.

Sir, the combination of the revenue and the magisterial powers in one and the same individual is opposed to public interest and safety. Our Magistracy being under the control of the Executive is very often forced to support the authority of the Executive. In this connection I may tell my learned friend Mr. Govindan that most of the prosecutions which were launched against the police officers did not end in conviction because we find that as long as the Magistracy is under the control of the Executive it can only dance to the tunes of the police. There is a fundamental difference, Sir, between the civil and the criminal administration of justice. In the case of the civil administration of justice it is purely a matter between private individuals and nobody else is interested in it. But in the matter of the criminal administration of justice it is a matter between the State and its subjects and as such the former has therefore an interest in it. It is, therefore, highly necessary that criminal trials should be held in an atmosphere of cool impartiality and that all our criminal courts should be above all suspicion. They should be such as to command the absolute confidence of those who appear before them. This is the justification, Sir, for insisting upon the separation.

With regard to the criminal and revenue courts, we find that no stamp registers are maintained there at present. In the interest of the public and in the interest of the State revenue I think it is highly necessary that stamp registers should be insisted upon in these courts,

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of Government is that on an average we find about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 is held in judicial deposits under the jurisdiction of every District Court and no interest is paid for this amount. I submit that Government should allow interest on these deposits.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Is the money held for any definite period?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No, but what I say is that Government should at least allow interest on such deposits at the rate prescribed for current deposits or they should permit such deposits to be made in recognised banks.

Another point on which I wish to address the House in this connection is with regard to recruitment to the judicial service. The age bar that is now fixed for Munsiffs and Second Judges, namely 35 for Munsiffs and 40 for Second Judges, should be revised so as to secure the services of men of experience and ability. Modification has also to be made in the percentage of recruitment to the judicial service. As suggested by the Law's Delays Commissioner, in the case of Munsiffs not less than three-fourths of the number of vaccancies should be filled from the Bar and only one-fourth should be reserved for the ministerial staff. As regards Second Judges also not less than fifty per cent should be taken from the Bar and 50 per cent. from the cadre of Munsiffs. In the matter of recruitment to Second Judges' posts, I also submit that the Sirkar Vakils should not be classed along with the members of the Bar. They are officers governed by the T. S. R. in the matter of promotions, leave, pension and other matters.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: പത്രങ്ങളിൽ സർക്കാർ വക്കീലന്മാരുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ൧൫൦൦ രൂപായിൽ മേൽ വക്കീൽ ഫീസു ഗവൺമെന്റിൽ നിന്നും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: അതു അറിയാം.

So, I think, a thorough change in the policy of recruitment ought to be effected.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Does the member think that it is necessary to recruit from the establishment any proportion of District Munsiffs?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No; I do not think it is necessary, but as the Law's Delays Commissioner says, to avoid heart-burning, I suggest that 25% may be reserved for the ministerial staff. I would be glad if all the Munsiffs are recruited from the members of the Bar who have got better experience and ability. I also suggest that to increase the efficiency of the Magistracy frequent recruitments should be made from the members of the Bar.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of Government in this connection is with regard to civil debtors. At present for the incarceration of a debtor in civil prison a decree-holder has to pay Rs. 5

for the bedding charges etc., and 2½ fanams per day for his subsistence allowance. Out of this Rs. 5 the jail authorities supply one blanket and a small pillow which together will not cost more than a rupee and a half. And although the price of commodities such as paddy, rice and other articles have gone down by 40 or 50 per cent., yet in the rate of the subsistence allowance no reduction has been made till now.

As regards the execution of death sentences in murder cases, a most humane piece of reform has to be introduced. While all over the world the tendency is to abolish the death sentence, we in Travancore still carry out the death sentence in the old primitive form, *viz.*, hanging by the neck. In these days of humanitarianism it is very shocking to see that very many human beings are annihilated in the Central Jail by the process of hanging. We are also sorry to see such a state of affairs existing in this country especially when its Sovereigns are either the patrons or patrons-in-chief of the All-Travancore Humanitarian Conference.

MR. KOMILEZATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not aware of a section in the Penal Code exempting certain culprits, simply because they belong to a particular community?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, I know that and I shall come to that point later on.

Now that we have electricity in the town, I hope Government will seriously consider whether they could not introduce electrocution methods instead of continuing this barbarous system of hanging by the neck. So long as death sentence is provided in the Penal Code, I trust that this suggestion of mine will be favourably considered and given effect to by Government.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: May I know from the member whether it does not exist in Germany?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In Germany there may exist very many barbarities and we need not follow them.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has it been abolished in England?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No, but in some other countries death sentence has been abolished and even in England the present tendency is to abolish it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is it not the fear of the punishment in this way that proves a sufficient deterrent?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not think so. In spite of the present system of hanging that we are having to-day, the number of murders in the State has only increased. Mr. Govindan will be aware that the number of murders has increased in the Trivandrum and Kottayam Divisions and also in other centres in spite of the deterrent punishments meted out by our courts of law.

MR. M. GOVINDAN. It may be because we are not hanging sufficient number of people. (*Laughter*).

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not know that I do not say that we should not sentence a murderer to death but, even in that act, I believe, we can show some humanity. That is what I wish to emphasise. In this connection, I think the thanks of this House are due to the Trivandrum Municipality for having decided to destroy the stray dogs in the town by electrocution instead of the present obnoxious and cruel system of clubbing them to death; and when the municipality is prepared to show such a humane act towards these dumb animals, I think this House will be one with me in asking why in the matter of killing human beings the same humane method should not be adopted.

One more point I have to state in this connection and that is this. Although we have got several women of Lady Macbeth's type among us, yet on the whole, it must be admitted, that the women of Travancore enjoy a privileged position. They are exempted from arrest or detention in civil prison in execution of decrees and they are also exempted from death sentence; but it is shocking to our sentiments to find a provision in our Civil Procedure Code for their incarceration in civil prison in execution of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights. I think it is ridiculous to retain Order 21, Rule 30 in our Civil Procedure Code and I trust our Law Member will see that such a provision is removed from our Code. There was such a provision in the British Code but that has now been repealed.

With regard to the exemption referred to by Mr. Sankaran, what I have to say is that, so far as I know, there is only one community, the Brahmin community, which is exempted from death sentence. In early days the Government might have thought that they were a privileged class of people and that they should not be hanged for murder.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know from the member the number of persons executed in that community for the last ten years?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have not heard of any Brahmin having committed murder during the last several years. But there are members of other communities who have been charged with the heinous offence of murder.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member whether any women have committed murders?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, and they are exempted from death sentence.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Should they not be hanged?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Does the member want the exemption to continue, or does he want it to be repealed?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: With regard to whom, women or Brahmins?

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Brahmins.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not want to remove that exemption. It is for the member if he is advised to do so to introduce an amending Bill for the repeal of the provision.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether there is any such provision exempting a particular community from the death sentence in the British Indian Code?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not think that the Indian Penal Code makes any exemption. There is much difference between the Indian Penal Code and the Travancore Penal Code.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he entertains any difference in view about the status and position of Brahmins in Travancore and of Brahmins in British India?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am sorry, that the question does not arise. I may be holding different views with regard to that matter, but I think I will not be well advised in giving expression to them before this House.

I also request the Law Member to see whether the holidays taken away from the Judicial Department could not be restored.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I wish to say that the Judicial Officer is a very hard worked servant of Government and he should get his holidays as Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai suggests and what has been taken away should be restored. That is one thing. Another thing is that he has got a very low pay, all round from the High Court Judge to the District Munsiff for the work he is doing which is very heavy and very responsible. The District Munsiffs ought to get not less than Rs. 250 to start with. The present pay of Rs. 200 was fixed very long ago giving an increment of Rs. 50 and that as only a temporary measure of relief, when elsewhere the pay was fixed very high. The work that is turned out here is exactly identical with the work turned out by the District Munsiffs in British India. The quantity turned out by the District Munsiff here is much more than the quantity turned out on an average by the District Munsiffs elsewhere, and the file of the District Munsiff here is also much heavier than the file of the District Munsiffs elsewhere. Every thing considered, he ought to get the same start as the District Munsiff in British India.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member what a District Munsiff in British India gets?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: My idea is that he starts with Rs. 250 in British India.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Up to what does his salary rise?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: It rose up to Rs. 500 before. But now they have reduced it to Rs. 450. I think that Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 will be a proper scale for the District Munsiffs. The District Judge has got only Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. That is also very low compared to what the District Judge gets in British India. That also requires revision. He should start at least on Rs. 600. The District Judge has the power of inspecting District Munsiffs' courts under the rules. But it is not done in practice. When I once put the question to a responsible person why the District Judge should not exercise the powers vested in him under the rules, I was told that between the District Munsiff and the District Judge there is not enough disparity in status to make the latter sufficiently respected for purposes of effective inspection. That is quite true. It is for the Government to see that the pay of the District Judge is made a little higher than it is at present, so that he may command sufficient respect. Then the District Munsiffs' Courts can be inspected by District Judges and their work will improve satisfactorily. Now the High Court Judges go on inspection only during vacations. That is not sufficient. During vacations the District Munsiffs' Courts are not functioning. They too have vacations. During the whole of my official career my court was inspected only once. That was during 24 years. My point is that inspection should be done more frequently. That can be done only if the District Judges are made to inspect the Munsiffs' Courts. Under the Civil Procedure Code, the subordinate Munsiffs' Courts are under their control and supervision. Why should they not be asked to inspect these courts?

With regard to the High Court Judges also, my view is that the High Court Judges ought to be paid more than the average head of a department. Rs. 1,200 for a Puisne Judge and Rs. 1,400 for the Chief Justice would be correct amounts proportionate to the pay that other officers are being paid in this State. With these words, I support the motion.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, at the beginning, I never thought of speaking anything on this demand. But after hearing the speeches of various members, I am influenced to say a word on this subject.

To begin with the High Court, I have to say that the service of the High Court Judges in Madras extends till the 60th year of age. Here I cannot understand why the service is limited to 55. We have the best Judges in the High Court retired early when they were able to work.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does not the member think that they should give room to youngsters?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes, I think when we have got the best men, and when that is the practice in other civilised countries, such as Madras and England, why should we not keep experienced and able men in service till 60? That is one observation I have to make.

The next point is—and I am speaking with close experience of the Judicial Department for the last 30 years—that high morality, judicial morality is not maintained. There are cries of corruption in many parts of Travancore. I can tell you, Sir, that, unlike other departments, judicial corruption should be taken special note of. When local newspapers, with their fear of the Newspapers Regulation, earmark certain officers that should be taken special note of. I am at a loss to understand why the Government or the High Court are not taking steps to find out the corrupt officers and remove them or give them some place in other departments rather than retain them in the Judicial Department. I submit to you, Sir, that the best administration in the State should be the judicial administration. I can even tell you that communalism prevails in the matter of judgments. That is highly regrettable. It is a matter which I bring to the notice of the House with very great regret. Then, Sir, the ministerial officers, I can say with authority, are corrupt, at least 95 per cent. of them. We cannot transact any business in the ministerial office without tipping. I think this is somewhat experienced in the Judicial Department. If a circular is issued that the execution clerks—

Mr. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I ask the member whether for this tipping it is the party that is responsible or the office people?

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Both are responsible. If we have the best men in the service who will not take tips, I think the parties will not give them tips. Only 41 per cent. of the population is literate. If we have got all the people educated and civilised then they may not care to tip. You and I may not give tips, but a poor man will prefer tipping in order to get his work done.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN: If graduate clerks alone are entertained will not this bribe-taking be lessened?

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes, I think we have a large army of graduates without work. Why not graduate clerks be employed in the Judicial Department? The S. S. L. C. holders are appointed as clerks according to the whims and caprices of the judicial officers. I hope there will come a day when all the clerks in the Judicial Department will be graduates.

Mr. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: താഴ്ന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാൎക്ക ശമ്പളക്കൂടുതൽ കൊടുത്താൽ അഴിമതി കുറയുകയില്ലേ?

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is not only the case in small appointments. I know that even officers drawing Rs. 500 are corrupt. It is not a question of high pay but it is the character that makes them receive bribes.

Coming to the question of delay in the disposal of cases, I know that presiding officers as soon as they enter court-houses commit falsehood. They usually come at 1 O' clock, but they mark their attendance as 11 O' clock. We had an acting Chief Justice who was going

[Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi.]

from court to court making surprise visits. Then the officers were attending at 11 O' clock. With the change of that officer, these subordinate officers are also coming late.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member able to support these cases with specific instances?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I can quote specific instances.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the member is willing to quote those instances before any High Court Judge if he is prepared to make an enquiry?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am prepared and I will be the first man to give evidence. But when we give specific instances at the request of Government those who do so have to undergo prosecution. As I pointed out in the 19th session of the Popular Assembly when Mr. T. Raghaviah wanted specific instances, when specific instances were given, our poor *Dakshinabharathi*, a widely circulated Newspaper in south Travancore, which is very popular there, was prosecuted. When specific instances are quoted those who quote them are prosecuted and they have to meet the cost from their own pockets.

Another point that I want to mention is the low pay of the Magistracy. When the Tahsildar-Magistrate system was in vogue we had high officers as Magistrates drawing Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. But now the Magistrates are paid very low. They are taken from the clerks of the Huzur Secretariat. As pointed out by several members they are ranked far below that of Police Inspectors. And as in British India they have to dance to the tune of the police officer. I submit that that system should be changed. The delay in criminal cases is very great. I know that sometimes judgments are reserved for two years after the hearing was closed.

The next point is about the introduction of the Jury system in Travancore. Though this system was introduced long ago in British India we are not yet having it here. There was a Bill introduced in the Legislative Council some 30 years ago. But that was withdrawn by Government without assigning any reason.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the jurors be more corrupt than the Judicial Officers and clerks the member referred to?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: If that is the experience of the Law Member then I do not advocate that. But I know that in all civilised countries jurors are not corrupt?

Another point that I want to add is the undesirability in the reduction of the ten Hindu Holidays. Of all the departments the judiciary are working very hard. I do not know why the Hindu Holidays alone should be abolished? Why not the Christian Holidays or the Mahomedan Holidays be abolished? Why not the summer holidays and Christmas Holidays be reduced? I do not know why the

Hindu holidays alone be abolished, at a time when a Christian presides over the Administration. I submit, Sir, that the Hindu holidays should be restored. With these remarks, I support the motion.

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-28 P. M. and re-assembled at 2-15 P. M.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, at the beginning of the discussion I did not think it necessary for me to give any opinion or to take the time of the House by dilating on the points referred to by my friends. But after hearing some members who in their enthusiasm to purge the State of the evil of corruption have exceeded their bounds, I think it necessary to offer a few words. I may claim as much experience of the judiciary of this country as my friends on this side.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Which side please? You refer to the other side of the House?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: No.

My experience has always been on the contrary and I am able to inform this House that our judiciary, especially the higher judiciary *i. e.* Second Judges, District Judges and High Court Judges are in no way inferior with regard to character or ability in comparison with the judiciary outside. I have had also some experience of the judiciary in other countries like Cochin and British India. It may be in a way true that the subordinate judiciary is not as pure as it ought to be and there are several blacksheep in it. But in the case of the whole judiciary in the service who are recruited from the best men who have highest educational qualifications in this country to attribute to the entire body corruption and bias towards community, I fear, is certainly too much. I know and maintain that most of them or a vast majority of them are honourable people who do their work properly after a judicial and careful study and deliberation.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the member is still practising?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Yes.

Now, with regard to the aspersions on certain members of the judiciary in the Vernacular papers, I am sorry I had to deny myself the pleasure of these contributions in the papers. But whatever that be the President of this Council has on several occasions said that no action will be taken on the aspersions in the vernacular papers, unless they are substantiated by substantial evidence to prove the allegations.

Sir, with regard to the recruitment of Magistrates also I would add a few words. It has been often times said that the Magistracy recruited from the clerks of the Huzur Secretariat are not up to the mark. It may be profitable if a certain proportion or one third of the Magistrates be recruited from the members of the Bar

Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

who show signs of coming up by their intelligence and capacity. The selection, of course may be, as has been suggested by my friend from Kunnatnad, in consultation with the District Judges of each locality before whom these gentlemen practice. Their antecedents in the college and at the Bar may also be considered at the time of recruitment.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സർ, ഇവിടത്തെ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ അനാവശ്യമായി പല ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു ആദ്യമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇവിടെ ഒരു ഹെഡ്സർക്കാർ വക്കീൽ ഉണ്ടു്. അതു കൂടാതെ അഡിഷണൽ ഹെഡ്സർക്കാർ വക്കീലും ലാമെമ്പറുംകൂടി ഒരാൾ ഉണ്ടു്. അഡിഷണൽ ഹെഡ്സർക്കാർവക്കീലിനു് ഒരു അസിസ്റ്റൻറും ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ പ്രകാരം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വളരെ കൂടുതലായി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ അപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ സൃഷ്ടിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അഡിഷണൽ ഹെഡ് സർക്കാർ വക്കീൽ ഉദ്യോഗവും അസിസ്റ്റൻറു അഡിഷനൽ ഹെഡ്സർക്കാർ വക്കീലുദ്യോഗവും നിർമ്മിച്ച കാലത്തു സിവിൽപ്രൊസീഡിയർകോഡ് അമൻഡു ചെയ്യുക പഞ്ചായത്തു റെഗുലേഷൻ മുതലായ വലിയ ജോലികൾ ഇവർക്കു ചെയ്വാൻ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അന്നു ലെജിസ്ലേററീവ് സംബന്ധമായും കൂടുതൽ ജോലി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വലിയ ജോലികൾ ഒന്നും ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനും പുറമെ കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനലായിട്ടും ലെജിസ്ലേച്ചർ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഉള്ള ജോലികൾക്കു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വേറെയും ഉണ്ടു്. മുമ്പു ഈ ജോലികൾ ഹെഡ്സർക്കാർ വക്കീലും അഡിഷനൽ ഹെഡ് സർക്കാർ വക്കീലും ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നവയാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ മുമ്പിലുള്ളതു പോലെയുള്ള ലെജിസ്ലേററിവ് ജോലിയുംമററും ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടു ആ ഉദ്യോഗം നിർത്തൽചെയ്യുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. അഥവാ ഈജോലികൾക്കുമററുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർകൂടിയെതീരുഎന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നിയമങ്ങളും മററും നല്ലവണ്ണം പഠിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ട്രെയിൻഡ് ക്ലാർക്കിനെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ ഒരു ക്ലാർക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ആ വക ജോലികൾ നിർവിഘ്നം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു പോകാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

പിന്നീടു് എനിക്കു സർക്കാർ വക്കീലന്മാരെപ്പററിയാണ് പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. ഹെഡ്സർക്കാർ വക്കീലിനെ കൂടാതെ ഉദ്ദേശം ൧൨ സർക്കാർ വക്കീലന്മാർ ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ ൧൨ സർക്കാർ വക്കീലന്മാരുണ്ടാ

യിരുന്നിട്ടും ൧൧൦൮-ൽ ൩,൭൦൦ രൂപായും ൧൧൦൬-ൽ ൩,൨൪൩ രൂപായും വക്കീൽഫീസ്സായി വെളിയിലുള്ള മററു വക്കീലന്മാർക്ക് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ൧൧൦൯-ൽ ൩,൭൦൦ രൂപാ ഈ ഇനത്തിലേക്കു ബഡ്ജററിൽകൊള്ളിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു അനാവശ്യമായ ഒരു ചിലവാണ്. ഇത്രയും രൂപാ ആണ്ടു തോറും പുറമെയുള്ള വക്കീലന്മാർക്കുകൊടുക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ ഈ സർക്കാർ വക്കീലന്മാരെ എന്തിനാണ് നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് എന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: പ്രൈവററ് കേസുകഠം നടത്തുന്ന പ്രൈവററു വക്കീലിനും വക്കീൽ ഫീസ് കൊടുത്തു വരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററിയും അറിയാം.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: സർക്കാർ കേസുകഠം അല്ലാതെയുള്ള പ്രൈവററു കേസുകഠംക്കും ഇങ്ങിനെ ഫീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കാം

ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഒരു സംഗതി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഏതു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചാലും അതിലൊക്കെ ഓരോ കമ്മിററി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ സ്റ്റാത്താം കമ്മിററി ഉണ്ടു്. ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ലാസ്ഡിലേസ് കമ്മിററി ഉണ്ടു. ഈ കമ്മിററികളുടെ ശുപാർശകഠം ഒന്നും തന്നെ ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. ആ സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ നടപടികഠം കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. ലാസ്ഡിലേസ് കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികളെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നു ഹൈക്കോടതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു ശുപാർശചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നു. ആ കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതികഠം ഓരോന്നും ചില്ലറയായി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാനുള്ളവയല്ല. എല്ലാംകൂടി ഒരുമിച്ച് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താനുള്ളതാണ്. ഒട്ടു വളരെ പണം ചിലവു ചെയ്തും അനേകം ദിവസം പ്രയത്നം ചെയ്തും നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ വകവയ്ക്കാതെയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നതു നല്ല ഒരു പദ്ധതി അല്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഇപ്പോഠം ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു ഓരോ സംഗതിക്കും സമാധാനം കണ്ടുപിടിക്കുന്നതിലാണ്. അവരുടെ ശ്ര

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

മുഴുവനും പതിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു സമാധാനം കണ്ടു പിടിക്കുന്നതിൽമാത്രമാണ്.

കേസുകൾ തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള താമസത്തെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു അടുത്തതായി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാനുള്ളതു്. അതു് ലാസ്ഡിലേസ്കമ്മിററിയുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ നല്ലവണ്ണം പ്രസ്താപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതനുസരിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാൽമാത്രമെ ഈ താമസം പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു.

സിക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽനിന്നും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കുന്ന നയം മാറേറണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരെ ബാറിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യണം. സിക്രട്ടേറിയേററിൽ പത്തും പന്ത്രണ്ടുംകൊല്ലം ഇരുന്ന് പഠിച്ച നിയമം മുഴുവൻ മറന്നു എന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു പൂർണ്ണബോദ്ധ്യംവരുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമാണ് അവരെ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ നയം നല്ലതല്ല. മജിസ്ട്രസിയെ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവിൽനിന്നും വേർതിരിച്ച് ഹൈക്കോടതിയുടെകീഴിൽ ആക്കണം. അപ്പോൾ സിക്രട്ടേറിയേററിലെ ക്ലാർക്കന്മാരെ തഹശീൽദാരന്മാരായി അയക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാരെ ബാറിൽനിന്നുംതന്നെ റിക്രൂട്ടുചെയ്യണം. ഇനി സിക്രിട്ടേറിയററിലുള്ളവക്കുകൂടി ഒരു ചാൻസുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പക്ഷം അതിൻെറ ൨൫ ശതമാനം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമില്ല.

ഇവിടത്തെ അണ്ടർട്രയൽപ്രിസനേർസിനെ ഇപ്പോൾ പോലീസ് ലാക്കപ്പിലാണ് സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : അണ്ടർട്രയൽ പ്രിസനേർസിനെ പോലീസ്ലാക്കപ്പിൽ ഇടാൻപാടില്ലെന്നും അവരെ സബ്ജയിലിൽ അയക്കണമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ആർഡർ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI : അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പോലീസ്ലാക്കപ്പിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നു എന്നു് അറിയാം. നമ്മുടെ അയൽരാജ്യമായ കൊച്ചിയിൽ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിൻെറ കീഴിലാണ് സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നതു് അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെയും അണ്ടർട്രയൽ പ്രിസനേർസിനെ മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിൻെറകീഴിൽതന്നെ സൂക്ഷിക്കണം. പോലീസ്ലാക്കപ്പിൽ സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പല തകരാറുകളും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അണ്ടർട്രയൽപ്രിസനേർസിനെക്കൊണ്ടു ചുമടു എടുപ്പിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതു തീരെ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഒരു അപരാധമാണ്.

അണ്ടർട്രയൽ പ്രിസനേർസിനെ പോലീസിൻെറ കസ്റ്റഡിയിൽ നിന്നുംമാററി മജിസ്ത്രേട്ടിൻെറ നേരിട്ടുള്ള സൂക്ഷ്മത്തിൽവയ്ക്കുന്നതു് നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നു. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടി വേണ്ടുവോളം പതിയണമെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ലാസ്ഡിലേസ്കമ്മിഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണമെന്നു ഹൈക്കോടതി ഗവണ്മെൻറിലേക്കു ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിനെപ്പററി ഒന്നുംതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ ഇടക്കാലത്തു് സിവിൾക്കോടതികൾ കൂടുതലായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തിരുവല്ലായിൽ ഒരു മുൻസിഫ്കോടതിയുണ്ടു്. കൊട്ടാരക്കരയും ഒരു മുൻസീഫ്കോടതിയുണ്ടു്. ഇതിൻെറ മദ്ധ്യേയായി ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ ഒരു മുൻസീഫ്കോടതി ൧൦൯൨-ൽ സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. അന്നത്തെ സൌകര്യം അനുസരിച്ചു ഏതാനും സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ അതിൻെറ അതൃത്തിയിലായി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി. അതിനുശേഷം ശാസ്താംകോട്ടക്കു പ്രാധാന്യംകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനായി അടൂർ ഒരു കോടതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. ആ കോടതിയുടെ ആവശ്യംതന്നെ അന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. അതിലേക്കു കൊട്ടാരക്കര മുൻസീഫ്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും കായംകുളം മുൻസീഫ്കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും കുറെ പകുതികൾ എടുത്താണു് അടൂർ കോടതി സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു്. വേറെ ഏതോ പ്രേരണയാൽ ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ ഒരു കോടതികൂടി സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. അതിലേക്കു് തിരുവല്ലാ, കോട്ടയം, ഈ മുൻസീഫ്കോടതികളിൽനിന്നും ഏതാനും അതൃത്തികൾ തിരിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അതൃത്തികൾ തിരിച്ചസമയത്തു് ഓരോ കോടതിയിലും തുല്യമായി കേസുകൾ പതിയുന്നതിനു് തക്കവിധത്തിൽ അതൃത്തികൾ തിരിക്കുന്നതിനു് സാധിച്ചില്ല. ഈ സംഗതി ലാസ്ഡിലേസ്കമ്മിഷണരുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽനിന്നും വ്യക്തമായി കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ മുൻസീഫ്കോടതിയിൽ ൧൩൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം കേസുകളും തിരുവല്ലാ മുൻസീഫ്കോടതിയിൽ ൧൭൦൦-ൽ ചില്വാനം കേസുകളും കുടിശികയായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇത്രയധികം കേസുകൾ ഒരു ഒററ മുൻസീ

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

ഫിനെക്കൊണ്ടു നിർവഹിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു പത്തനംതിട്ട ഒരു മുൻസീഫ്കോടതി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതായാൽ തിരുവല്ലാക്കോടതിയിലെ കേസുകളെ ലഘൂകരിക്കുന്നതിനും ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ കോടതിയിലെ കേസുകളെ ലഘൂകരിക്കുന്നതിനും സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ പ്രകാരം ലാസ്ഡിലേസ്കമ്മിഷണർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനെ ഗവൺമെൻറു സ്വീകരിക്കണം.

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള മുൻസീഫ്കോടതികളിൽ പലതിൻെറയും അധികാരാതൃത്തികളുടെ കൂടുതൽദൂരം ൩൦ മൈലും ചിലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ൪൫ മൈലും ആണ്. ഒരു കേസിൽ സാക്ഷിക്കു നടപടിനടത്തുന്നതിനു മൂന്നാംക്ലാസിനു പ്രാസസ്സ് മൂന്നര പണവും മൈൽ ഒന്നിനു ഒരു പണം മൈലേജും ഭക്ഷണച്ചിലവിനു മൂന്നര പണവും കൊടുക്കണം. അതിലേക്കു ൩൦ മൈൽ ദൂരത്തിനു ൩൭ പണം ചിലവുവരുന്നു. ഈ ൩൭ പണം ചിലവാക്കി നടപടിനടത്തിയിട്ടു വിചാരണദിവസം ആ സാക്ഷിയെ വിസ്തരിക്കാതെ വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അത്രയും പണം കക്ഷിക്കു നഷ്ടമാകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ൩൭ പണം ചിലവാക്കി വീണ്ടും നടപടി നടത്തണം. ഇങ്ങിനെ നാലും അഞ്ചും സാക്ഷികൾക്കു ൩൭ പണം വീതം അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു വീണ്ടും വീണ്ടും ഒടുക്കിക്കുക എന്നതു വലിയ സങ്കടമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: സെഷൻകോടതികളിൽ വിസ്താരത്തിനായി ഒരു സാക്ഷി മൂന്നും നാലും ദിവസത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ പോയി താമസിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനേയും കാണും. സാക്ഷിനടപടിക്കുള്ള പണം പ്രാസസ്സ് ശിപായിയെ ഏല്പിച്ചു സാക്ഷിക്കു കൊടുക്കാതെ മുൻസീഫ്കോടതിയിൽതന്നെ ഡിപ്പാസിററു ചെയ്യണം. സാക്ഷിക്കു സമൻസ് അയച്ചു പ്രാസസ്സശിപായിമുഖാന്തിരം പണം കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു പണവുംവാങ്ങിയിട്ടു മൊഴികൊടുക്കാൻവരാതെയിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. ആ പണം കോർട്ടിൽതന്നെയിരുന്നാൽ മൊഴികൊടുത്തതിനുശേഷം സാക്ഷിക്കു കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. ഒരിക്കൽ സമൻസ് കൈപ്പററിയസാക്ഷിക്കു ആ അപേക്ഷയെത്തുടൎന്നു ക്രിമിനൽകേസ്സുകളിലേപ്പോലെ വാറണ്ടോ പരസ്യമൊ അയക്കുന്നതായാൽ കക്ഷിക്കു കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവാകുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ നടപടി അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും.

സിവിൽ കോടതികളിൽ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം ഹാജരാക്കി അപേക്ഷകൊടുക്കുക എന്നൊരുപതിവുണ്ട്. ഈ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം ഒപ്പിട്ടു സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ലെജിസ്ലേററീവ് കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പർസിനും പാർവ്വത്യക്കാരന്മാക്കും ഹെഡ് മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ആഫീസക്കും മററുചില ഗസററഡ് ആഫീസർമാക്കും മാത്രമെ അധികാരംകൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളൂ. ഈ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഹെഡ് മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ആഫീസരുടെ ഡ്യൂട്ടിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നിർബന്ധവും ഇല്ലാ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഹെഡ്മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ആഫീസർ പ്രായേണ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് പല കോടതികളിലും നാലണവീതം പ്രതിഫലം വാങ്ങിച്ചുവരുന്നു. അൻപതു് രൂപാ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഈ ഹെഡ്ഗുമസ്ഥന് മുൻസിഫിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ ആദായം ഈ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു കിട്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. ദിവസം ശരാശരി ൫൦ രൂപാവീതം അവക്കു കിട്ടുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. വക്കാലത്തു സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നവക്കീലിന് സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്താൻ എന്തുകൊണ്ടു പാടില്ല? കക്ഷിക്ക് സുഖക്കേടാണ് അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരുഅവധിമാററിക്കിട്ടണമെന്ന് അപേക്ഷിക്കാൻ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്താൻ മറെറാരാളെ ആശ്രയിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു.

MR. KOMILEHATHU SANKARAN : ഏതെങ്കിലും നമ്പർ ഫയലിൽനിന്നും കുറവ്ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് വക്കീൽ വക്കാലത്തു് സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുത്താൽ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : ധാരാളം സാധിക്കും. കക്ഷി എൻെറമുമ്പിൽവച്ചു് വക്കാലത്ത് ഒപ്പിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് വക്കീൽ സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തികൊടുത്താൽ വഹിയത്തുകയിലുള്ള പണങ്ങൾപോലും കോടതിയിൽനിന്നു തിരിയെവാങ്ങിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. അതിനും കൂടി ഒരുവക്കീലിനധികാരമുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിന് ഹെഡ്മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ആഫീസർക്ക്മാത്രമെ പാടുള്ളൂ വക്കീലിന് പാടില്ല എന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ശരിയല്ല.

MR. M. GOVINDAN : ഈ സത്യവാങ് മൂലം വേണ്ടെന്ന്വച്ചാൽ തരക്കേടുണ്ടോ?

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI : എന്നാലും തരക്കേടില്ല, വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കുകതന്നെവേണം. ഇത്രത്തോളം ഉപദ്രവം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

സംഗതിവേറെഒന്നുമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ സത്യവാങ്മൂലമല്ല, അസത്യവാങ്മൂലമാണ് പലസംഗതികളിലും നടന്നുവരുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിനെ നിർത്തൽചെയ്കയൊ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഹെഡ്മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ആഫീസർക്കു പുറമെ എല്ലാവക്കീലന്മാർക്കുംകൂടി സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു അധികാരംകൊടുക്കുകയൊ ചെയ്യണം. കേവലം ൫൦ രൂപാശമ്പളമുള്ള പാർവത്യക്കാർക്കു ഈ അധികാരം കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. ആയിരക്കണക്കിനുരൂപാ കോടതിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരുകക്ഷിക്കുവേണ്ടി കെട്ടിവാങ്ങിക്കുന്ന വക്കീലന്മാർക്കു പാർവത്യക്കാരുടെ അത്രസ്ഥാനമില്ലെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്. ഏതൊരുവക്കീലിനും ആ വക്കീലിന്റെ കക്ഷിക്കുവേണ്ടി സത്യവാങ്മൂലംസാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അധികാരമുണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അപ്രകാരം സിവിൽകോർട്ട്ഗൈഡിൽ ഭേദഗതിവരുത്തുവാനുള്ളതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് സത്യവാങ്മൂലം സാക്ഷിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനു വക്കീലന്മാർക്കും അധികാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

വിധിക്കടം തീർക്കുന്നതിന് നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തവരെ സിവിൽ ജെയിലിൽ അയക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ, ജയിൽവാസം അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതു അപായകരമാണെന്ന് ഡാക്ടർ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററ് കൊടുത്താലും ചിലമുൻസിഫന്മാർ അവരെ ജയിലിൽ അയക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മാവേലിക്കര മുൻസിഫ്കോർട്ടിൽ നടന്ന ഒരു സംഭവം എന്റെ ഓർമ്മയിൽവരുന്നു. ൧൧൦൧-സിവിൽ ൩൨-ാം നമ്പർ കേസിലെവിധിയനുസരിച്ച് പ്രതിയെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തു കോടതിയിൽ ഹാജരാക്കിയ അവസരത്തിൽ സിവിൽജയിലിൽ അയക്കുന്നതു അപകടമാണെന്ന് ആ പ്രതിയെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിരുന്ന ഡാക്ടരുടെ സർട്ടിഫിക്കററ് ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടും അവിടത്തെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിഫ് മിസ്റ്റർ. ഈപ്പൻ അതിനെവകവയ്ക്കാതെ സിവിൽ ജയിലിൽ അയച്ചു. ജയിലിൽ അയച്ച് ഏതാനും ദിവസംകഴിഞ്ഞു അയാൾ രക്തംഛർദ്ദിച്ച് ജയിലിൽവച്ചു മരിച്ചു. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് അയാളുടെ ഭാര്യ ഹൈക്കോടതിയിൽ ഹർജികൊടുത്തതിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊരുനടപടിയും നടത്തിയില്ലഎന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല, അതിന്റെ അവസാനഫലമായി ആ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് മുൻസിഫിനെ ഒരു സെക്കൻഡ് ജഡ്ജിയായി നിയമിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്തതെന്നും അറിയുന്നു. ഒരാളിന്റെ ജീവൻ ആ മുൻസിഫിന്റെ ഉത്തരവ് നിമിത്തം നഷ്ടമായി. ജയിൽവാസം ഇല്ലാതെഇരുന്നുഎങ്കിൽ രണ്ടുമൂന്നുവർഷംകൂടി അയാൾ ജീവിച്ചിരുന്ന് അയാളുടെ കുഞ്ഞുകുട്ടികളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഇ

ങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ മിക്ക സിവിൽകോടതികളും പ്രത്യേകം ഗൌനിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിഷ്കർഷയായി ഏർപ്പാടു ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agustisvaram*): Whatever may be the rules passed, and circulars issued, efficiency in the administration of justice, rests entirely on the character, capacity and sense of duty possessed by the individuals who are entrusted with such duties. It is therefore highly essential that proper attention should be devoted in the matter of recruitment. The practice now followed for recruitment is, that the High Court makes the recommendation which is *ipso facto* adopted by the Government. If there are two appointments in the Judicial Department, one goes to the Bar and the other to the department. That is to say, every alternative vacancy is filled up by a candidate from the Bar, the other being reserved for the ministerial establishment. A fixed percentage is reserved for the ministerial officers of the department. So far as future recruitment is concerned, preference to ministerial establishment ought to be discouraged, and in fairness to the Bar and the ministerial establishment I will suggest that at least not less than 75 per cent. must be recruited from the Bar.

I agree with most of my friends in saying, that, in the matter of recruitment, communalism and efficiency, both combined, should be taken into consideration. If communalism alone is considered, it is only the vociferous communities that will have the best chance of getting jobs.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: By communalism, does the member mean communal representation?

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Yes, I mean communal representation.

The principles of communal representation and efficiency are to be taken into consideration in the matter of appointments. If the High Court makes a recommendation, they can recommend only those with whom they are in touch and not members from the mofussil Bar. As a result members of the mofussil Bar are deprived of their chance of getting jobs. Members of the moffusil Bar are entirely neglected. In order to find out who is really efficient, I will suggest a method. The High Court must call for a detailed report from the Munsiff or Judge concerned as to the number of cases a certain individual of the mofussil Bar has handled as also his general character and conduct with regard to those cases. On the basis of that report, if the High Court make their recommendations for Munsiffs' and Judges' posts, I would suggest that to be a proper method of testing the efficiency. If this method is to be adopted the present grievance of the members of the mofussil Bar could also be redressed.

In regard to promotions, I will suggest that the recommendations of the Law's Delays Commissioner ought to be given effect to. In the judicial office, which is one of great responsibility and trust, honest and good work must be appreciated. Idlers and honest workers must not be treated alike in the matter of promotions.

[Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai.]

In regard to holidays, I agree with most of my friends in saying that the holidays, now taken away, should be restored to the department. So far as my experience goes, I beg to submit that no material gain could be achieved by taking away these holidays. The work of the Munsiffs and Judges is done mostly in their homes; and especially for writing judgments, it is these holidays that are availed of. The client population are also put to a great difficulty, because, Treasury and Revenue Cutcherries are closed on that day and so, the litigant public finds it very difficult to transact money business. Therefore I would strongly suggest that the holidays now taken away from the Judicial Department be restored.

The separation of Magistracy from the Executive, ought to be given effect to. Recruitment of Magistrates, at least 50 per cent. must be from the Bar. They alone have the equipment and training necessary for judicial work.

I also agree with my friends in stating that the salaries of judicial officers are too low, compared with the prestige and responsibility vested in them. For the present, I do not recommend that their salary must be increased. But I would suggest that if any retrenchment is contemplated the salaries of judicial officers must be retained and the salaries of heads of other departments should come down to the level of District Judges. That is to say, salaries of other officers must be reduced and the status of a District Judge ought to be made on a par with the heads of other departments.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The debate on this demand has ranged over many and various subjects and I am afraid that I cannot do justice to all that has been said to-day. Within the limited time at my disposal, I shall try to answer some of the more important points raised. Comprehensively, however, I may say that every one of the points adverted to will receive the careful consideration of Government. But I cannot let this occasion pass without making special reference to one or two points generally commented on during the debate.

First of all, in regard to the Law's Delays, the House is aware that certain recommendations have been made by the Law's Delays Commissioner. Vigorous steps are being taken to put some of these recommendations into effect at once; and the others are receiving consideration.

Some of the recommendations may require amendment of the law now in force; and some may require additional expenditure. These may take some little time to take final shape. In regard to the other recommendations, the High Court has been asked to give effect to them immediately.

In regard to the establishment of Courts at Mavelikara and Pattanamtitta, the Law's Delays Commissioner has suggested the establishment of Courts there and the High Court also has generally accepted

that suggestion. The matter is now under the consideration of Government; and I may say, for the information of the House, that the Government are viewing favourably the establishment of a District Court at Mavelikara and a Munsiff's Court at Pattanamtitta.

In regard to the allegation of corruption in the judicial service, I was sorry to find that some of the members were making very sweeping statements against the Judicial Department as a whole. I do not for a moment deny that there may be black sheep here and there in our judiciary as elsewhere. But, the general and sweeping charge of corruption is totally unjustified. As a citizen of Travancore, I think, I must say that it is suicidal on our part to make such sweeping statements against the honesty of the entire judiciary in the State. My friends on the other side of the House must think of the impression that such unjustified and safely exaggerated observation made by responsible members of this House, the responsible representatives of the people, will make in the minds of the people outside Travancore who may not have occasion to know the real facts. If responsible members of the Legislature cry out "corruption, corruption everywhere," what would be the esteem that we command from people outside the State; we will be deemed to be a corrupt race quite unjustifiably. Recently, in Northern India, I believe in Punjab, a statement was made by a highly placed authority that the officers in that Province were corrupt. There was, naturally, a protest against that statement from various quarters. Very soon afterwards, at a meeting of the Legislature there a complaint of corruption was made by one or two members. Immediately the Newspapers and men who were in support of the statement made by the authority published that the charge of the corruption has been fully justified and cited the Legislature itself. That will illustrate what value will be attached to and what use will be made of, statements made in Legislative Chambers. Far be it from me to say or suggest that members of this House should not expose corruption. It is their duty to expose and expose mercilessly and without fear of consequences all corruption if it be real. Stray cases of corruption, if there be any, should not be exaggerated into all round and general corruption. Therefore, I ask, Sir, is it right that responsible members of this House should make such sweeping statements and do not only injustice to the hard-worked staff of the Judicial Department, but also injury to themselves and the country? I do not think there is any occasion at all as things stand at present in Travancore, for making such sweeping statements against the entire judiciary in the land. Sir, Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi said, and quite rightly said, that when he made his charges he had several instances at the back of his mind and that he was prepared to substantiate them. Sir, I am willing to accept his challenge and take him at his word and I am prepared to communicate this fact to the High Court. I hope Mr. Tampi will go to the High Court and tell them the specific instances which he has in his mind, and also prove them if necessary. Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi is a responsible member of this House, and is also an influential gentleman. I am sure he will be able to prove the instances he has in mind; and I have no doubt whatever that the High Court will take prompt and efficient action in all those cases.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi is expected to let in evidence also?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That will depend upon the nature of each case. If, for instance, it is a case of some of the rules being broken or some illegal action taken on the part of the judiciary, it may perhaps be seen from the papers and no evidence need be let in; if, on the other hand, Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi alleges for instance that he was present when a particular officer received or was offered a bribe, that would certainly require evidence. Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi will have to prove it.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Does the member realise the difficulty of a non-official member in letting in evidence to prove the corruption of an officer?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In regard to Mr. Pdamanabhan Tampi however I have not got the least doubt that he would not find any difficulty in the matter. He is a very influential gentleman and a respectable member of this House.

The next point that I would like to deal with is the question of the ten Hindu holidays which were recently cancelled and made into working days for the Judicial Department. Without meaning any offence to anybody, I must say, Sir, that, to me, it seemed a very graceless insinuation to have suggested that these Hindu holidays were cancelled because a Christian gentleman happened to be, for the time being, the Head of the Administration.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Could not the member realise that that statement was made in a spirit of humour?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am happy to hear that; and I have great pleasure to accept that statement. But I must say that I would have been much happier if that statement had fallen from the lips of the gentleman who made what I stated to be the insinuation.

Sir, the recommendation in regard to these holidays being cancelled and made into working days, came from the High Court which is composed of Christians as well as Hindus; and Government merely accepted the recommendation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the High Court has recommended the restoration of the holidays?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am not now in a position to say that. But I may tell the House that the restoration of the holidays is now being considered by Government.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I ask the member whether, as a legal practitioner, he has experienced any difficulty on account of the Courts alone working on these holidays while all the other offices in the State do not work?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No difficulty has so far been brought to the notice of Government, but I can very well imagine some difficulties.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: For instance, on a day on which the treasury has a holiday how can a litigant remit money into the treasury? At the same time, the Court will be working on that day and may order money to be remitted into the treasury.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I can certainly envisage such difficulties; but they are not perhaps insurmountable.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know whether the authorities who cancelled these holidays considered these difficulties of the litigant public when they thought of the cancellation of these holidays?

MR KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The High Court recommended it; perhaps they might have considered the difficulties, or perhaps they might not have. Anyhow, the matter will be reconsidered.

I shall next deal with the question of the recruitment of judicial officers. Rules have been recently issued that, in regard to Judges' posts, efficiency will be the main consideration. For the information of the House I may also point out that, whereas, in regard to the appointment of Munsiffs the recommendations have necessarily to be made by the High Court which are then accepted by the Government, in the case of the appointment of Judges, it is strictly the duty of the Government to make the appointments, although, as a matter of fact, in every instance, they insist upon getting the recommendations of the High Court as to the eligibility of the candidate for appointment.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are the recommendations of the High Court generally followed by the Government?

Mr. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I will come to it presently.

At the same time I must point out that Government are not prepared to abdicate their responsibility in the matter of making the appointment of Judges. Sir, specific mention was made about the case of Mr. C. S. Lakshmana Pillai whom the High Court had recently recommended for a Judge's post. In answer to an interpellation in the Sri Mulam Assembly it was stated by Government that they actually appointed a gentleman whom the High Court had themselves recommended, but whose age question.........

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the High Court laid down any age-limit for the appointment of Second Judges?

Mr. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has it been accepted by Government?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I will come to that presently.

My point is that no person has been appointed as Judge unless he was considered eligible and fit, by the High Court, for a Judge's post.

In regard to the rule of age limit, the idea of the High Court is that, in order that the officer may be able to earn a decent pension

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the Judges must be appointed fairly early in life; so that at least fifteen years' pensionable service may be put in. That was why they fixed forty as the age-limit for recruitment as Judges. But, in the case of the Sirkar Vakils, it was thought that, since they were pensionable Government servants already, they could get a decent pension even if they did not have fifteen years' service as *Judges*, provided that they became Sirkar Vakils within the age limit. That was why the age rule was modified in the case of Sirkar Vakils being appointed as Judges.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that the Law's Delays Commissioner has not recommended any age limit for the appointment of Second Judges?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I cannot say, but I am prepared to accept the member's statement.

Sir, I must now conclude.

As I stated at the outset, every point raised will be considered by the Government.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: മാവേലിക്കരക്കോടതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഒരു പ്രതിയെ ജയിലിൽ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have no information: but the member himself stated that the matter was brought to the notice of the High Court.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി യാതൊരു തീർച്ചയും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have no information.

MR KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I thank the Law Member for the announcement about the establishment of courts, and I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XII—Administration of Justice—for Rs. 10,49,355.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—EXCLUDING ACCOUNT OFFICE AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,39,509, under Demand XIII General Administration, excluding Account Office and Legislative Bodies.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I move for omission of the total allotment of Rs. 2,39,509, under Demand XIII, in order to draw the attention of Government to two or three salient facts. It may not be in order for me to refer to the constitution of this House. But, I may be permitted to request Government that, hereafter at least, the authorities concerned must be more liberal in advising His Highness the Maha Raja for granting constitutional reforms to us. The sufferage could have been broadened; and this time at least we could have been given an elected President. I am not going to deal at length this question. I only want to impress upon Government that the reform is not even as advanced as the old anti-deluvian Minto-Morley Reforms. I request Government to see that the next instalment at least is really more democratic and more popular.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member now speaking on Demand No. XIII?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Yes, I am talking about General Administration.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: But, there is a separate Demand for the Legislative Department.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: In fact, I do not see any very great distinction between these three demands. Anything coming under anyone of them comes under the others also.

The next point that I wish to draw the attention of Government is to the necessity for a Legislative Chamber, especially now. I cannot hope to get a better occasion than now to impress upon the Government the very bad accoustic properties of this Hall, now that it is raining, and we are not able to hear even the little that we used to hear ordinarily. It is an old promise of Government; and we request that Government will soon make provision for a Council Hall with a suitable library, Committee rooms, retiring rooms, etc., attached to it.

The third point to which I want to draw the attention of Government is this. I am afraid that we are now having communal representation at the wrong end. I understand that Government carry communal preferences even in the matter of promotions among permanent Government servants. That is fraught with mischievous consequences; because, it is sure to create discontent in services and tend to inefficiency. It is highly necessary that we must have contented services. As it is, nobody is sure as to how many people may supersede them in service. I therefore most earnestly request Government that, hereafter at least, the principle of communal representation is followed, if at all, only in the matter of initial recruitment.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): Am I to understand that communal claims are now being considered in the matter of promotions?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Yes.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: In which department, please?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Instances are many; the Civil List will give us any number of instances. There is the case of Mr. C. O. Madhavan, for instance.

Another instance is that of an Assistant Excise Commissioner, a Mussalman gentleman, whose name I forget. I have absolutely no allegations to make against these officers. On the other hand the Government have been very lucky in being able to get hold of these officers with great ability. But on a matter of principle I should say that they should not have been promoted over the heads of others in the department. Personally and individually I like them. I do not want to be misunderstood because I speak on a principle which is unexceptional. With these few words, I move the total omission of this demand.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: In supporting the motion, I thank you, Sir, for advising His Highness the Maha Raja for granting freedom of speech to the Legislature. But I regret that the freedom of press is not granted by repealing the Newspapers Regulation. You, Sir, come from a nation of freemen and from a place where freedom of speech and of the press is exercised freely. We are really proud, Sir, to say that freedom of speech and freedom of press were enjoyed by us also till the Regency period. But unfortunately it was thought that during the period of Regency some protection was found necessary so far as the press was concerned for reasons better known to themselves. I beg to point out, Sir, that during the reign of the late Highness Sri Mulam Thirunal for the suppression of a newspaper it was thought even to deport a son of the soil better than suppressing the general press by any Regulation. Here by suppression of the press by means of a Regulation we are handicapped in not being able to express our right through the press. I earnestly request you, Sir, to advise His Highness the Maha Raja who is coming after a tour in Europe and after breathing the free air of freedom in Europe that freedom of the press be given to us.

The next point that I would beg to bring to your notice is the formation of a ministry in Travancore. Sir, I have pointed out the dangerous situation of the Government in having no expert to advise them in financial matters. The Head of the Administration has the absolute control over the financial matters. This is a right not exercised even by the Viceroy of India or the Governors of Provinces. Here the Head of the Administration has absolute control over the finances of the State. The Financial Secretary is only a creature in the hands of the Dewan. Sir, in olden days it was not so. It is a story known to the whole of Travancore that when Dewan Rama Aiyangar wanted to reform the Police and wanted more money, Valiamelazhuthu Pillai who was in charge of the finances refused to give even a single pie for the reform and when it was insisted upon by the Dewan, he even tendered his resignation before His Highness saying that no provision was found for the expenditure and Dewan Rama Aiyangar had to bow his head before him.

MR. K. GEORGE: Does the member think that the reforms should be held up if the Financial Secretary stands against them?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am not saying that. Without consulting the Financial Secretary and without knowing the financial condition of the State no reforms should be taken up and no control should be exercised over the finances by the Head of the Administration. I shall point out to you, Sir, the way in which our finances are handled on the sole responsibility of the Dewan. There have been large disbursements of money to a few contractors against the opinion of the head of the Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was given to a contractor for the construction of a bridge constructed by him on his own responsibility for his own benefit, and not to the public and, not at the orders of Government. He constructed a bridge at Kanjirapalli on his own responsibility and never thought of any remuneration from Government. Only afterwards did he apply for the cost and the cost was ordered to be given to him by the Head of the Administration and another disbursement of Rs. 50,000 was made to another contractor in the High Range for opening a road in his own Estate on his own responsibility without the knowledge of the Chief Engineer. I understand the payment was made against the opinion recorded by P. W. D. officers. These are stories quite novel in the history of the Travancore finances.

I beg to point out further that there are expert financiers in the service itself. I beg to point out that in the near future a ministry composed of experts and experienced men be formed for the better administration of the State. Excuse me, Sir, when I say that we are really tired, nay we have become sick, by one man's rule in Travancore, especially a foreigner, whether an Indian or a European. We are really grateful for all the benefits that we have derived from foreign administrators.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he is not of the opinion that justice and fair play can be meted out only by such impartial outsiders?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: We are really grateful Sir, for all the benefits done by the foreign administrators, like Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, Seshia Sastry, Rama Aiyangar, V. P. Madhava Row and others. But at the same time we, the sons of the soil, are made to feel for generations to come by the omissions and commissions of such administrations. The agreement entered into with the British Government in the matter of the Periyar Lease, the Cochin Harbour Scheme, the Interportal Trade Convention; the opening of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, the K. D. H. P. Concession, the opening, then closing, again re-opening and then finally abandoning the Shertallai canal after meeting a huge expenditure, and also the agreement entered into with the South Indian Railway Company in the matter of the Trivandrum extension are but few administrative blunders committed

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by foreign administrators. I beg to point out, Sir, that Dewans coming from outside Travancore formulate policies which are not suitable to the State. The seeds of policies sown by foreign Dewans in the Travancore soil have failed even without germination. New Dewans coming from outside without local experience are ordinarily guided by the Officers of the Secretariat, and, chiefly, by the chief of them and they are likely to fall into the groove of such officers. I beg to point out to you, Sir, that the policy adopted by the Government in the matter of appointments is not appreciated by the public. There is no wholesome policy followed by Government now. The wholesome policy of accepting the recommendations of the High Court and of accepting the recommendations of heads of departments are not followed in recent years. In the matter of the appointments of Mr. Joseph as second Judge in preference to Mr. C. S. Lakshmanan Pillai the Government vetoed the recommendation on the ground of seniority in service, and the Government have said that in the matter of appointment of Second Judges the communal question does not arise. But it was only a few months ago that Mr. Satyanesan was appointed as Second Judge merely on the communal ground, I also beg to point out other instances in the drafting of one Mr. Thomas from the Public Works Department as a Tahsildar and another Mr. George Mathew from the Huzur Secretariat without even consulting the Land Revenue Commissioner. The practice of taking Tahsildars without magisterial experience is also an instance formulated by the Government recently. In this connection, I beg to bring out another point also. Our best officers in the State are kept for a very long time in the lower service, and promotions are given at the fag end of their service by appointing them as executive officers. We have for executive work officers as Dewan Peishkars and District Superintendents, etc., men who are above 53 or 54 years of age. That is not the practice in British India. There they get energetic I. C. S. officers when they are young, energetic and the people have the benefit of executive work. But here the district officers are men above 53 years of age, and they are appointed as such when they are unable to move except in motor cars and we get no benefits from their executive work.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that there is considerable opinion in British India against the appointment of raw boys as executive officers?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I never advocate the appointment of raw boys. I only say that after some experience and after testing them for their honesty, intergrity and capacity, officers should be promoted at an early date as executive officers.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is the member in favour of appointing distinguished graduates of the University direct as Division Assistants?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It can be done. Messrs. P. Thanu Pillai, V. I. Kesava Pillai, A. Govinda Pillai, V. Nagamiah and so many others were appointed even at the age of 35 and 40 as executive officers and we had the benefit of their executive work when they were very young. But now we get officers when they are old. I beg to point out that when the Government are convinced of the capacity of officers they should be given speedy promotions.

A word about the Secretariat. The status of the Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries should be raised to that of Dewan Peishkars and the Assistant Dewan Peishkars and the offices of the Secretaries and the Dewan Peishkars be made inter-changeable once in three years; and also the status of the Chief Secretary should be made equal to that of the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Financial Secretary and their offices should be made interchangeable once in three years. I beg to submit, Sir, that on no account should the Chief Secretary be allowed to continue in office as such for more than three years. With these observations I support the motion before the House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I also oppose the demand, and I do so with a view to discuss the general policy followed by Government in the matter of appointments and promotions. There are not very many Native States in the whole of India, like ours, where so many young men of ability and educational qualifications find themselves shut out from participation in Government service. At present we find that very many of the high and covetable places in the public service of the State are filled with Europeans and foreigners. This policy of importing foreigners in preference to local talents has caused great heart-burning and discontent among the people. The question to us, Sir, is a question of the country's prestige and self-respect and we feel that our future growth is bound up with a proper solution of it. The importation of foreigners or outsiders into Travancore, I need hardly tell the House, is also a great drain upon our revenues.

Another point on which I wish to address the House is about the policy of communal representation in Public Service. Now that the Public Service Recruitment Committee has not closed its labours, I think it will not be out of place to offer a few suggestions on this question for their anxious and earnest consideration. I do not propose to give my views about the soundness or otherwise of this policy of communal representation, but all that I wish to say is that this cry of communal representation has originated from and is being fostered by officers and place hunters for advancing their own interests. Among the people who earn their livelihood by means other than Government service there are no communal bickerings or caste animosities.

Now that Government have accepted communal representation as their creed in the matter of appointments and promotions, all that I wish to say is that this principle should not be carried to any undesirable extent as to sacrifice efficiency of service In my view also, Sir, fair and adequate representation of the unrepresented communities

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does not necessarily mean, as Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi observed, that members of those communities should be elevated or placed all on a sudden over the heads of the members of other communities who are already in service.

It should be admitted by all right-thinking people that the elevation of any one community should not be by actively retarding the progress of another community. But, unfortunately, this is what the Government have been doing in very many cases in the name of communal representation.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is not the member aware that the agitation for communal representation in the public service has taken its lead from the time of the old Malayalee Memorial?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I was not even born then; so I cannot answer the question put by the member.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Has he not heard of this?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I heard of it now from my friend Mr. Sankaran.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Not before?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: No.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is the member of the view that the promotions that have been given were given avowedly on the principle of communal representation?

MR. M N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sometimes they are done so and Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi has been able to cite some instances.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Was it stated by Government that it was done on the principle of communal representation?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: It is patent from the action of Government that it is done on that basis.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether he endorses the view of the member who advocated the representation in the Medical Department of no communities other than the Christian community?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I never advocated that, nor do I endorse that member's views.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Was my friend listening to that argument?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: But that does not mean that I endorsed all the views expressed in this House.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask the member whether he advocates communal representation in the case of teachers in private schools?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Personally, I do not advocate that.

No doubt, Sir, in the matter of first appointments preference may be shown for some years more to the duly qualified members of the

unrepresented communities, but when once the appointment is over these men should not be allowed to ask for reserved seats and other undue preferences at the hands of Government.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ഇവിടത്തെ പബ്ലിക് സർവീസിൽ കമ്മ്യൂണൽ റെപ്രസെന്റേഷൻ എന്ന വാദം ഉണ്ടാകാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്തെന്ന് അറിയാമൊ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ഓടി നടക്കുന്നവരും ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വഴക്കാണു ഇതു എന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞു.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: ജനസമുദായത്തിനിടയിൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള വിചാരം ഇല്ലേ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ജനങ്ങളുടെയിടയിലും ഈ വിഷം കടന്നു കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതിനു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കണ്ടു പിടിക്കേണ്ടതു ആവശ്യമില്ലേ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: അത്യാവശ്യം തന്നെ.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether appointments to the public service ......

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I shall answer all these questions at the end of my speech. I may be permitted to proceed because the time allotted for me is very short.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: My friend has been alluding to controversial points. I think I am at liberty to put a question and I am entitled to get an answer.

PRESIDENT: You cannot force a member to answer.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Coming to our public service, we find it is too costly for our revenues. It has been a long standing complaint that our administration is top heavy. Any one who has the patience to skip over the pages of our voluminous Civil List will be impressed with the idea that there are several departments which are over-manned and that the salaries of many of our officers are too big for the posts.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Should the pay of the High Court Judges be raised?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I do not advocate that.

Take, for instance, the Land Revenue Department. It has been repeatedly urged before the attention of Government that there is no necessity to keep such a high salaried officer as the Dewan Peishkar and Commissioner, Devicolam. In the Excise Department also we find so many unnecessary posts. There is a Manager and an Assistant Commissioner in the Office of the Excise Commissioner. These two officers are not necessary. The Excise Department has more controlling officers than preventive and detective officers.

MR C. M. JOSEPH : എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ ഡിപ്പാട്ടുമെൻറിൽ കുറെക്കൂടുതൽ പേർസനൽ അസിസ്റ്റൻറന്മാർ ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളെപ്പററി പറഞ്ഞു വരികയാണല്ലോ.

In the Devicolam Division, there is no necessity for a separate Assistant Excise Commissioner. We find that in the Devicolam Division there are only seven arrack shops and no toddy shops. For supervising these why should we want a big officer like the Assistant Excise Commissioner? If the Government are very particular of having the Dewan Peishkar and Commissioner, why not abolish the post of the Assistant Excise Commissioner and make the former the Ex-officio Assistant Excise Commissioner as well.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: In regard to the legislative bodies could not the Upper House be abolished?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is a matter of opinion.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does not the Commissioner guard the frontier?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: He has not much to guard there. We find in the Trivandrum Division also there is an Assistant Excise Commissioner. In Trivandrum there is only collection and auction work and there is not much preventive work as in the frontiers. There is a net-work of motor service and train service connecting Trivandrum with Nagercoil and Quilon Hence it is possible to amalgamate the Trivandrum Division with the Nagercoil and the Quilon Divisions

Again in north Travancore we find that in former days owing to the laxity of the Customs Rules there was much smuggling particularly in the Piravom and the Arukutty Divisions. But after the passing of the Land Customs Regulation and the introduction of the Go-downs licensing system thereunder, smuggling is well-nigh rendered impossible. Further if Government take care to keep the prices of tobacco in Travancore on a par with the prices of tobacco in Cochin there will be a great discouragement to smuggling.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is the member aware of many cases of smuggling recently reported?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: There may be a few cases.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Has not the Financial Secretary himself reported those cases in his speech?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I believe so.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: If the member's recommendation made previously, *viz.*, that tobacco cultivation may be carried on here, is allowed, then the Assistant Commissioner will have to be retained so that he may inspect the cultivation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: You cannot cultivate tobacco in every place. The cultivation will have to be confined to

particular areas in the State and the Assistant Excise Commissioner in whose jurisdiction the cultivation is taken up can supervise the same. There is no necessity for so many Assistant Excise Commissioners.

Coming to the Forest Department we find that the offices of the Personal Assistant and the proposed Warden of Games are unnecessary. The Assistant Superintendents of the Police Department and the two Deputy Darbar Physicians of the Medical Department are also superfluous. There are also branches or departments in the Huzur Secretariat itself, which, I understand, are doing no work. Some of those departments have only to deal with two or three files in a year.

Even in the Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments which are grouped as minor departments we find a good deal of waste. In the Observatory, for instance, there are now two Directors. The department which till 1104 was being controlled efficiently by one Director is now manned by two Directors. Even in the Government of India Observatory at Poona, we have not got such duplication of offices. There is only one officer there to control the department. But we have a separate Director for the meteorological section and another for the astronomical section.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What is the pay of the officers?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: They are together given allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What is it per mensem?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The member may kindly work it out himself.

There is also a mechanic in that department who has absolutely no work except to drive the car of one of the Directors and supply batteries to outsiders charged with electricity from the current supplied from the Electrical Department.

In very many other departments also we find a lot of waste. In these days of economic depression when the prices of commodities have fallen by 40 or 50 per cent it is a sorry feature of our administration that no reduction is made in the salaries of our officers. When the representatives of the people urge for severe retrenchment, what the Government does is rather ridiculous.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, I wish to add a few words to the discussion that has been going on. In doing so my object is to draw the attention of the House to the difficulties experienced by some communities on account of practical working of the Proclamation relating to places of public worship in Travancore. Sir, this Proclamation was first issued about 1004 as a measure of great toleration by the then Maharani Her Highness Parvati Bai. Subsequently this was amplified by a Proclamation of 1074. This was modified by another Proclamation in 1086. In practice this Proclamation is not being strictly adhered to. For instance, when the petition for the establishment of a

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church or other place of worship has to go to the Tahsildar or a pakuthy officer, a form is given in the Proclamation. Certain information that is absolutely required by the form has to be given. But in the course of the enquiry much more than what is required by the Proclamation is insisted upon by the proverthikar or the Tahsildar. In the second column you find a description of boundaries and survey number which is all that is required. But as a matter of fact when the petitions come for enquiry the pakuthy official or his superior officer goes much more into detail and wants to know whether the occupant has got more than a legal title to possession of the land and whether he is the absolute owner of the land. In other words, he wants to know whether it is a simple lease, a pandarapattom or a kanapattom or karanma land. The officer is not satisfied by the mere statement that the occupant is the owner. The rules do not require such details. My own parish church is held on such a simple lease from a Namputiri. The church has been in existence for 250 years now. Such being the case, I do not see why our officers should go and enquire into these matters and insist upon knowing whether the petitioner has absolute proprietorship on these lands or whether it is a karanma or pandarapattom. All that is required is undisturbed possession of the land and a legal title. But the officers require absolute proprietorship over the land.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ഒരു ഹിന്ദുവിൽ നിന്നും കുറെ സ്ഥലം ഒരു കൃസ്ത്യൻ ഒററിവാങ്ങി അതിൽ ഒരു ദേവാലയം ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ തിരിയെ ഒഴിപ്പിച്ചെടുക്കാൻ എന്തു് പ്രയാസമുണ്ടാകും?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: We have to go by the rules and by the *Proclamation.* All that is wanted is whether the Proclamation requires such enquiry.

Another defect that we find is that the sixth column requires an entry of the name of the place of public worship, which may be situated within half a mile radius. In Travancore christian Churches exist side by side with temples. I know that the Parur Syrian Church exists side by side with a temple. So also in Niranam. I do not know why we should insist upon half a mile distance. Some of these churches came into existence before the Proclamation. I think a radius of half a mile between a place of worship and the proposed church is unnecessary especially in a country like Travancore. All that we require is that there should not be a breach of peace and that there should not be any inconvenience or annoyance to others.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I rise to a point of order. Does the question of worship come under the General Administration?

PRESIDENT: It is in order. It is the Government that passes the orders in these cases.

MR. K. K. THOMAS; I will also refer to another difficulty with regard to this. When these petitions go to the officers they automatically pass them on to the Devaswom Department just to know whether they have any objection, even after the enquiry by the Tahsildars and Pakuthi officials. There is no necessity for sending the petition to these officials because we have already a list of all the Devaswoms now existing. In my experience, Sir, I have seen several small deities which are not ordinarily frequented but once in a year either on the way to an Aratt or for some other purpose, having no shade or even a building. These places are said to be places of public worship and applications for erection of places of worship for other communities are not granted on the ground that the distance between these and the proposed one is not kept up. An ordinary deity like the Sastha or Kali may have been in existence or some trees or a Kavoo only may be there.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ക്രിസ്തീയ ദേവാലയത്തിൽ ഞായറാഴ്ച ദിവസമുള്ള പ്രാർത്ഥനക്ക് നടത്തുന്ന വാദ്യഘോഷം നിമിത്തം അതിനടുത്തപുരയിടത്തിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഹിന്ദു ദേവാലയത്തിന് അസഹ്യത ഉണ്ടാകുമൊ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not concerned with it.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: കാളിദേവി എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് മഹാലക്ഷ്മിയുടെ അവതാരമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: But then what are the places of public vorship required under these rules?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the nember is aware what the incarnation of Kali is?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not concerned with that. All that I ay is that the practice does not conform to the rules. The rules may be vorked with more sympathy.

These are the difficulties we experience in the matter of asking pernission for erecting places of public worship. I am sure that a reference o the statistics will show that a large number of applications from Christians have been sanctioned with much demur. I see that several pplicants have to go through tedious disappointments and have to go rom place to place simply because the rules are not worked in the roper spirit of the Proclamation.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I ask the nember whether the difficulty is not mostly due to the fear that a emetry will follow when permission is granted to erect a church?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am coming to that. Sir, of late there as been a lot of agitation in the country as could be seen from the resoitions that have been sent to Government by many of these organiations. In several cases this matter has not engaged the attention of

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Government and I fear that all classes of the people do not get that sort of freedom and regard which they are entitled to at the hands of the benign Government. There may be a cemetry but the Proclamation does not prohibit the building of a cemetry or the using the place as a cemetry because it does not come within the ambit of a place of public worship. If it comes under nuisance the law as at present stands will be applied to both parties.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Apart from the legal impediment, is there not a sentimental objection?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: That may vary with individual fancies.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Does not the member think that in Travancore we have more churches and mosques than Hindu places of worship, in comparison to population?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It may be. But I think every day the temples are also increasing. Ezhavas are erecting up temples in several places.

We had several ancient churches at Kottayam but from 1085 onwards these churches have been closed as per the orders of the Magistrate.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, before entering into very important matters I would like to say a few words on matters of small importance. In the matter of giving holidays in connection with the Onam in Travancore there is a lot of grievance and complaint on the part of the Hindu community. Onam is a celebration common not only to the Hindu community but to all other communities. In olden times we used to have at least 10 days' holidays.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I ask the member whether the Onam is not more territorial than communal?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Yes. It is a national celebration so far as Malabar is concerned. Therefore it is that I press for all the communities in Travancore that we must have ten days' holidays. In this matter Government may complain that if more holidays are given, work will suffer. Some members were expressing their opinion that they are aggrieved by reducing the number of holidays for the Judicial Department. I entirely differ from their position. To point out a single instance, just imagine the nature of holiday for Yugadi Pandika. Probably 90 percent. of the population do not know what this holiday is for. Therefore such holidays may be made use of for raising the number of Onam holidays.

Then coming to the Huzur Secretariat, my humble submission is, there is a lot of waste and extravagance in the general administration

of the country, which Government at present are not in a position to check. Till recently the whole Secretariat and the general administration were controlled by the Chief Secretary with the Dewan at the Head. Recently the Secretariat was re-organised and several Assistant Secretaries' posts were created. The plea put forward in justification of the reform was that for the sake of efficiency they had to do it. Even after the reorganisation of the Secretariat, I still stress the point, that the Secretariat is not working to that point of efficiency which is expected of them. Sir, for the last 6 years very important resolutions were passed in this House affecting the welfare of the country and the people as a whole. But for the two words "under consideration" which could be found in any Dictionary, many Governments including our Government would have been wrecked long ago. If they were not prepared to act upon those resolutions then why should they appoint all these committees and get elaborate reports printed and a lot of money wasted. Whenever questions are asked, Government's reply is that everything is under consideration. But we do not know when the consideration of these matters will come to a final stage. I do not want to enumerate the matters which are before Government. Several of the reports prepared at very heavy costs are being shelved and I do not think they will be brought to light hereafter. Another charge which I would level against the Government is the weakness exhibited by them in diciding matters which come for immediate action. Over this question the Government ought to be strong and wise and they must have a quality to grasp a thing soon and come to decisions immediately. If a Goverment is vascilating over a thing for centuries, that Government cannot but be accused of inactivity and indecision. Government have to decide things within a reasonable time. For example let us look into the matter of making appointments. When two persons put forward equal claims for a particular appointment, Government are found to vascilate. They cannot come to a decision and do justice. Justice is very often forgotten. Efficiency is thrown out and somehow one of the men is preferred, generally the inefficient man. As a corollary to this I may state that when there is an office for which two people are trying Government find it difficult to satisfy both of them. Instead of incurring the displeasure of one of them a duplication of the appointment is invented by which both are made to satisfy. For example, when the Medical Board was abolished, the office of a Deputy Durbar Physician was created. When we adopted a resolution to abolish Dewan Peishkars, the Division Assistants are given the title of Assistant Dewan Peishkars as if it was meant as an insult. When we say that we do not want a thing Government say that they want more of such things.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do the Government know how to reduce the number of Police Constables?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I will come to that, but do not distract my attention.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : I came across some passage that seems to be applicable to the policy accepted by Government in the matter of making appointments. Government says –

> "You may pluck roses, but as I notice that you sometimes scratch yourself, I will put you in prison. unless you cut them with scissors at least 122 millimetres long and I will appoint 1000 Inspectors to go round the country to see whether the law is observed. My brother-in-Law shall be at the Head of this department at so many rupees per mensem with powers to appoint his or my relatives."

This seems to be the policy of Government in the matter of appointments. Appointments are created not for the sake of appointments but to oblige persons. Instances are numerous. And I request you, Sir, to carefully go through a number of over-lapping appointments recently made. I want you, Sir, to make a search as to the number of unnecessary appointments created and added during the last 6 years at the cost of the public exchequer. They should be done away with. Just a few moments ago the Law Member was found to raise his voice against the speech made here by an honorable member who stated that the judiciary is rampant with corruption and even challenged the member to cite instances so that action, immediate action, may be taken on the matter. I ask the Chief Secretary as the Head of the general administration, to search among the Secretariat officers and find out those persons who have been declared as incompetent, corrupt and in whom no confidence could be reposed. I ask the question whether such officers are not taken into the Secretariat and promoted over the heads of more deserving people? That is the policy of the Head of the General Administration which controls all the departments of activity in the State. I ask the question what is the meaning when the Law Member raised his voice to "report specific instances and we will take action." Here are specific instances. Do not you find specific instances when you search your own conscience? What have you done? The Tahsildars and Dewan Peishkars are in a position to punish for corruption a subordinate officer. But the subordinate officer says, I have got my Godfather and I will get through the back-door. That is the sort of mentality which is prevailing amongst the officers who control the administration of the country. As a result of this, chaos and confusion prevail in every branch of the public administration.

Again, Sir, a thorough lack of discipline is prevailing throughout every department of administration in the country. All sorts of agitations are heard for nothing. Before a particular thing is decided by the head of the department that matter leaks out and that causes agitation in the country.

If the real offenders are brought to book and thus discipline is maintained, I am sure, persons found to ocupy the various branches of the Secretariat would see that information does not leak out. It is the responsible officers who ought to be made responsible for this kind of indisciplined action. But when matters leak out and take a serious

turn, a peon or a petty clerk at the lower strata of the department is caught hold of and his services are dispensed with. That is the most unjust thing ever to be contemplated. If matters are to be kept confidential, the officer who is responsible for it should keep it so. What is the use, when confidential matters leak out, in punishing a petty clerk or peon that he has divulged the information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it not a fact that recently one sergeant has been appointed to keep watch over the Huzur Verandahs so that information may not leak out?

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May be. Somehow it leaks out and that is the very reason why I am endorsing the views of my friends that there is no other politics in the country excepting the politics of appointment. All the agitation and pressure is due to particular appointments. I do not want to waste my time by dealing with these appointments. Therefore I make a casual reference to these things.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I wish to say a few words on the subject now before the House. I am unable to agree with Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai in his view that there is corruption rampant in the public service, and that everything is rotten in Travancore. My own impression is that our people are given to exaggerate matters. There may be a little corruption here and there. Our rhetoric recoginses അതിശയോക്തി, hyperbole which is a favourite figure of speech. When we dwell upon anything, we are prone to exaggerate it and speak with too much emphasis, when the circumstances do not call for so much enthusiasm. The fact may be that there will be one inappropriate appointment in a hundred; one act of injustice in two hundred. It is not possible for any Government or human institution to prevent such altogether. I do not want to throw cold water on my friend's representation. I do not say that there are no preventible faults here altogether but there is nothing very alarming in the public service of Travancore so far as my knowledge goes.

As for general administration, I would begin from the top. My idea is that the administration in Travancore is too highly centralized. There was a talk, some years ago, of the appointment of an Executive Council. But nothing is heard of it now. We want an Executive Council in Travancore. The Dewan is saddled with too much work often of a very insignificant character. He may be called the Prime Minister. He may direct the general policy of the various departments and preside over a Council of Ministers or Councillors as the case may be. The work of administering the various departments can be divided between two or three officers with separate portfolios, when the departments may receive better and closer attention and work be done more efficiently. This I think is the view of many members of this House. In this connection, I may point out that we vakils come across very small appeal cases being taken before the Dewan. We have felt, that his precious time could have been employed for the consideration of more serious matters. So, the appointment of an Executive Council is very

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essential for Travancore. Some other Indian States are having it. Our administration is sufficiently complex and has grown to such dimensions as to call for the appointment of such a Council. Then some of our men who have reached the higher grades of services, very slowly, and at a late age may prove useful to the State by their experience and may receive at least some belated encouragement. I am in entire agreement with Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi when he said that our men are not getting high promotions which they deserve, because they have to remain in the general revenue line to begin with on Rs. 40 or 45 for a long time and when about to retire rise to some higher pay between Rs. 500 and 600. That is the state of affairs obtaining in the country. Some of our distinguished sons of the soil may be selected by Civil Service examination or otherwise and recruited direct as Assistant Dewan Peishkars. Then they will have chances by promotion to reach the top of the service.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Has the member any objection to select men from the Bar ?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : There is no objection. But who is to select is the question. Selection should not be done by the High Court. Government have to make the choice and the Vakils do not come directly under the observation of the Government. It would be better if the selection is made by a Civil Service test, thus giving an opportunity to successful candidates to reach the higher ranks in the superior service.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : Then, is there not to be communal representation?

MR. M. GOVINDAN : That must be kept out of consideration because you are taking the most efficient man. Suppose there are two persons, bracketed. Then I would say that one whose community is not well represented in the service may be preferred. But, if one is superior to the other, then the superior candidate must be selected. I may mention that there are certain grades in the service where the prin ciple of communal representation may be respected to a degree. I am surprissed to hear it said that big appointments are made in this State on communal considerations. So far as my knowledge goes, in Travancore, there has been no single instance of that kind. There have been appropriate appointments made from the departments other than those in which vacancies have occurred. That may be due to exigencies of service. For example there is the Anchal Department. The head of that department cannot be chosen from among the Inspectors. Because, there is great disparity both in pay and status between the Inpector and the Superintendent of the Anchal Department. Similarly, in certain other departments also, such considerations may arise. In a department, where the officer in the grade which is next to the head is too low to be promoted as the head, it is not possible to do so from the very same department. So, if appointments are made from de-

partments other than those in which the vacancy has arisen, it cannot be said that the selection is due to communal representaion. We are talking so much of communal representation and thinking so much about it. We are looking at appointments with a jaundiced eye. We are prone to look upon everything in a communal spirit. If the administration is to be carried on efficiency only efficient men are to be select ed for promotion. In instances of selection of heads of departments I do not think claims of communal representation are in practice recognised. As for initial recruitments, they can be made in accordance with the importance of unrepresented communities and it has been the declared policy of Government to do so without impairing efficiency. That is all that advocates of communal representation would claim too.

Then in regard to change of ministerial officers, it was said that the Chief Secretary should not remain in office for more than three years. I cannot understand that. My own impression is that in the executive department, a person should not be posted to the same place for more than a certain number of years. In the case of ministerial officers, such as the Registrar of the High Court, Managers, Personal Assistants and Secretaries, consistent with efficiency, they should be retained as long as possible in such offices.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member know that in Madras, Secretaries to Government and Collectors are interchangeable offices?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: That is very necessary in order to gain office experience.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it not also advisable that the Chief Secretary is appointed from among those who have executive experience?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: It is quite desirable. I quite agree that the Chief Secretary should be one with varied experience.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that in olden days only men with executive experience alone were appointed as Chief Secretary?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Yes, generally.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there was an order at the time of Sir P. Rajagopala Chari that only experienced men from the revenue line should be selected as Chief Secretary?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I am not aware. What I say is, where an officer remains in a ministerial office for a fairly long period and thus gains experience of the working of the various departments, it is always advantageous to continue him in that office, particularly when the head of the administration would be changing every five years or so, so that continuity of policy could be maintained.

With these words, I support the motion.

MR. K. GEORGE : The debate has dealt with a variety of subjects. I shall deal with some of the important points.

My friend, Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, spoke about the recent legislative reforms as a sort of anti-deluvian type. I do not think that observation is correct. Reforms have been adopted more or less on the existing Government of India Act which is based on the Montague Chelmsford Scheme. They cannot be called anti-deluvian.

Another topic which he represented was the construction of a Legislative Council Chamber. Sir, this is a matter which has been engaging the attention of Government for the past few years. In a way, I am glad that we have not yet constructed a hall. Because if we had done so a few years ago, we would have had to think of reconstructing another to accommodate the present enlarged Chambers of the Legislature. However, the matter is engaging the earnest attention of Government. They too realise that the construction of a Council Chamber is really very necessary.

We have all realised the difficulty which was felt in making seating arrangements for the first joint session of the Assembly and the Council; and as such it is certainly necessary that we should have a Chamber large enough for our needs. At present, the position is this. Government have before them one or two proposals. One is to make some addition to the Public Offices buildings. That is being investigated. Another suggestion is to select a suitable site somewhere near the Public Offices. That would cost an enormous amount of money even for the acquisition of land. As I said the matter is engaging the earnest attention of the Government, and it is hoped that some decision will be arrived at soon. It will not be very long before we have our desires fulfilled in regard to this matter.

Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi said something about Government observing communal representation in promotions. Sir, the policy of Government in the matter of communal representation has been clearly laid down. It is only in making initial appointments that Government take communal representation into consideration. Promotions are always made on grounds of seniority and efficiency.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I ask whether that policy has been followed in the case of some clerks of the Secretariat who were recently sent out on promotion as Magistrates?

MR. K. GEORGE : The appointment of Magistrates from the Secretariat is somewhat different from promotions as they are ordinarily understood. In a way, the appointment of Magistrates may be considered to be initial recruitment; for, there is not much of direct relationship between clerical work in the Secretariat and the work of the Magistrate. In fact, I know that, in some States, Magistrates are recruited direct by competitive examinations and nominations. Further, selections are made from various departments; and, between the staff of these departments, it is impracticable to have a seniority list.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Is seniority determined by length of service or by the time of entry into service?

MR. K. GEORGE; That is a general question. In a particular cadre of appointment the person who was appointed earlier is considered to be senior to the person appointed later.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: In the same cadre, if one man is appointed in 1100, for instance, to act for two months, and another is appointed in 1102 to act for ten months, may I know who will be the senior?

MR. K. GEORGE: Strictly speaking, no acting hand has any claim for the permanent appointment; but Government have been always following a just principle even with regard to the acting hands.

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it not a fact that a junior Munsiff was drafted into the Secretariat as an Assistant Secretary and subsequently promoted as Division Assistant when there were several others senior to him in every way?

MR. K. GEORGE: I was going to speak of the selection appointments under Government. Every State has what may be called selection appointments; and we have also ours. These selection appointments are not necessarily given to the seniors in the particular departments concerned. For instance, there are the posts of heads of some of the departments. In several of these cases, Government do not consider it correct policy to appoint the senior man always. Similarly, the posts of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Government are selection appointments.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; Had the Munsiff, I referred to a while ago, any revenue experience?

MR. K. GEORGE; The Secretariat deals with all the departments in the State. Government do not see any reason why any special importance should be attached to revenue alone.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it not a fact that, with regard to certain communities, appointments in the Secretariat were given only after 1091?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not know that, Sir. I have experience of the Secretariat only from 1101.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it not a fact that before the time of Dewan Mr. Krishnan Nayar, members of the Ezhava and some other communities were not recruited as clerks of the Secretariat?

MR K. GEORGE: I am not positive about that; I know, as a matter of fact, that there were not in the Secretariat, as many Ezhavas some years back, as there are now.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: In view of the fact that there were no Ezhavas in the Secretariat in the past, is it possible that, if seniority had been followed for the purpose of recruitment to the Magistracy, any Ezhava would have got a chance to become a Magistrate in the near future?

MR. K. GEORGE: We have Ezhavas in the Secretariat now; we need not concern ourselves with ancient history.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it the numerical strength of or the number of qualified hands in a community that is taken into account for communal representation?

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, this vexed question has been under the consideration of a special committee; and I am in a position to inform the House that the committee has finished its work. We have received a summary of its recommendations though the full report has not yet been signed. I believe all these questions connected with communal representation would have been dealt with in the report of that committee. I hope this perennial question will be set at rest ere long.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I know whether the special selection appointments, the member referred to, are mainly made in accordance with the principle of communal representation?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not necessarily.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Will the member be pleased to state whether, in the Secretariat, the Namputiri community is adequately represented?

MR. K. GEORGE: I am not able to understand what the member means by "adequate" representation?

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: May I know the number of Namputiries in the Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE: I am not in a position to say that now. I know that, some time back, I appointed a Namputiri as clerk.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Perhaps, he is the only Namputiri in the Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE: I am not sure.

Passing on to another topic, Sir, Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi referred to various matters all of which I may not be able to deal with in detail at the moment. He referred to the necessity to repeal the Newspapers Regulation.

Sir, the Newspapers Regulation has been on the Statute Book for some years; and, except as a matter of mere sentiment, I do not see what difficulty has been experienced by the newspapers here on account of its existence.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it not a slur on the intelligence of the Travancorean?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not think it is; it all depends on the point of view. There are many other advanced countries in the world where there are regulations to control newspapers.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Did not the Government cancel the licenses of certain newspapers here?

Mr. K. GEORGE: In the course of seven years, we have cancelled the licenses of three newspapers, and that, for very very adequate reasons. On the whole, Sir, I can assure the House that the powers under the Newspapers Regulation are exercised with very great moderation and forbearance.

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: In that case, may I ask what objection there is to repeal the Regulation?

Mr. K. GEORGE: The fact that the Government do not exercise the powers does not show that the powers to control the newspapers, will not be necessary at any time.

Mr. K. K. THOMAS: Is there not a Newspapers Regulation in Mysore?

Mr. K. GEORGE: Mysore has a very much more drastic Regulation; and, in British India also, there are enactments for the control of newspapers.

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are we not far more advanced in education than Mysore?

Mr. K. GEORGE: Such comparisons are of no use. Mysore is as much advanced as we are.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are not the people in Mysore agitating for the repeal of the Newspapers Regulation there?

Mr. K. GEORGE: They may be.

Mr. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Has it not been suggested recently in the Cochin Legislative Council that a legislation should be enacted to control the Press?

Mr. K. GEORGE: Yes, I read about that.

Mr. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: മൈസൂരിൽ ഉള്ളതുപോലെ എല്ലാം ഇവിടെയും വേണമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടത്തെപ്പോലെ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് കൌൺസിൽ ഇവിടെയും വേണ്ടതല്ലേ?

Mr. K. GEORGE: Then, Sir, Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi suggested that the status of the Secretaries to Government must be raised to that of the Dewan Peishkars. I should be perfectly happy to agree to such a suggestion; but, it is all a question of finance.

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The status can be equalised by reducing the pay of the Dewan Peishkars.

Mr. K. GEORGE: That will reduce the status of the Peishkars; that is a proposition which is very unhappy. (*Laughter*)

Mr. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The Secretaries to Government in Madras are on a par with the District Collectors.

Mr. K. GEORGE: The whole system there is entirely different. In Madras, the Chief Secretary is above the general cadre of the Indian Civil Service. The other Secretaries are officers of the general Civil Service cadre.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: With the separation of the Devaswoms, the duties and responsibilities of the Peishkars have considerably decreased.

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not agree. What about the several new laws that have been enacted, and the position and powers of the Peishkars under them? Devaswoms did not consume much of their time. In fact, their responsibilities have increased.

Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai referred to the high cost of administration, and suggested that reduction was possible in various departments. The possibility of reduction was very carefully considered by the Retrenchment Committee. For instance, the abolition of the Devicolam Division was a matter which engaged the attention of the Retrenchment Committee; and, after very careful consideration, they decided that it was not advisable to abolish it.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Was not the Peermade Division Assistant's post abolished in pursuance of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee?

MR. K. GEORGE: That was done in pursuance of the recommendations of the Legislative Council and not of the Retrenchment Committee.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: And yet the pay of the Division Assistant is being given as an allowance to the present Commissioner?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not so. Only Rs. 100 is allowed out of the pay.

Mr. K. K. Thomas made a reference, Sir, to the difficulty experienced in the matter of getting places of public worship. I can assure him, Sir, that Government are giving very sympathetic consideration to applications for places of worship and it is only in cases where it is not possible at all to give sanction that sanction is not given. The main consideration in that is necessarily the question whether the proximity of a church with, say, a temple or other place of public worship, would cause any serious inconvenience to the different communities, and where Government are convinced that no such inconvenience would be caused there is hardly any occasion for the applications being rejected.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Is there any rule in British India?

MR. K. GEORGE: I am not sure, I believe the District Magistrates there possess some power for regulating the erection of places of public worship.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I beg leave to with draw the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XIII—General Administration excluding Account Office and Legislative Bodies—for Rs. 2,39,509 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION - LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 66,619 under Demand XIV -- General Administration—Legislative Bodies.

PRESIDENT: Anybody who wishes to speak on this demand?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: സർ, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ദിവാൻജി ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതു് ലോകത്തിലേക്ക് ഏററവും ശ്രമമേറിയ ഒരു ജോലിയാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻജിക്ക് അനവധി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നോക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടത്തെ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതു് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഒരു മനുഷ്യന് സാധിക്കാവുന്ന കാര്യമാണോ എന്ന് ബലമായ സംശയം ഉണ്ടു്. അതിനെപ്പററി ഇവിടെ ദിവാൻജിയായിരുന്ന ഏററവും സമർത്ഥനായ സർ, പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിൽ-കാൺസ്റ്റിസ്റ്റ്യൂഷനെപ്പററി എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകത്തിൽ ആണെന്ന് തോന്നുന്നു- എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻ എത്ര സമർത്ഥനായിരുന്നാലും ഇവിടത്തെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് ഒരൊററ ആളിനെക്കൊണ്ട് സാധ്യമല്ലെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിന് തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യേണ്ടത് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഇൻഡ്യ മുഴുവനും ഭരിക്കുന്ന വൈസ്രോയിക്ക് ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് കൗൺസിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ഓരോ പ്രാവിൻസുകളെ എടുത്തുനോക്കിയാൽ അവിടെയും ഓരോ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് കൗൺസിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. ഇനി നാട്ടുരാജ്യങ്ങളെ എടുത്തു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മൈസൂരിൽ ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് കൗൺസിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇവിടെയും ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് കൗൺസിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Visvanatha Pillai, I am standing up. The demand under this head is for a specific amount for Legislative Bodies. I allowed a general discussion on the debate under the last demand which was for General Administration, and such a discussion as you are making at the moment is out of order.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇപ്പോൾ മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ട് കല്പിച്ച് അനുവദിച്ചുതന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ രണ്ടു സഭകൾക്കും കൂടുതലായ അധികാരങ്ങൾ തരണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഈ രണ്ടു സഭകൾക്കും അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥപ്രസിഡൻറിനെ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അധികാരം തരേണ്ടതു്

[Mr. A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.]

അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. അതുകൂടാതെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സഭയിൽ പാസ്സാകുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറ എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ്മായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട്. ഈ സഭകളോട് (Legislature നോട്) ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഒരു എക്സിക്യൂട്ടിവ് സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്.

PRESIDENT: I think you are still out of order, Mr. Visvanatha Pillai. Your suggestion is that the Reforms Regulation should be amended. I think under this head discussion of the Regulation is not in order.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ലെജിസ്ലേററീവ് ലൈബ്രറിയിൽ നല്ലതരം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. ദിവാൻ മിസ്ററർ രാഘവയ്യ പോയതിനുശേഷം നല്ലതരം പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: വരുത്താനുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ പേരുപറയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇന്നത്തെ രീതിക്കു ആവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വരുത്തണമെന്നേ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളു.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഒരു പുസ്തകത്തിൻെറ എങ്കിലും പേരുപറയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: എക്കണോമിക്സിലും പൊളിററിക്സിലും ഉള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വരുത്തണം. ഏററവും പരിഷ്കാരമായുള്ളതും ഇന്നത്തെരീതിക്ക് അനുയോജ്യമായതും ആയ നവീനപുസ്തകങ്ങൾ വരുത്തണം. അതിൻെറ പേർ ഞാൻതന്നെ പറഞ്ഞുതരണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. K. GEORGE: അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ ലജിസ്ലേററീവ് ലൈബ്രറിയിൽ ഇല്ലെന്നു നിശ്ചയമുണ്ടോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ലെന്നാണു തോന്നുന്നതു്. നവീനങ്ങളായ പുസ്തകങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്നു ലാമെംബർക്കും ചീഫ്സിക്രട്ടറിക്കും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എങ്കിൽ അതിനെപ്പററി പൊളിററിക്കൽ സിക്രട്ടറി എന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോടു ചോദിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു ചോദിച്ചാൽ പുസ്തകങ്ങളുടെ പേരും അതു് എവിടെയുണ്ടെന്നും മററും പറഞ്ഞുതരുന്നതാണ്. അതുപോലെ ഇൻഡ്യൻ അസംബ്ളിയിലും കൌൺസിൽ ആഫ് സ്റ്റേററിലും നടക്കുന്ന

പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ ഇവിടത്തെ രണ്ടു കൌൺസിലും ഉള്ള മെമ്പേർസ്സിനു സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്യണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ലൈബ്രറിയിൽ ഒരുസെററു പുസ്തകം മാത്രമെയുള്ളു. ആ ഒരുസെററു പുസ്തകംകൊണ്ടു നൂറിൽപരം മെംബറന്മാർ ഉള്ള ഈ രണ്ടുസഭകളിലേയും സാമാജികന്മാൎക്കു റഫറൻസിന് മതിയാകുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOMILEZATHU SANKARAN: ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ലി പ്രൊസിഡിംഗ്സിൻെറ കാപ്പി കൌൺസിൽ മെമ്പേർസിനും കൌൺസിൽ പ്രൊസിഡിംഗ്സിൻെറ കാപ്പി അസംബ്ലി മെമ്പേഴ്സിനും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഇപ്പോഴും തന്നെ അങ്ങനെ കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അറിയാം. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ അതിനെപ്പററി പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നാംദിവസത്തെ കൌൺസിൽപ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് ഇതുവരെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: എനിക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: ഒന്നാം ദിവസം നടന്ന അസംബ്ലിയുടെ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതു് എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

ഈ വകകാൎയ്യങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ ഗവൎമ്മെൻറിൻെറ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽകൊണ്ടുവന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: I put it that Demand XIV—General Administration—Legislative Bodies—for Rs. 66,619 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—ACCOUNT OFFICE.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI: I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,58,734 under Demand XV—General Administration—Account Office.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, as the member representing the municipalities of the State I take this opportunity to place before Government one of the most important and standing

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

grievances of these self-governing institutions. All petitions presented to the Municipal Councils of the State either for copies of records or for licenses or for redress of grievances, etc. have now to be stamped with a two chackrams stamp. On an average I find not less than a thousand rupees worth of court fee stamps are made use of every year in the Trivandrum Municipality. But all the revenue under stamps goes to Government and the municipality gets nothing. What I have to say is that after deducting the actual expenses incurred for manufacturing these stamps the rest of the revenue derived from the sale of stamps for municipal purposes should be remitted to the Municipal Councils. I am told that the Municipal Councils of Kayankulam, Nagercoil and other places have represented to Government about this grievance. I hope this matter will receive the earnest consideration of Government.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Sir, that is a matter not connected with the Account office at all. But what the member has stated, of course, the Chief Secretary has heard, and he will take action.

PRESIDENT : I put it that Demand XV—General Administration—Account office—for Rs. 1,58,734 be passed.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—FOREST.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI : Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 8,08,538 under Demand XVI—Forest.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : Sir, I move for the omission of the demand. The object of the motion is, Sir, to prevail upon the Conservator of Forests so that he may agree to the proposition that as far as possible some cultivable portions of the Reserved Forests may be thrown open for assignment. The Conservator, according to me, is a very desirable man so far as the Forest Department is concerned. He is a very zealous keeper of the forests of the country. He will never part with an inch of land, whether it is useless or useful, to be thrown out of the Reserve, so that the growing demand for registry of land on the part of the public may be satisfied. From the report of the Census Commissioner several facts are evident. The population in the coastal region is very great. The possibility of an outlet for the employment of the population towards the middle and forest regions ought to be considered. Secondly, it has also been found that for an economic holding at least 5 acres are necessary. The Census Commissioner has also substantiated by figures that the area now available for cultivation compared to the population of the country comes only to 2½ acres. Therefore it is not possible to find 2½ acres of land and to cultivate that extent economically. Therefore, there is a growing demand for more land. To find an outlet for the over-population on the coastal and central regions, some method has to be discovered. The Census Commissioner also considered the pros and cons of the question of migration to foreign

countries. He says that under the present circumstances it is not possible to find a colony for Travancoreans outside. Therefore, the only possible solution is to prevail upon the Conservator of Forests to throw out at least one-third of the Reserves he has for assignment to cultivators. Now he has one-third of the Travancore territory as Reserves. It is surprising that when we, on this side of the House, are crying for more lands being made available for cultivation, he is deliberately and coolly enhancing the Reserves. The Administration Report for 1107 will show that, when compared to 1106, he has enhanced the area, so much so that, when the demand is for throwing out for cultivation some portion of the Reserves, he would recommend for the occupied portion also being brought within the Reserve by evicting the occupants. Therefore, Sir, for the sake of the country, for the sake of cultivation and for the sake of the prosperity of the people, I am of opinion that at least one-third of the Reserves should be made available for cultivation.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I merely stand up to repudiate the suggestion made by Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai that one-third of the Reserved Forest should be thrown open for cultivation. The Conservator of Forests is rightly called a Conservator and not a destroyer. He must remember that the Conservator is the trustee for this generation and for generations to come. I may teach Mr. Nilakanta Pillai this much of economics—that the forests form so much of the national assets of the country. If one-third of the country is to be thrown out how much time it would take...

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the member is aware if there is any country where one-third is kept as Reserved Forests?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I confess that I have not any specialised knowledge of forestry. It is a difficult and abstract subject and I confess I have only a layman's knowledge. It requires scientific, sustained and continued training. It is my earnest request that the Government must not yield unnecessarily to the clamour of laymen in the matter of throwing open the Reserved Forests. Only consistent with the interests of the present generation and of the future generations, the Reserve Forest should be thrown open for cultivation.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Does the member concede that there is great demand for land?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: There will naturally be demand by people.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I ask the member what he understands by Reserved Forests?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I may refer the member to the Oxford Dictionary. I do not remember the page.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I ask whether the member is aware that there are areas within the Reserved Forests which are neither grass land nor forest but swampy areas available for cultivation?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMAI: I am sure the Conservator would not prove a jealous dragon jealously holding those lands. I am sure if lands are available for cultivation, he will throw them open.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I ask whether the member has read the report of the Swampy Areas Committees appointed a few years ago?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, it would take much time if I were to tell honourable members about the general reading I have done.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: In supporting the motion I have to bring to the kind notice of the House that there is no necessity for the post of the Warden of Games. It has been said in the Assembly and in this House at the time of the general discussion that this is an undesirable post and a waste of public money.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Should not the people who come here for shooting game be asked to pay the expenditure?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes, without any expenditure of public money, the Warden of Game or any other officer may be maintained. I only object to the spending of a cash from the public exchequer for this purpose.

I have to bring to the notice of the House the desirability of having sandalwood cultivation in Travancore. Our State is suitable for the cultivation of sandalwood. I understand that some years ago sandalwood was cultivated in certain parts of Travancore. But in recent years there is no mention about it. If our forests are suitable for the cultivation of sandalwood, I cannot understand why that cultivation is not proceeded with. We read from reports that this is very profitable.

Another point I would urge is the free allowing of cattle for grazing in forest areas. There are no pasture grounds for cattle at present. If cattle are allowed to graze in Reserved Forests it will be very advantageous to the poor agriculturists.

Another suggestion that I would make is the free removal of green manure by *bona fide* cultivators. The Conservator had the kindness to allow the removal of some species without any evil to the forest produce. That privilege should be extended to the other taluks also. I would also urge the desirability of allowing agriculturists to take timber for agricultural implements.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I rise to oppose the demand, and I do so with the object of pointing out to Government the undesirability of creating the post of the Warden of Game. As I said in my budget speech, the Conservator of Forests is the officer who

should preserve the Game in our forests. That is one of his legitimate duties. When the representatives of the people are crying for retrenchment, we find our Government, instead of abolishing unnecessary offices and reducing the salaries of their officers, simply reduce the number of suits given to the peons of the Police Commissioner's Office or reduce the size of such suits or reduce the present scale of expenditure on account of the supply of ceremonial uniforms. This is the sort of retrenchment they effect. This, Sir, is retrenchment with a vengeance. I will not have any compunction if the honourable members on this side of the House, without any hesitation or scruples, take courage to throw out the whole demand under forests as a protest against the creation of the post of Game Warden, against which there was also a loud outcry in the Lower House.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: We have not the power to do so.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Certainly we have the power to do so. I think if the Government will not agree with the non-official members of this Council when they say that such appointments are unnecessary, the only course open to them (the members) is to record their emphatic protest by throwing out the whole demand. The members on this side of the House will fully realise that, that is the only possible and effective way by which they can bring to the notice of Government their united view on any matter of importance. I appeal to them to consider whether the failure of Government to give a satisfactory reply on this matter is not a sufficient justification for taking such a bold step.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is not the Conservator of Forests actually Game Warden now?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, he is now the Warden of Game and there is no necessity to appoint a new officer.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that shooting in Reserved Forests is an offence now?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Yes, the Conservator of Forests has only to insist upon the observance of the laws and in that case there will be no necessity for appointing a separate officer for this purpose.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON: മിസ്റ്റർ നീലകണ്ഠപ്പിള്ളയുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ഏറിയായിൽ മൂന്നിലൊരു ഭാഗം കൂടി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപയോഗമാക്കുന്നതിന് പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണം. രാജ്യത്തിൽ ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ സെൻസസ് പ്രകാരം ഒരാളിന് അൻപതു് സെൻറിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഭൂമി ഇല്ല. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥലം ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിലേക്ക് വേണ്ട സ്ഥലം റിസർവ്വിൽനിന്നും തരേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വനത്തിന്റെ കൂടുതൽകൊണ്ടല്ലേ ഇവിടെ അതിവർഷം തന്നിമിത്തം വെ

[Mr. M. N. Narayana Menon.]

ള്ളപ്പൊക്കവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നിപ്പോകുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടും റിസർവ് കുറെ കുറയ്ക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഗയിംവാർഡനെപ്പററി മിസ്റ്റർ പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. അസംബ്ളിയിലും അതിനെപ്പററി എതിർത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സാമ്പത്തികാധഃപതനകാലത്തു് ഭൂനികുതി കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നും മററും ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ വരവു് കുറയുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വിശേഷ ചിലവുകൂടി വരുന്നതായാൽ അത്യാവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവർമ്മെൻറിനു സാധിക്കാതെവരുന്നതാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള അവസരത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറ് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളടത്തോളം ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുകയാണ്. അതിനുപകരം ചിലവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഈ വാർഡൻഅഫ്ഗെയിംസ് ഉദ്യോഗം നിശ്ചയമായും അനുവദിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതന്മാരും എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി യോജിക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടു്. അതിനാൽ ഗെയിംവാർഡൻെറനിയമനം ഈയവസരത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു പിൻവലിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഫാറസ്റ്റിലേക്കു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ട തുക മുഴുവനും നിഷേധിക്കുവാൻ ഞങ്ങൾ നിർബന്ധിതരായിത്തീരും. അതിലേയ്ക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു ഇടവരുത്തുകയില്ലെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൻെറ മൊത്തം ഏറിയായിൽ മൂന്നിലൊരുഭാഗം റിസർവാക്കി ഇട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതിൽ അനവധിസ്ഥലം കൃഷിക്കുപയുക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളവയാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഒരുവലിയഭാഗത്തെ പ്രത്യേകംതിരിച്ച് കാട്ടുമൃഗങ്ങൾക്കായികൊടുത്തിട്ട് മററുഒഴിവ്കഴിവുകളുംപറഞ്ഞു് തിരുവിതാംകൂർകാർ ബർമ്മാനെല്ലു വരുത്തി ഉണ്ണുന്നതു നല്ലതല്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തേക്ക് ആവശ്യമുള്ള നെല്ല് അന്യരാജ്യക്കാരെ ആശ്രയിക്കാതെ ഇവിടെത്തന്നെ കൃഷിചെയ്തുണ്ടാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. അതിനുതക്കവണ്ണമുള്ള ഒന്നാംതരം കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഫാറസ്റ്റ്റിസർവിലുണ്ട്. അവയെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതു് വളരെ ശോചനീയമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

വാർഡൻഅഫ് ഗയിംമിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പററി ഞാൻ ഏററവും ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചാൽ അദ്ദേഹം എന്തുചെയ്യാൻപോകുന്നു എന്നറിയുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നിയമിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിനുമുമ്പു വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളുടേയും പക്ഷികളുടേ

യും ഒരു സെൻസസ് എടുക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽമാത്രമെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പിന്നീടറിയാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളു. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു എതുക്കുന്നതോടുകൂടി അഥവാ നിയമിക്കുന്നു എങ്കിൽ വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളുടെ ഒരു സെൻസസ് കൂടി എടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, I move for the closure of the debate.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Sir, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai referred to the vast areas of forests brought under reservation. The policy of reservation of forests has already been laid down by Government in a G. O. passed at the time of Dewan Mr. Gopala Chari. That G. O. enjoins clearly that there is to be no further reservation but what has already been reserved has to be kept in tact. Since that time the Forest Department has been rigorously following the policy laid down by Government. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai mentioned that even in the Administration Report of last year some acres were added to the reserves. As regards that, I have to say that in some Reserves the boundaries were finally surveyed and rectified and this has led to an increase or decrease of a few acres. What was done was that the boundaries were increased or decreased.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ആ ജീ. ഒ. ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു് സർ, പി. രാജഗോപാലാചാരിയുടെ കാലത്താണോ, അതല്ല മി. ഗോപാലാചാരിയുടെ കാലത്താണോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: മി. ഗോപാലാചാരിയുടെ കാലത്താണ് ഈ ജീ. ഒ. ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അതിനുശേഷം എത്രതവണ സെൻസസ് നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: അതിനുശേഷം രണ്ടുസെൻസസ് നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: അത്രമാത്രം ജനസംഖ്യ കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

Incidently it was also mentioned that because of this reservation rain fall increased and has now become too heavy for the country.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: ആ ജീ. ഒ. ഉണ്ടായതിനുശേഷം സ്റ്റാന്റിംഗ്കമ്മിററി ഇതിനെപ്പററി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി പറയാം.

I may, for the information of the House, tell them that the forest has nothing to do with the rainfall. The rain clouds are formed far away from the forests and the rain is deposited as they pass over the land. The forests merely regulate the flow of water and allow it to pass down slowly. In fact the forest acts like a spring. If there were no forests, our floods would have been very severe.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the Conservator whether more areas are consciously or unconsciously reserved for rubber gardens?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Forests have nothing to do with the production of rubber.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know further whether he is emphatically of opinion that the reservation of forests has nothing to do with the high floods?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I say forest is necessary to prevent floods. But for the forest the floods would have been more severe. When the rain water falls, the forest prevents the rapid flow of water. The forests regulate the flow of water and the rivers get flooded only very slowly. So my friend is wrong in saying that forest has been the cause of excessive rain. On the other hand we ought to be thankful that we have such extensive forests but for which villages would have been washed away and the floods would have been more disastrous.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member whether six years ago a proposal was made to register a vast area to the Brooke Bond Company so that according to the modern theory high rains may be prevented?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I do not know anything about that theory.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കൺസർവേററർ കൂടി അംഗമായിരുന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഡെവലപ്പ്മെൻറ് ബോർഡിൽ റിസർവിനെ ഒഴിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ദോഷകരമല്ലെന്നു് ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലാ. പുല്ലുമേടുകളാണു പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: When the Brooke Bond proposal came before the Council, one of the arguments put forward by the non-officials was that the forests have very great influence in regulating the rainfall of the country, and, this was not accepted by the Government then. Is the Conservator of Forests aware of that?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I am not aware.

Mr. Visvanatha Pillai referred to the throwing open of lands fit for cultivation. This was a subject that was brought very often

before the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council. Government appointed committees for several taluks and they went and inspected several forests and made recommendations and their recommendations have been accepted by Government and orders issued. All that has been possible by Government in that direction has already been done. Areas available and fit for paddy cultivation have been thrown open and they are in course of registry.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: റാന്നി പകുതിയിൽ സർവെ ൯൩൯, ൯൪൦, ൯൪൧ എന്നീ നമ്പരുകളുടെ കിഴക്കുവശത്തു ൩൯ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്കതായി ഉണ്ടെന്നു സ്വാമ്പി ഏറിയാകമ്മിററി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: അതിനെപ്പററി അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

The member seems to know the survey numbers of such lands. It may not be possible for me to remember them. But I know a land in the neighbourhood of the place he speaks of. If that is the land he refers to, I have to say I have inspected it. It is a narrow valley through which a rivulet trickled through. It is quite unsuitable for paddy cultivation. Very near to this a large extent of land said to be fit for paddy cultivation was disafforested once before, but, after the removal of the tree growth, it had become silted up and is now under sugar cane cultivation only.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: സ്വാമ്പിഏറിയാകമ്മിററിയിൽ ആരെല്ലാം അംഗങ്ങളായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നറിയാമോ? കൃഷിക്കാരും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: എല്ലാവരും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. കൃഷിക്കാർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞില്ല. ഇഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും ഫാറസ്റ്റ് ആഫീസേഴ്സും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

Whenever sufficient necessity arises, we have been disafforesting Reserves and making them available for registry. When the western outlet road was opened, it was reported that the road was not becoming popular because it went high in Malayattur Forest for a long distance. It was suggested that if small villages came into existence all along its length the road would be much frequented. Accordingly we disafforested there 3000 acres in 3 blocks along the road and at present at least 1500 acres are under cultivation. We have always been following a policy of judicious disafforestation whenever and wherever circumstances required.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തിന് ചുററും റിസർവ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: ഉണ്ട്.

റിസർവ്വ് ആക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് ആ സ്ഥലത്തിനടുത്തു രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തിരിക്കും.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കുമരംപേരൂർ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു റിസർവ് ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമൊ?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ; എന്നാൽ കുമരൻപേരൂർ എന്നു ഒരു റിസർവുണ്ട്.

It is not possible to disafforest lands wherever the member wants them.

PRESIDENT: It is quite unfair to ask for such request.

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Throwing open of lands wherever people clamour for it is not always a practicable proposition.

In localities where there are cultivable lands and where there is demand for it and if such places are likely to be cultivated, they are disafforested. In Kuttampuzha, as already stated, something like 1,000 acres have been thrown open, in Pooymkuty estate 800, and in Venvyar another 1,000 acres. Now that the Neriamangalam—Pallivasal road is opened an area of acres 3,000 acres is proposed to be thrown open for registry along this road. It has not been the policy of the department to throw open lands wherever it is asked for.

In a country where the rainfall is so heavy, and when the country slopes so precipitately to the west, slopes the hill have always to be coverd with forest. If any area is to be disafforested it has to be done only judiciously.

Coming to the question of the post of Game Warden, there has been strong talk, both in the Assembly and in this Council, about it. Sir, for the information of the House, I may say that this has not been proposed for the first time this year. Since 1915, I have been agitating for an appointment like this. I had then just returned from Germany, and wanted to have introduced here also some of the special arrangements they have there for the preservation of game in their forests. I suggested a modest scheme and submitted proposals. I was then only a Divisional Forest Officer; and the then Conservator did not attach much weight to my suggestion. It was considered a costly scheme and nothing was done.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Am I to understand that the Forest Department has not been doing its work properly, all these years?

MR. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: It may be so. We have not been able to attend to this work satisfactorily, with our present staff and with the regular work of the department; and further there are no rules also passed under the Game Preservation Regulation.

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: May I take it that, if rules are passed, there would be no necessity for the creation of this post?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: For proper preservation of game, we want a set of rules and also a Warden of Game to enforce the rules. Both are necessary.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does not the preservation of game form a part of the legitimate work of the department?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Yes; that is why I am suggesting the creation of a Warden of Game. I am not at all satisfied with the work we are now doing in this direction.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What are the duties of the Warden of Game?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I would request the member to listen to me patiently.

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Have the Government reprimanded the Forest Department for not taking proper care of our game?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: We have been doing our best in the circumstances; I have not been issuing freely licenses for shooting game; and, offenders whenever caught have been prosecuted and punished.

Mr. M. GOVINDAN: When was this post first recommended?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: About 1915. As I said, I was not the Conservator then, and my recommendation was given only a step-motherly treatment.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the selection has been made for this post of Warden of Game?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether there are peacocks in our forests?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: In regard to peacocks.........

PRESIDENT: Let alone peacocks; you have only one minute more. (*Laughter*)

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: I may, in conclusion, assure the House that the views expressed both in the Assembly and in the Council will be carefully considered by Government.

Mr. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I ask whether the members of the depressed classes are being recruited, to an adequate extent, as Guards and Foresters?

Mr. R. DHANUKOTI PILLAI: Depressed classes *are* being entertained.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the voting of Demands for Grants has expired. I put to the vote of the House Demand XVI—Forest—for Rs. 8,08,538.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XVII—Agricultural and Fisheries—for Rs. 1,95,738.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XVIII—Co-operative Department—for Rs. 80,531.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XIX—Stamps—for Rs. 76,568.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XX—Registration—for Rs. 3,25,333.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXI—Jails—for Rs. 86,882.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXII—Ports—Rs. 21,898.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXIII—State Charities—Rs. 11,003.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXIV—Currency and Mint—for Rs. 2,814.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXV—Stationery and Printing—for Rs. 3,15,115.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT I put to the vote of the House Demand XXVI—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments other than the Co-operative Department—for Rs. 1,07,140.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXVII—Miscellaneous Charges—for Rs. 1,19,978.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT. I put to the vote of the House Demand XXVIII—Anchal Department—for Rs. 3,99,409.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demands XXIX—State Land Mortgage Bank—for Rs. 34,020.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXX—Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—Railways—for Rs. 81,430.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT: I put to the vote of the House Demand XXXI—Advances—for Rs. 84,700.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of the House Demand XXXII—Loans—Agricultural Loans—for Rs. 4,00,000.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of the House Demand XXXIII—Loans—Industrial Loans—for Rs. 1,00,000.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of the House Demand XXXIV—Loans—Other Loans and Advances—for Rs. 60,000.

The grant was made.

PRESIDENT : I put to the vote of the House Demand XXXV—Loan to the Port Conservancy Board, Cochin, for Harbour Works—for Rs. 10,17,800.

The grant was made.

The Council adjourned at 5-5 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,
Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

PROCEEDINGS

Of

THE TRAVANCORE SRI CHITRA STATE COUNCIL

(*OFFICIAL REPORT.*)

FIRST COUNCIL.

VOLUME I, NUMBER 7.

FIRST SESSION OF 1933/1108-1109.

Monday, the 28th August, 1933/12th Chingam, 1109.

The Council reassembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, the President, Thomas Austin Esquire, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Dewan of Travancore, Presiding.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Construction of a suitable building for the Perumbavur Munsiff's Court.

61. MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad* cum *Parur*) : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken by them for the construction of a suitable building for the Perumbavur Munsiff's Court ?

(2) If they have not taken any steps yet, will they be pleased to state whether they intend taking any steps for the same ?

MR. L. H. JACOB (*Ag. Chief Engineer*) : (1) and (2) The Judicial Department has been asked to select a suitable site for the construction of the building in consultation with the Division Officer, Alwaye.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : May I know from the member whether a plan is sanctioned by the Government for putting up a building ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : No plan has been sanctioned.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : May I know whether the building in which the court house is situated is insufficient and inconvenient?

MR. L. H. JACOB : I am not aware.

G. P.T.128.351

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : May I know whether the Government will take up the building early next year ?

MR. L. H. JACOB ; Government cannot promise. It depends upon funds.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR : May I know whether the Government are aware that not even a urinal is attached to that building ?

MR. L. H. JACOB : The member has given the information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Municipal Councils*) : May I know whether Government have an idea of constructing a suitable building for the Trivandrum District Court ?

PRESIDENT : That does not arise.

Mr. Hilkiah's interference in the recent elections to the Assembly.

62. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : (1) Will the Government be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether Mr. C. Japamony was a candidate in the recent Assembly election from the Kalkulam II—General Rural Constituency and that Mr. Japamony had to work against the "abstention movement" ; and

(*b*) whether Mr. Hilkiah was interfering in this election and was almost daily going about the constituency working up an opposition to Mr Japamony ?

(2) will they be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether this action was not against the explicit orders of Government ; and

(*b*) whether their attention has been drawn to the editorial and other articles published in the "Navasakti" pointing out Mr. Hilkiah's interference in the elections ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI (*Secretary to Government*) : (1) (*a*) Mr. Japamony was a candidate in the recent election to the Sri Mulam Assembly. Government have no information as to whether he had to work against the 'abstention move ment, and whether there was such a movement at all in the Kalkulam taluk.

(*b*) Government are not aware of it.

(2) (*a*) In view of the answer to 1 (*b*), this does not arise.

(*b*) No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : May I know whether there was an order from the Government that Mr. Hilkiah should not leave the Trivandrum town during the time of the last election ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI : There was no such order.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : May I know whether there was not an order from the departmental head to that effect ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI : Government are not aware of such an order issued by the departmental head ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI : May I know whether Government have got a Press Room in the Secretariat ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI : Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the paper "Navasakti" is placed in the Press Room?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the Government Officers and the officer concerned with the Press Room used to read the "Navasakti" paper?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government have no information as to the officers who read the "Navasakti" paper.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the officers in the Press Room read the papers which they get at the cost of the Government?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether this information as to the interference of Dr. Hilkiah in the Assembly election has come to the notice of Government?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: No.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the allegation contained in the paper?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government have not got any information. But, if found necessary, they have no objection to make an enquiry.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): May I know why this paper is subscribed for by Government?

PRESIDENT: That does not arise.

Fall in the price of cocoanuts and paddy.

63. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have made any investigation into the cause of the fall in the price of cocoanuts and paddy, and if so, what?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Ag. Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner*): The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee have, during the course of their enquiry, made an investigation into the causes of the fall in the prices of cocoanuts and paddy, and their findings have been published in paragraphs 87 and 94 of their report.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do the Government propose to reduce the export duty on cocoanuts?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I claim notice.

Licenses cancelled and shops re-sold from 1104—1108.

64. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of licenses cancelled and shops re-sold during the years from 1104 to the end of 1108 owing to default of payment of kists by licensees, death of licensees, conviction of licensees in criminal cases and failure to complete the security by them?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN (*Excise Commissioner*): The statement furnishing the information required for the years 1104 to 1107 is laid on the table.

It is too early to give the figures for 1108.

Statement showing the number of licenses cancelled and shops resold from 1104 to 1107.

Year	Default of payment of kist by licensees.	Death of licensees.	Conviction in criminal cases.	Failure to complete the security.
1104	83	4	1	,,
1105	54	,,	,,	10
1106	322	4	,,	236
1107	427	,,	,,	317

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state how much amount was written off under the item rent during these years?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I claim notice.

Particulars re sale of arrack.

65. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement containing information regarding the consumption of arrack per proof gallon, arrack rentals, incidence of vend rent per proof gallon, rate of duty per proof gallon and the total cost per proof gallon for the years 1104 to 1108?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The statement containing the information required for the years 1104 to 1107 is laid on the table. The figures for 1108 are not ready.

Year.	Consumption in terms of proof strength.	Arrack rentals.			Incidence of vend rent per gallon of proof strength.			Rate of Excise duty per gallon of proof strength.			Total cost per gallon of proof strength.		
		Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.
1104	1,36,333·36	5,33,383	12	5	3	25	9	4	23	6	11	3	12
1105	1,23,809·26	5,33,794	15	4	4	8	12	4	23	6	11	14	15
1106	77,399·02	492,791	23	15	6	10	4	5	6	1	13	24	2
1107	58,027·63	495,429	22	4	8	15	1	5	6	1	16	0	15

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether it is not the abkari policy to increase the tax on arrack?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes. It is the policy of the Government to make it more costly. But there must be a limit for it. If we go beyond that limit, there may be malpractices,

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that the tax on arrack is higher here than in the Madras Presidency?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I do not know.

Trees tapped and the income derived therefrom during 1104 to 1108.

66. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of trees tapped and the amounts of tree-tax and toddy rentals realised during the years from 1104 to 1108?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: A statement containing the required information for the years 1104-1107 is laid on the table.

It is now too early to give the figures for 1108.

Year	Number of trees tapped.			Tree-tax.			Toddy rentals.		
	Cocoanut	Palmy	Choonda-pana	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.
1104	98,844	14,152	21,392	5,31,613	10	4	14,78,605	3	0
1105	93,290	14,169	21,027	5,04,690	0	7	14,65,964	15	9
1106	61,644	13,729	11,514	3,39,242	7	6	11,37,742	20	0
1107	56,307	13,326	11,144	3,39,995	15	12	9,95,205	19	13

Rate of tree tax in Travancore and Cochin.

67. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the rate of tree-tax in Travancore and that in Cochin?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: A statement containing the required information is laid on the table.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

Rate of tree-tax per half year in

		Travancore.			Cochin.		
		Bh. Rs.	as.	ps.	Bh. Rs.	as.	ps.
Cocoanut	...	4	0	0	4	0	0
Palmyra	...	2	0	0	1	8	0
Choondapana	...	8	0	0	8	0	0

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know the rate of tree-tax in the Madras Presidency?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have not got the figures with me now.

Revenue from arrack shops for the last two contract periods.

68. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the revenue realised during the last two biennial contract periods from

(a) the rent of arrack shops; and

(b) the Excise duty on arrack?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: A statement containing the required nformation is placed on the table.

(a) Rent of arrack shops.

Year.	*Amount* Rs.	chs.	c.
1104	5,33,318	11	5
1105	5,28,014	8	1
1106	3,83,267	10	6
1107	2,98,705	16	0
(b) Duty on arrack.			
1104	6,62,507	22	1
1105	6,02,228	17	7
1106	4,13,776	19	11
1107	3,04,253	8	8

Trees tapped during the last two contract periods.

69. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of trees tapped during the last two biennial contract periods?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: A statement containing the required information is placed on the table.

Statement showing the number of trees tapped during the last two biennial contract periods.

Year.	*Number of trees tapped.* Cocoanut	Palmyra	Choondapana
1104	98,844	14,152	21,392
1105	93,290	14,169	21,027
1106	61,644	13,729	11,514
1107	56,307	13,326	11,144

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether more free licenses are given for tapping sweet toddy?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I do not know what the member means by *'more'*.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Whether there is any instruction issued by the department to give more free licenses for tapping sweet toddy?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: We have sweet toddy rules, and license rates issued under those rules.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are there no instructions given?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There are rules and when applications are received licenses will be issued under the rules.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know how many applications are pending now?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I claim notice.

Detection of offences by officers of the Excise Department.

70. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: With reference to the statement "The fall .....is attributed to the better preventive work turned out by the departmental officers" appearing under detection of offences in the G. O. reviewing the report of the Excise Department for the years 1104 and 1105, will the Government be pleased to state the action taken by them against the departmental officers for not turning out such preventive work during 1106 and 1107?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Government did not take any action against any officer, because in the opinion of Government there was no neglect of duty on the part of any officer.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether from the view expressed in the reports for 1104 and 1105 which is stated in the question, Government think that the officers are vigilant?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is what the Government think.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member, the reasons, if any, that made Government change the principle upon which vigilance in work is being judged?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Crimes are not always increasing or decreasing. Crimes may rise or fall.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Sir, that is not my question. May I know from the member the reasons, if any, which prompted Government to change their former decision, that is, the fall was attributed formerly to the better preventive work turned out by the departmental officers? May I know why the Government changed their opinion which they formed during the last two years?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There was no change of opinion on the part of Government.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I read the question, Sir? "The fall is attributed to the better preventive work turned out by the departmental officers." Now there is an increase in the number of offences. Does it mean that there is better preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Whatever be the amount of preventive work crimes sometimes increase.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: That is not my question. "The fall is attributed to the better preventive work turned out by the departmental officers." But now the offences have increased. Is there better preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There is no lack of preventive work.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Then what is the increase due to?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Increase is due to a larger number of people resorting to malpractices.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: In view of the information supplied by Government last year, how do the Government view this increase in the number of offences?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It is due mainly to the economic depression.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Formerly how did they view this increase?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is all that I can say.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: My question is, last year when offences were less, Government viewed that as due to better preventive work. Now offences have increased. Do Government view this increase, as due to better preventive work or no preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Offences are on the increase mainly due to the economic depression, because people then resort more and more to illicit practices.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: That is why I ask, do the Government view this as better preventive work or no preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Government do not view it as due to lack of preventive work.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know whether Government have changed their opinion?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Situation has changed, but the Government have not changed their opinion.

PRESIDENT: You must be satisfied with it, Mr. Piraviperumal Pillai.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangud*) : Is it stated in the report that it is on account of the economic depression that offences increased in 1106 and 1107?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : It is mainly due to that.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know whether it is on account of the vigilance of the department that the offences were on the increase during 1104 and 1105?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : These two forces, vigilance on the part of the officers and the inclination or tendency on the part of the people to resort to malpractices, are always working one against the other.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI : May I know when the economic depression began? Is the member aware that the economic depression was more active in 1104 and 1105 than in 1106 and 1107?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : No, it is not so. Economic depression made its appearance towards the close of 1105 and it was on the increase in 1106 and 1107.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam* cum *Shertallai*) : May I know whether this fall in the number of offiences was due to preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : More efficient preventive work may bring about a fall in the number of offences. But it cannot always be said that it is so when there is tendency on the part of the people to resort to malpractices.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR : Can it not be said that the increase in the number of offences is due to lack of preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : It cannot be said always.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*) : May I know whether the increase in the detection of offences does not show the vigilance on the part of the Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : Yes.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Nominated*) : Is it the decision of Government that the decrease in the number of offences is only due to preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN : No, that is not the decision.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : It was stated in the Financial Secretary's speech that the special staff appointed for preventive work in the northern Division has collected materials required for organising new methods to prevent smuggling. Will the member be pleased to state what are the methods that have been found out?

PRESIDENT : It does not arise.

Working of the Travancore Sugars Ltd.

71. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) the quantities of jaggery and carboraffin purchased by the Travancore Sugars, Ltd., in 1105 and the value thereof respectively;

(*b*) why the carboraffin process of refining jaggery, which proved successful when marketable sugar was produced in 1104, did not prove so after Government sanctioned the loan;

(*c*) whether the Managing Agents of the Travancore Sugars, Ltd., who observed that the carboraffin process adopted in the factory was not suited for jaggery refining, were the same persons who produced marketable sugar in 1104 before the Government sanctioned the loan;

(*d*) who the Managing Agents were who suggested that the carboraffin process for jaggery refining should be replaced by the bone-char process;

(*e*) the value of the jaggery on which in Medam 1105 attempts were made to refine jaggery which proved unsuccessful;

(*f*) the conditions of the agreement executed with the shareholder who offered to work the factory on a contract basis; and

(*g*) whether the company's sugar now on the market was produced by refining jaggery by the carboraffin process or the bone-char process?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI (*Director of Industries*): (*a*) The quantity of jaggery purchased in 1105 was 1,256 candies and 259 lbs. of the value of Rs. 33,196-as. 5 and pies 2 and that of carboraffin was 3 tons costing Rs. 5,847-3-9.

(*b*) Change of Expert. The new expert had no experience of the process.

(*c*) The head of the firm of Managing Agents was of that opinion, though the other partner in the firm differed from him.

(*d*) Mr. Ananda Rao, senior partner of the firm of Managing Agents.

(*e*) About 100 candies.

(*f*) The main conditions were the company were to purchase jaggery and allow the contractor to work the same in the factory and convert into sugar of marketable type. The contractor had to give at least 50 per cent. in sugar of the jaggery he took. He had to meet all his expenses and in turn he must be paid Rs. 11 per candy of jaggery melted.

(*g*) The company's sugar now on the market is all produced by vegetable carbon.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: With reference to the answer to part (*c*), may I know from the member whether the sugar factory has not been designed for the carboraffin process of refining jaggery?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Was not this fact known to the Managing Agents who first took up the business?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Yes.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know why, after one year, they recommended to Government that the carboraffin process should be changed to the bone-char process?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: There was difference of opinion in regard to that matter between the Expert and the Managing Agents; the Managing Agents brought in another Expert who did not know much about the carboraffin process. So, the Managing Agents thought that it was better to change the process to bone-char.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Not the Expert?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: No.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Am I to understand that, instead of changing the Expert, the Managing Agents recommended the change of the whole plant?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Only a special tower had to be erected for the bone-char process; and that the Government did not approve.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: With reference to the answer to part (e), may I know whether the attempts to refine the jaggery were made on the carboraffin process or the bone-char process?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Only the carboraffin process.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Who is to suffer the loss of the jaggery lost on account of the experiment?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: The Compay.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Do not Government also suffer the loss on their shares?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: Naturally.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: With reference to the answer to part (g), may I know whether the Expert, who now refines the jaggery, is the one who was with them when they found out that the carboraffin process will not be a success?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLA: No.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I challenge that answer.

Lack of facilities for importing rice and paddy at the Valiathura Port.

72. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they are aware that considerable hardship is being experienced by the merchants who import paddy and rice at the Valiathurai Pier for want of sufficient godowns and if so, the action taken by them to remove the same;

(b) whether they are aware that, since the port limits are not enclosed, the merchants find it very difficult especially during nights since there are no lights to guard the paddy and rice unloaded, and if so, whether they will afford protection by enclosing the port limits and providing electric lights;

[Mr. S. Piraviperumal Pillai.]

(c) whether they are aware that the collection of rain water on the southern side of the Port Office (Valiathurai Pier) is causing considerable damage to the paddy and rice unloaded, and, if so, the action taken by them to remove this; and

(d) whether their attention has been drawn to the great inconvenience caused to the merchants by the delay in the return of their account books produced in courts; and, if so, the action taken by them to remove the same?

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): (a) Yes. Sanction has already been accorded for the construction of a closed godown at the port and the Chief Engineer has been asked to take up the work and complete it expeditiously. Sanction has also been accorded for the construction of another open godown at the port.

(b) Yes. Sanction has been accorded for the electrification of the port and it is reported that the work is being pushed through by the Electrical Department. The question of the construction of an enclosure wall round the port limits is held over for want of funds.

(c) Yes. An estimate for raising the ground to the road level has been sanctioned.

(d) Government have no information.

Strength of arrack supplied in Travancore, Cochin and the Madras Presidency.

73. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum and maximum strength of the arrack supplied in the State and the strength of the same in Cochin and in the Madras Presidency; and

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the strength of the arrack supplied in the State?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: (a) (I) *Travancore.*

(a) *Jaggery arrack.* Jaggery arrack of both 30° U. P. and 35° U. P. is supplied in all the taluks of Travancore except Shertallai, Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad and Parur. In the last mentioned six taluks, jaggery arrack of 35° U. P. alone is supplied.

(b) Cocoanut toddy arrack or Coco-brandy.—Cocoanut toddy arrack or "Coco-brandy" of both 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. is supplied in all the towns where this kind of arrack is allowed to be sold, *viz.*, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Attingal, Quilon, Kayankulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Minachil, Vaikam, Shertallai, Alwaye, Muvattupuza and Mundakayam.

(II) *Cochin State.* Arrack of both 35° U. P. and 60° U. P. is supplied.

(III) *Madras Presidency*. 38° U. P. arrack is issued in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot (excluding frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the Niligris Districts, and 35° U. P. elsewhere except in the areas around Pondicherry and in the Agency tracts where the strength is 40° U. P. and 60° U. P. respectively.

(*b*) There is no proposal to reduce the strength of arrack during the current contract which expires by the end of 1109. The question whether the issue strength of arrack is to be reduced or not will be considered when the next contract is to be auctioned.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the dilution of the liquor is not a means of reducing consumption?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes, but it must satisfy the people. Even as it is, there is a general feeling that the liquor supplied is not strong enough. I have had representations to that effect from several contractors; and they say that, to put down malpractices, it will be better to issue arrack of twenty-five degrees U. P. They say that people are sure to resort to malpractices unless the liquor supplied is sufficiently strong.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have the Government any idea of bringing the liquor strength here down to the level of the strength in Cochin?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: In all the northern taluks bordering the Cochin State, we issue arrack of the same strength as in Cochin. Though arrack of 60° U. P. is also available for issue in the Cochin State, there is no demand for that arrack here.

Conduct of the sale of arrack, toddy, opium and ganja.

74. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) who conducts the auction sales and resales of arrack, toddy, opium and ganja shops in Travancore, and

(*b*) who conducts the same in Cochin, Mysore and the Madras Presidency?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: (*a*) In Travancore, the auction sales of arrack and toddy shops are conducted by the Excise Commissioner before the beginning of each contract period, while the resales of such shops are conducted by the Assistant Excise Commissioners. The original auction sale and resale of opium and ganja shops are conducted by the Assistant Excise Commissioners.

(*b*) No information is available.

Insect pest in Central Travancore.

75. MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla cum Pattanamtitta*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Entomologist in the Agricultural Department has toured in any part of Central Travancore during 1106 to 1108;

[Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai.]

(b) whether they are aware that the Agricultural Inspector at Tiruvalla and the Demonstrator at Chengannur have reported during this period about insect pest within the jurisdiction of those officers; and

(c) what action has been taken on the above reports?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Ag. Director of Agriculture and Fisheries*): The answer is in the affirmative. The Entomologist visited Kumarakom and most of the villages in Kuttanad in connection with the eradication of rice stem borer pest and the cocoanut leaf roller pest.

(b) The Agricultural Inspector, Tiruvalla and the Agricultural Demonstrator, Cengannur, have reported to the Entomologist about the outbreaks of some pests of the cocoanut palm and paddy within their jurisdiction.

(c) On receipt of their reports the Entomologist gave these officers detailed instructions in regard to the measures to be adopted in combating the pests.

Acquisition of land for the Kottayam-Kumarakam road.

76. MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which land acquisition proceedings for the Kottayam-Kumarakam road were started;

(b) when the land will be fully acquired; and

(c) in what year the said road can be completed?

MR. L. H. JACOB: (a) 24-6-1933.

(b) When the land acquisition proceedings are completed by the Land Revenue Department.

(c) The date of completion will depend on the yearly grant allotted for the work in the budget. The estimate for the first two sections alone is Rs. 36,700. (Expenditure till the end of 1108 is about Rs. 7,500).

Grant of copies of Kanom documents to Jenmies free of charge.

77. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD (*Jenmies*): Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any memorial from the Jenmies of Travancore stating that they should be permitted to get attested copies of *kanom* documents from Sub-Registrar's offices free of charge; and

(b) whether they or the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer have given any instruction to the Sub-Registrars throughout the State for giving attested copies of *kanom* documents to Jenmies free of charge?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: (a) No memorial has been received.

(b) The reply is in the negative.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Will the member be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any instruction to the taluk authorities to receive jenmikaram statements only if they are accompanied by attested copies of the *kanom* documents?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: No.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: May I know whether the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer has issued any such instruction?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government have no information.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Are the Government aware of the fact that several jenmikaram statements have been refused on the ground that they were not accompanied by attested copies?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government are not aware.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it not inconvenient and troublesome for the Jenmies to furnish attested copies of various documents to the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: It is a matter of opinion.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Jenmikaram Settlement Officer to get down copies of documents from the Sub-Registry Offices concerned?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Free of charge?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes.

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: I do not see the reason why Government should do that. Anyhow, Government will consider the question if the parties interested make a requisition.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: കാണാധാരത്തിന്റെ കൌണ്ടർ പാർട്ട് ജന്മിയുടെ കയ്യിലില്ലെങ്കിൽ തണ്ടപ്പേർ ഹാജരാക്കി ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ മതി എന്നു സെററിൽമെൻറാഫീസർ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Increase of duty on tobacco in 1107.

78. MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they consulted the then Legislative Council when they increased the duty on tobacco in 1107?

MR. K. GEORGE: The answer is in the negative.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Why?

MR. K. GEORGE: Because, in the first place, it is not required by any provision of law; and secondly, changes in tariff are matters which have to be given effect to confidentially and expeditiously to prevent loss of revenue.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: Is the member aware that, during the 19th session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, the Dewan assured that any proposal for fresh taxation will be placed before the Legislative Council before it is given effect to?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not remember.

The Agricultural Department.

79. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) how many years it is since the Agricultural Department was started: and

(*b*) whether they propose to organise this department or to amalgamate the same with the Land Revenue Department?

MR. K. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: (*a*) The Department of Agriculture was started towards the end of Medam 1083.

(*b*) There is no proposal to amalgamate this department with the Land Revenue Department.

Panavaga section in Revenue and Magisterial courts.

80. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether there is a panavaga section in Revenue and Magisterial Courts; and

(*b*) whether stamp registers are maintained in these courts?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: (*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

Statement, by caste, of the appointments made by the present Chief Secretary.

81. MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, by caste, of the appointments made by Mr. K. George in the Huzur Secretariat since he became Chief Secretary?

MR. K. GEORGE: The statement of appointments made since 11th Vrischikam 1101 is as follows:—

HINDU.		
1. Brahmins (Malayala)	...	1
2. Do. (Others)	...	24
Ezhava	...	6
Kammala	...	3
Kshatriya (Malayala)	...	3
Nadar	...	...
Nayar	...	22
Vellala	...	6
Other depressed classes	...	5
Other Hindus	...	6
MUSSALMAN	...	4

CHRISTIANS.

1. Protestants	...	8	
2. Roman Catholic			
(a) Latin-rite	...	1	
(b) Syriac-rite	...	4	
3. Syrians			24
(a) Jacobite	...	9	
(b) Mar Thoma	...	5	
4. Church of England	...	1	
5. Depressed classes	...	1	
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MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there were applications from the Krishnamvakai community for appointment in the Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE: They are classed under other Hindus.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member know that the Krishnamvakai community of south Travancore are backward in education?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the Government will be pleased to appoint them in the Secretariat?

MR. K. GEORGE: When suitable vacancies occur, the matter will be considered.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHAN TAMPI: Is it sufficiently a big community so as to claim separate concession in the matter of appointments?

MR. K. GEORGE: We can consider their claims along with other minority communities.

Damage due to floods in the Vamanapuram river in Tulam 1108.

82. MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: With reference to the flood that occured in Vamanapuram River in Tulam 1108, will the Government be pleased to state how many dwelling houses of all sorts have been washed away or substantially damaged on either side of the river from Vamanapuram bridge down to Anjengo backwaters and what has been done hitherto by way of relief to the people so distressed and suffered?

RAO SAHIB DR. KUNJAN PILLAI: During the floods of Tulam 1108, 72 houses in Chirayinkil Taluk and an equal number in Nedumangad were found to have been either washed or substantially damaged. Out of these, only the owners of 18 houses in each taluk were found to be extremely poor and really deserving of help from Government in the matter of re-building their lost houses. Small sums of money ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 have been sanctioned by Government to be distributed to these 36 people. Rs. 96 in all was distributed accordingly among the 18 persons of Nedumangad taluk and Rs. 98 among those of Chriayinkil taluk.

Books sold from the Curator's Office in 1107 and 1108.

83. MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of books sold from the Curator's Office directly or through Agents in 1107 and in 1108 and the amount realised therefrom?

MR. K. GEORGE: The number of books sold from the Curator's Office directly in 1107 is 77, and the amount realised therefrom is Rs. 78-25-1.

The number of books sold through the Agent in 1107 is 326 and the amount is realised therefrom is Rs. 442-8-9.

The number of books sold directly in 1108 up to the end of Mithunam is 16 and the amount realised therefrom is Rs. 17-18-11.

The number of books sold through the Agent up to the end of Mithunam 1108 is 662 and the amount realised therefrom is Rs.712-10-8.

MR. K. N. KESAVAN NAMPUTIRIPAD: May I know from the member the number of books published in 1107 and 1108 from the Curator's Office?

MR. K. GEORGE: I claim notice.

Pasture lands near Municipal towns.

84. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have reserved any lands for the supply of pasture near municipal towns for the use of milch animals kept in the towns, specially for the cultivation of nutritious grasses like Guinea and Napier?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: The answer is in the negative.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to open pasture lands near municipal towns?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: If such a proposal comes before Government, it will be considered.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that in Madras there are separate places reserved for the cultivation of grass for the use of milch animals kept in the towns?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government have no information.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to enquire that and adopt that method in Travancore?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: Government have no objection. But it is the duty of the municipalities to move in the matter. They are expected to know their wants.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that there are large tracts of lands near Trivandrum town fit for the cultivation of grass?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: There may be.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government ask the Director of Agriculture to find out suitable places and conduct such grass cultivation?

MR. N. S. RAMAN PILLAI: There is no objection to do so.

Concessional rates for big consumers of electric power.

85. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Electrical Department gives any concessional rates to big consumers like municipalities, factories, etc.?

MR. K. P. PADMANABHA MENON (*Electrical Engineer to Government*): Yes. The municipality is charged for current only at 3½ annas a unit for the energy used for street lights, whereas ordinary consumers are charged at 6 annas a unit. Factories are charged at 1½ annas only per unit, subject to a minimum payment of Rs. 10 per month.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

PRESIDENT: The business before the House to-day is the discussion of resolutions. The first resolution stands in the name of Mr. H. O. L. Marikar.

SEPARATION OF CUSTOMS FROM EXCISE.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil cum Devicolam*): Sir, the resolution I beg to move runs as follows:

"*This Council recommends to the Government that the customs be separated from the Excise.*"

Customs are of two kinds, namely, the land customs and the sea customs. Customs are levied on a variety of articles both imported and exported, and they are for revenue purposes. Import and export duties are also levied for purposes of encouraging the home industries. But it seems to me that no such duties are levied at present in Travancore. I understand customs are levied almost for revenue purposes, and the amount to be levied is determined by Government from time to time.

The Excise Department is divided into four subsidiary departments, *viz.*, (1) salt, (2) tobacco, (3) abkari and opium, and (4) customs. It is expected that salt would give an income of Rs. 21 lakhs, tobacco, Rs. 23 lakhs and 19 thousand, abkari and opium Rs. 25 lakhs and 90 thousand, and customs, deducting Rs. 14 lakhs from the Cochin Port, is expected to give Rs. 29 lakhs and 20 thousand. So the income from customs tops the list.

About salt itself what I wish to submit is, Travancore has got great convenience to manufacture salt for consumption in Travancore. Now we are importing a large quantity of salt from Bombay and Tinnevelly. When we have large extra facilities to manufacture salt locally, it is unnecessary to import a large quantity from outside. In Britain and other places, people are attempting to make petrol from coal. If we cannot manufacture salt from sea water for our own use it is a great pity. The Excise Commissioner must devote his attention for the manufacture of salt locally and sell it in all parts of Travancore and stop the importation of foreign salt. He must also try to export home salt to other parts of India. I do not want the separation of the salt department at present.

[Mr. H. O. L. Marikar.]

The abkari and opium departments manufacture arrack. Why not the department with the help of our Industrial Director find a way to manufacture a better quality of arrack out of toddy or any other material available and find a market outside so that the industry in that direction could be developed? At one time, arrack was imported into Travancore from Ceylon. That shows, the Ceylon people were most enterprising in manufacturing enough and more arrack for their use. So, it is our sheer carelessness and want of industrial aptitude, that we do not manufacture enough arrack and send it to different parts. It is no use making and selling arrack and toddy as much as possible for local consumption alone and make us alone drunkards. We must sell it to outside people also, but I don't say we must make them drunkards. What I wish to say is, we must increase our wealth by getting money from outside than putting our own money in the Excise Department and getting it as revenue to Government.

In customs revenue we are not at all careful. There is leakage. That requires special consideration at the hands of the Excise Commissioner. We have to go into more details of all the articles, both of import as well as export, so as to get a correct state of our trade which will be a guidance for the Government to shape their policy about trade and industry.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that as long as the terms of the Interportal Convention cannot be revised there is no scope for the development of customs in Travancore?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: But that does not prevent us from doing our duty. Whatever we have to do we must do it systematically. Irrespective of what we pay to the British Government, we have to get our revenue and stop leakages. We must find out what maximum revenue we could get by way of customs. It may be the folly of the previous administrators in the matter of surrendering a large portion of customs revenue to the British Government. The whole of Travancore must agitate and see that the Interportal Trade Convention is revised. The British Government must be persuaded to consider our just claims. If we keep quiet and allow leakages and thus get only 40 or 45 thousand rupees in customs revenue, we will have no voice for claiming our real revenue at all. We must find our best way to collect as much as possible and that as systematically as possible. It is the statistics that would show, what article, what quantity of article and what kind of article were imported and exported. It is also the duty of the customs officer to advise Government about the policy to be adopted in point of trade and industries. The Director of Industries ought to go into the statistics carefully and see what articles we would manufacture locally. Many articles are coming from outside. It is also the duty of the Director of Indurtries to see in which way duty can be imposed on articles coming to and going out of Travancore. We have to get proper

accounts for all these and a responsible officer for that purpose must be put in as the head of that department. We have already a Port Officer.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN (*Nominated*): May I know from the member, when an All India Federation is effected and when Travancore enters into that, will not revenue customs be subjected to revision?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: The federation question is still in the melting pot. Anyway, we have to manage our affairs for ourselves and that properly.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: The member was saying that customs revenue can be increased in the Travancore State. If the proposed All India Federation is effected and if Travancore joins that, will it not necessitate a surrendering of the customs revenue?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: I do not think we will be surrendering all the customs revenue when we join the federation. Even according to the present Interportal Convention we are already surrendering a portion of the customs income to the British Government.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: While the Federal Strtucture Committee was discussing—

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: I have not followed their discussions.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: They have classified certain items for federal revenue.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: I told the member that I have not followed their discussions.

We have got a Port Officer who is paid Rs. 500. Most of the members of this House and the Lower House have stated that the heads of departments should get only Rs. 500. When there is already an officer available on Rs. 500 he could be easily made the head of the Customs Department.

All that the Government will have to say against accepting my resolution will, I think, be that the expenditure will be increased if the two are separated. As I said before, the Port Officer is already there and no expenditure will have to be incurred in creating a head of the department. Again at present there are a number of subordinate officers attending to the prevention of smuggling, etc. The Excise Commissioner said that if this department were to be divided, then we will have to employ a large number of extra hands. But I say that there is nothing standing in the way of employing the hands already available for the customs work also. If there are two departmental heads the Excise commissioner's work may be reduced and he may be able to attend to internal affairs more intensively. I hope the House will find its way to support my resolution.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I second the resolution.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI (*Quilon* cum *Karunagapalli*): സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എക്സൈസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കസ്റ്റംസ് വകുപ്പിനെ വേർതിരിക്കേണ്ടതത്യാവശ്യമാണ്.

൧൧൦൭-ലെ കസ്റ്റംസ് കണക്കുനോക്കിയാൽ ൨൭,൲,൧൦൱ രൂപാ വരുന്നു. അബ്ക്കാരി, സാൾട്ട്, എന്നീ ഇനങ്ങളിലുള്ള വരവു നോക്കിയാൽ ഇത്രതന്നെ വരുന്നതല്ല.

ഇവിടെ എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുണ്ടായതുതന്നെ ൧൦൮൭-ലാണെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. അന്നു ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ വലിയ വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും ഇന്നു വരുമാനം വളരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കസ്റ്റംസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറും ഒന്നിച്ചുചേർത്തു ഒരാളിൻെറ ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിലായിട്ട കൊച്ചിയിലല്ലാതെ മറെറാരുസ്ഥലത്തുംതന്നെ കാണുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനു പലന്യായങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. ഒന്നാമതു എക്സൈസിൽനിന്നും അവിടെയുള്ള വരവു വളരെ തുഛമാണ്. പിന്നീട്ട കയററുമതിക്കു അവിടെ പ്രത്യേകം ഒരു ഡ്യൂട്ടി ചുമത്തിവരുന്നില്ല. ഈവക കാരണങ്ങളാൽ അതു നീതീകരിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഇവിടെ ഇന്നത്തെ എക്സൈസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശ്രദ്ധ, കസ്റ്റംസ് വകുപ്പിനെ തീരെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ച്, അബ്ക്കാരിയിനത്തിലുള്ള വരവ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിലാണ് പതിഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നതു്. ഇതിനു ഒരുദാഹരണം പറയാം. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തു ഷാപ്പുകൾ പറവൂരുള്ള അതിർത്തിസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കുറെ കൂടുതലാണെങ്കിലും സ്മഗ്ഗ്ളിങ്ങിനു ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമുള്ള അതിർത്തിസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരുടെ എണ്ണം തിരുവനന്തപുരം പട്ടണത്തിലുള്ളതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു തുലോം കുറവാണ്. ഇതിൽനിന്നും അബ്ക്കാരിയിലല്ലാതെ കസ്റ്റംസ് ഇനത്തിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൻെറ ശ്രദ്ധ തീരെ പതിയുന്നില്ലെന്നു സ്പഷ്ടമാകുന്നു.

എക്സൈസ്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനെപ്പററി ഇതിനുമുമ്പൊരുദിവസം വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടന്നപ്പോൾ കസ്റ്റംസിൽ വലിയ വരവില്ലെന്നും, അതുകൊണ്ടു അതു വിസ്മരിക്കത്തക്കതാണെന്നും മററും എക്സൈസ് കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞതായി ഞാൻ ഓർക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വലിയ ഒരബദ്ധമാണ്. ഏററുമതി ഇറക്കുമതി തീരുവ സാമാനങ്ങളുടെ വിലയെ സാരമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പറയേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലോ. അതിനാൽ താരിപ്പ്പാളിസി കസ്റ്റംസിൻെറ അധീനതയിലും

ണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിവുള്ള ഒരാളായിരിക്കണം കസ്റ്റംസിന്റെ മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ. അങ്ങിനെ ഇപ്പോഠം നടക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു പല അബദ്ധങ്ങളും വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ൧൧൦൧ ൽ ആണ്ടിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തുവച്ചു കുരുമുളകിനു അഞ്ചുരൂപായായിരുന്ന ഡ്യൂട്ടി പത്തുരൂപയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു. തന്നിമിത്തം കച്ചവടക്കാൎക്കു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള നഷ്ടം സീമാതീതമാണു്. സാധാരണ കച്ചവടക്കാർ ഒരാണ്ടിൽ ഒന്നിച്ചാണു് വിദേശകച്ചവടക്കാരുമായുള്ള കരാറുകഠം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ ആണ്ടിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തുവച്ചു ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൂട്ടിയതുനിമിത്തം കച്ചവടക്കാൎക്കു വിദേശ കച്ചവടക്കാരുമായിട്ടുള്ള കരാറിനെ ലംഘിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വരികയും തന്നിമിത്തം വലുതായ നഷ്ടം സഹിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരികയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു അവർ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ സങ്കടം അറിയിക്കയും ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ പോകയും മററും ചെയ്തു. ഇങ്ങനെ ആണ്ടിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്തുവച്ചു ഡ്യൂട്ടികൂട്ടുന്ന നയം വളരെതെററാണു്. കസ്റ്റംസിനെപ്പററി തീരെ പരിചയമില്ലാത്തവരല്ലാതെ മററാരുംതന്നെ ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുകയില്ല. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം പതിയണം.

കസ്റ്റംസ് വകുപ്പിനെ എക്സൈസിൽനിന്നും വേർതിരിക്കണമെന്നു ആലപ്പുഴ ചേമ്പർ ആഫ് കാമേർസും, കമ്മേർഷ്യൽ പബ്ലിക്കും, ബാങ്കിംഗ് എൻക്വയറി കമ്മിററിയും ഇക്കണാമിക്ക് ഡിപ്രഷൻ എൻക്വയറികമ്മിററിയും അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു കസ്റ്റംസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ശരിയായി ആഡിററ് ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. ഇപ്പോഠം ഒരുലക്ഷം രൂപായ്ക്കുമേൽ വരവുള്ള കസ്റ്റംസ് ഹൌസസ് മാത്രമെ ആഡിററ് ചെയ്തുവരുന്നൊള്ളു. ഇതു വാസ്തവമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെതെററാണു്. സാധാരണ കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ ഇൻവായിസ് വച്ചാണു് ആഡിററുചെയ്യുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ റെയിൽവെ ഫ്റെയിററു മുതലായവയൊക്കെ നോക്കിവേണം ആഡിററുചെയ്യാൻ. മററു കസ്റ്റംസ് ഹൌസുകളും ആഡിററു ചെയ്യാത്തതു് ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ലായ്മയെ കാണിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല.

ഇനി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു ഇവിടെ ശരിയായ ട്രേഡ് സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണു്. ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് കളക്ട് ചെയ്യുന്നതു താഴ്ന്നതരം ജീവനക്കാരാണു്. ഈ ഏർപ്പാടു ഏററവും അബദ്ധമാകുന്നു. തീർച്ചയായും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ആളുകഠംതന്നെയാണു് സ്റ്റാററിസ്റ്റിക്സ് തയ്യാറാക്കേണ്ടതു്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I heartly second the proposition of Mr. Marikkar, *viz.*, that the Customs must be separated from the Excise. The only objection that the Government found the other day was the fear of re-duplication of the staff as far as customs and excise are concerned. The only thing that the Government have to consider is whether the expenditure would be justified by the results accruing from the separation. We have to concede that the Excise Commissioner is a very hard worked officer who has to look into several branches of the Excise Department. He has also to guard our interests in the Cochin Harbour Scheme. The other day a member of the Cochin Legislative Council was complaining that Cochin went wrong in participating in the Harbour Scheme and that Travancore and British India, the major partners, were leaving Cochin in the lurch. Sir, I am afraid that complaint would be more justified from this Council than from the Cochin Council.

As things stand at present, my view is that the Excise Department may be separated from the Customs and the Customs Officer may be asked to pay more attention to the Harbour Scheme. In that way also the separation would be more beneficial to the State.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, this subject in the form of a motion by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, came up for discussion before this House when the demand for the Excise Department was moved before the Council. The view of the Government so far as this point is concerned was expressed by me at that time. Of course, some members have expressed their sympathy with the Excise Commissioner that he is a hard worked officer when they advocated the separation of the Customs from the remaining branch of the Excise Department partly as a measure of relief to the Excise Commissioner. But that is not the only aspect of the question to be considered by the Government.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കൊച്ചിയിലല്ലാതെ മറെറവിടെയെങ്കിലും എക്സൈസും കസ്റ്റംസും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറായി നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I understand that in Madras the same member of the Revenue Board is in charge of both the Excise and the Customs.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In Bombay the Excise Commissioner is the head of Excise, Opium and Salt.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: But are not these separate branches of the same department? Are they not worked by separate officers?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The head of the department is the same person.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇവിടെ ഓരോന്നിനും പ്രത്യേകശാഖകളുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Here there are different institutions for the different branches.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there any objection in making the Port Officer the Customs Officer ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That may be considered. There are arguments for and against the proposal to be considered by the Government.

What I have just now to say on the question is that if the Customs branch is put in charge of a separate officer there will be difficulty with regard to the preventive staff. The preventive staff at present is the same for the Abkari, Salt, Tobacco and Customs branches. If the Port Officer is put in charge of the Customs branch also he alone will not be able to manage. He will have to be assisted by other officers.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state what are the articles that will be smuggled into the State ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: All dutiable articles may be smuggled.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are not these articles taken through the chowkeys?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Smuggling seldom takes place through chowkeys.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: എക്സൈസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇതു് തിരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം പ്രിവൻറീവ് ജോലിക്ക് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളെ ആവശ്യംപോലെ ഈ വകുപ്പിലേക്ക് മാററരുതോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: A part may be separated, but then the preventive staff in all the places will have to be controlled partly by the Customs Officer and partly by the Exise Commissioner. That is the difficulty which I have to bring to the notice of the Council. The preventive staff will have to be considerably increased if a separate preventive staff is to be appointed for the customs.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: That is only a change of arrangement. You have even now a set of people working as preventive staff and you will have just to make some changes.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Separate preventive forces will have to be sanctioned for the Customs and the Excise Departments. That is the difficulty.

That would involve a considerable addition to the existing staff. For instance we have a large number of preventive stations in north Travancore at the frontiers of Cochin and Travancore. They are situated at a distance of 3 and 4 miles according to the importance of the place. If the preventive staff is for Customs alone then we may have to provide another preventive staff to safeguard our revenue under tobacco salt and abkari,

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Salt will also come under Customs. And preventive work has to be done by the Customs Department.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: If the whole preventive work is to be entrusted to the Customs Department then the Excise Department will have very little to do.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state how many salt smuggling cases are detected in a year?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have not got the figures. Salt smuggling is not done on a large scale.

If the preventive staff is not to be increased for giving separate staff for the Customs and the Excise Departments, then the only alternative will be to put the preventive staff under the joint control of the Customs and the Excise Departments. This dual control would never work well and it cannot seriously be thought of. The question of the expenditure involved in the appointment of separate preventive staff for the two departments will be a serious problem for the Government especially at this time of financial stringency.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know from the member whether this is not the time, for the same reason, to increase the Customs revenue?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: If you are going to increase the revenue that may be considered.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Is the member of opinion that the possibility of increasing the revenue under Customs has been accepted?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is not my point. We cannot immediately effect any considerable increase in the revenue by the separation of the Customs from the Excise.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether all the Customs duty collected under tea passing through our chowkeys are credited into our accounts?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes, The whole duty is credited into our accounts.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there any rebate allowed to the British Government?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Nothing.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): Has the C. I. D. anything to do with the preventive work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: We have got a staff of two Sub-Inspectors and two peons specially appointed for the detection and prevention of smuggling.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am asking whether there is any C. I. D. for the work?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There are two Sub-Inspectors and two peons for the work.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do Government propose to levy an export duty on cardamom?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There is a suggestion which is still pending consideration.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know from the member whether the cardamom cultivators have suggested the imposition of duty on cardamom?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: No cardamom cultivator has suggested it.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I know from the member the extent of loss incurred by Government by the smuggling of tobacco?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That is a question which nobody can answer as it is impossible to get statistics for smuggling.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there any proposals to equalise the prices of tobacco in Cochin and Travancore so as to prevent smuggling?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: So far as I am aware there is no proposal.

In addition to the duplication of institutions and the consequent increase in the preventive staff, I must bring to the notice of the House that under the Interportal Trade Convention our scope for initiation and independent action is very much restricted. Except in the case of imports by sea, we can levy import duty only on 3 or 4 articles.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതു ഇമ്പോർട്ട്ഡ്യൂട്ടിമാത്രമല്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Under export duty also we are not free to increase the duty as we like.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the Travancore Government moved in the matter of revising the Interportal Trade Convention?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I cannot say anything on that point.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു റൌണ്ട്ടേബിൾ കാൺഫറൻസിൽ എന്തുനടന്നു എന്നു ഇതുവരെ ഞങ്ങളെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I do not know.

Mr. H. O. L. Marikar referred to the preparation of statistics on exports and imports for the purposes of trade. I may inform the House that from the commencement of the last year there is a special staff of clerks in important chowkeys to prepare statistics of imports and exports for the purpose of compiling correct statistics. It is not possible to improve it even if the Customs branch is separated from the Excise.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know from the member whether there is a correct statement showing the quantity of petrol imported into the State every year?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: We have got correct statements.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കൊച്ചിദിവാൻ റൌണ്ട് ടേബിൾ കാൺഫറൻസിൽ നടന്നസംഗതികളെ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെ അറിയിച്ചതായിമെമ്പർക്ക് അറിയാമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have no information on that point.

Mr. Visvanatha Pillai said that the accounts of Customs Houses are not properly audited. I may inform the House that the accounts of important Customs Houses are periodically audited by the Account Officer.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ആറുകസ്റ്റംസ് ഹൌസിൽ കൂടുതൽ ആഡിററുചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I cannot say exactly. But the accounts of all the Customs Houses are examined by the Assistant Commissioners once every 3 months. The Assistant Commissioners go to the Customs Houses within their jurisdiction every quarter and examine the accounts. The daily accounts are forwarded from the Customs Houses to the Assistant Commissioners and these accounts are thoroughly examined in the Assistant Commissioners' Offices. So there is no want of proper auditing so far as Customs Houses are concerned.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇവിടെ റെഗുലേഷൻറൂൾസുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: The rules are in the press.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഇത് പ്രസ്സിലേല്പിച്ചിട്ട് എത്രവർഷമായി?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I cannot say definitely. The rules will be issued soon.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will the member be pleased to state whether there was smuggling of cigarettes in the Trivandrum Chowkey on the pretext that they were book posts?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I have no information.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കുരുമുളകിനു ഒരുകൊല്ലത്തിന്റെ മദ്ധ്യഭാഗത്ത് വച്ച് ഡ്യൂട്ടികൂട്ടിയതുകൊണ്ട് കച്ചവടക്കാർക്ക് വലിയനഷ്ടമുണ്ടല്ലോ. അതു ശരിയായ ഒരുതാരിപ്പ് പാളിസിയില്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടല്ലേ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: That took place some years back. I was not then in charge of the department and I am not in possession of information on the point.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അതു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കമ്മീഷണരാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. കസ്റ്റംസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റുകാരാണ് അതിനുകാരണമെന്നു മാത്രമെ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞൊള്ളൂ.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I cannot say whether it gave rise to any complaint on the part of the merchants.

So in opposing the motion of Mr. Marikar I would press for the attention of the House that this is not the time for seriously considering the question. In the first place as some members pointed out we are expecting important developments vitally affecting the Customs revenue of the State. Till we can get definite information as to what it is going to be and till the economic condition of the country gets better I think Government would do well not to undertake any reforms involving considerable increase in expenditure. So my suggestion is that this matter may for the present lie over.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know from the member what is the total expenditure on account of the preventive staff in the Excise Department now?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: No separate accounts are kept for the preventive staff alone.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Can the member say what the approximate expenditure would be?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I cannot say.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know the portions of the Travancore territory where smuggling has to be watched vigilantly?

PRESIDENT: That question does not arise.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Sir, the same story has been repeated by the Excise Commissioner as he was saying last time that the separation of the two departments will cost something higher. But no pains no gains. Unless we spend some money we can't get more income. I say that a few additional hands or some re-arrangement will give us additional revenue in the shape of customs. If that is not done, the attention of the Excise Commissioner cannot fully be directed on customs alone. He has to neglect customs affair as well as salt, etc. None of these departments will be satisfactorily managed. For instance, the people of Devicolam taluk are clamouring for home made salt. Even now a contract system is operating. I myself underwent a lot of difficulties so that this salt contract may be abolished. With all that, another arrangement has now been made. That shows that Government want something to do without going fully into the matter and manage things neither to the best interests of the people nor in such a way as to get the maximum revenue to the Government. The reason is not due to want of their willingness but owing to the heavy work handed over to the Excise Commissioner. He has to attend to the sale of opium and ganja and also different arrack shops. He has not even time to see whether those arrack shops which are located very near schools and public places in municipal areas where the residents raise objection are removed. This burning question has been discussed by members even in the former Legislative Councils and if it is acted upon there will be

[Mr. H. O. L. Marikar.]

some shortage of revenue which the Excise Commissioner cannot make up from any other source. For, his attention will be centralised on one or other matter. He has been burdened with a number of departments and that all around. What we want is to set up a separate department for customs on frontiers and let the Excise Commissioner look after the internal income. The objection for this is extra expenditure. This House as well as the Lower House were for cutting down all possible expenditure by removing superfluous officers in the Police Department, in the Income Tax Department and in the Education Department. We were crying for cutting down expenditure in all these departments. Now we advocate for an increase of expenditure, though not much, a little, because we are confident that by the separation of the two departments we will get much more than what we have to spend and I have no doubt that it is worth a little extra expenditure in an establishment to prevent the leakage of Customs revenue. This matter was brought to the notice of the Council by Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai in the last budget session. That must not have attracted the attention of the Excise Commissioner. And therefore I wish that the House be divided and see the results.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: About salt, I have to offer a few remarks. In the Devicolam taluk, salt was being supplied——

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. There is another resolution about salt.

PRESIDENT: A lot of matters has been referred to during the debate which I allowed to pass, because members have not gone into them in detail. The Excise Commissioner is certainly out of order if he discusses them in detail.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Mr. Marikar said that sufficient attention is not paid by the Commissioner to the location of arrack shops. Whenever any objection is raised as to the location of a shop, the matter is immediately looked into and if the objection is reasonable and valid the shop is at once removed to an unobjectionable site.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: May I know when the workmen at the Neriamangalam bridge began their work, an arrack shop situated in Kavilampara was removed to the very door of the workmen?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I rise to, a point of order. Sir, is the present discussion in order?

PRESIDENT: It is not in order.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: From actual experience I find that it is not impossible for an officer to manage the department when all the four branches are combined together. I have never felt any difficulty in devoting adequate attention to all the branches of the department. So I submit that there is no necessity for separation and the present

circumstances do not justify the separation of the Customs from the Excise Department.

The resolution was put to the vote of the House and lost.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows:—

AYES—13.

1 Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai
2 „ Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi
3 „ H. O. L. Marikar
4 „ M. N. Narayana Menon
5 „ Kallur Narayana Pillai
6 „ K. P. Nilakanata Pillai
7 „ K. Padmanabha Panickar
8 Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
9 „ P. Padmanabhan Tampi
10 „ M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai
11 „ S. Piraviperumal Pillai
12 „ Kattlyattu Sivarama Panickar
13 A. N. Visvanatha Pillai.

NOES—18.

1 Mr. S. Adam Sait
2 „ R. Dhanukoti Pillai
3 „ K. George
4 „ M. Govinda Pillai
5 „ Jacob Hassan Sait
6 „ J. John Kattakayam
7 „ C. M. Joseph
8 „ K N. Kesavan Namputiripad
9 „ R. Nilakanta Pillai
10 „ K. P. Padmanabha Menon
11 „ G. Paramesvaran Pillai
12 „ K. Paramesvaran Pillai
13 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
14 „ N. S. Raman Pillai
15 „ K. Rama Varma Raja
16 „ K. Sankaralingam Pillai
17 „ Komilezhathu Sankaran
18 „ K. K. Thomas.

NEUTRALS—2.

1 Mr. K. Madhavan Pillai.
2 Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.

The resolution was declared lost.

ENACTMENT OF THE LAW OF TRANSFER.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Considering the importance of the next resolution and the amendments brought by Mr. Narayana Menon, I do not move the following resolution which stands in my name.

This Council recommends to the Government that a law of transfer be enacted in Travancore.

The resolution was not moved.

REDUCTION OF TAX ON ANJANAD PADDY LANDS.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Government that, in view of the peculiar conditions prevailing in Anjanad, tax on paddy lands in the locality be reduced by 50 per cent. from 1109 for the next two years as a special case."

In this connection what I have to say is that most people in Travancore, Government officials and heads of departments have not seen or known where Anjanad is and the conditions there. The people of Anjanad group consisting of nine villages depend upon cultivation of paddy for their living. There is no industry of any kind whatever. Even for paddy cultivation they have not got proper irrigation tanks or channels except for one village. The other villages suffer for want of water. They depend upon rain for their water. Government have not done anything in order to construct a few irrigation tanks here and there, so that their cultivation may go on satisfactorily. They are leading a life of misery and they are finding it impossible to bear the present rate of land tax on paddy lands. They have to sell their paddy to outsiders for their clothing and home necessities such as salt, tobacco and other requirements. They have to carry their paddy on head-loads for about 25 miles because there are no roads. Without selling paddy they cannot even cover their nakedness. From the people who are residing in such a forlorn place, the Government are recovering the maximum amount of tax. One of the voters has written to me to say that the tax levied there is higher than in most other parts of Travancore. The quantity of yield of crop is far poor, when compared with other parts of Travancore. Therefore, I request the House to support my resolution wholeheartedly so that the poor tax-payers may be benefited especially at the time of this economic depression in getting a reduction of 50 per cent. of the land tax on paddy lands and to continue that concession for the next ten years.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastisvaram*): What is the average tax per acre in that locality?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: About Rs. 4.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Is the member aware that, in Nanjinad, the people have to pay twenty-eight and thirty rupees per acre?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Yes; but they have the Kodayar Project.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know the total loss of revenue that may result by granting the fifty per cent. remission recommended by the resolution?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: There are about three thousand and nine-hundred acres of wet land in the Devicolam Division on the whole;

and, in Anjanad, there are about 2,000 acres of land. If the resolution is accepted by Government, it would involve a loss of about Rs. 4,000 per annum. That is all.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What are the classes of people who own these lands?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: They are people who had settled there centuries ago and who were handed over to Government, along with that territory, by the Poonjar Raja. They have absolutely no connection with the outside world. They are somewhat like Hill Tribes. None of their children goes to school, nor is there any school in the locality. There is no dispensary there, except the one at Marayoor, which is only a nominal dispensary since the doctor there is intended mainly to go on special duty for plague prevention work in Devicolam. Sir, the people in this locality are extremely poor; and Government have not done anything for them. It is as a matter of charity that I request for this remission. I beg that something may be done for these people, who really form an isolated and helpless lot.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether this concession is intended to benefit some outsiders also?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Not at all.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know under what category these people come according to the Census Commissioner's classification?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: They are Hindus.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Do they belong to the depressed classes?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Mostly. I know there are no Nayars, no Syrian Christians and no Brahmins.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: If they are Hindus, may I know their caste?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: There are several sub-divisions of Hindus there; for instance, there are Sakkalians doing sweeping work.

MR. K. K THOMAS: What is the average net yield per acre?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Very poor, and not enough to keep them going on. That is all I can say.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it Travancore territory?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Yes.

MR. K. RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): I second the resolution.

PRESIDENT: Mr. Narayana Menon has given notice of some amendments. They were received late. I am ruling them out of order not entirely for that reason, but because they do not come within the scope of the resolution.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: On a point of order, Sir. Is it proper to disallow an amendment after it has been admitted?

PRESIDENT: These amendments have not been admitted.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRIHNAN TAMPI: But we have been given notice of the amendments. Government cannot do that unless they admit the amendments.

PRESIDENT: Government have nothing to do with the admission of amendments. It is the President that has to disallow them.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, we are not in a position to discuss this matter since we do not know the exact conditions prevailing in that particular locality. We are all very anxious to discuss the matters involved in the amendment of Mr. Narayana Menon.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I am afraid Mr. Marikar has not given the correct acreage of wet lands in Anjanad. The total area is about 3,600 acres, of which about 3,100 acres are single crop rain-fed lands and about 500 acres are double crop lands irrigated by the Thalliyar Right Bank Channel. The total assessment on the 3,100 acres is about Rs. 5,794. The average assessment per acre is about Re. 1-24 chs. Of these 3,100 acres, more than ninety-eight per cent., are classified as ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth *tharams* having an assessment of Rs. 4-4 chs., Rs. 3-8 chs. 12 c., Rs. 2-13 chs. 7 c., Re. 1-18 chs. 6 c., and 23 chs. 3 c., per acre, respectively. There are as many as 460 acres in the last class carrying an assessment of 23 chs. 3 c., per acre only. In the next higher class there is an extent of 1,040 acres. Taking the whole area, the average assessment comes to only Re. 1-24 chs. per acre.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: What, according to Government, is the net yield per acre?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I have no information.

In the case of the five hundred odd acres irrigated by the Thalliyar Right Bank Channel, dry assessment is levied in Nachivayal at ten fanams per acre, and, in Kandalur at fifteen fanams per acre. Besides this, Government have also been realising a water cess of Rs. 4 per acre. But, it has been found that the water in this channel is not sufficient to irrigate all the five hundred acres. There is a portion of the area which does not get any water at all and there is another portion which does not get enough water. In consequence of the representations made to Government, they have ordered that, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1108, the water cess on lands which do not get enough water be reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 per acre and that on the lands which do not get any water at all it be abolished altogether.

Mr. Marikar complains that Government do not do anything for providing irrigation facilities in Anjanad. I may inform him that this question has been engaging the attention of Government.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: For how many years, please?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: The matter has actually been taken up by Government. There is a proposal to construct a reservoir and a dam at a total cost of about Rs. 26,000. If this work is carried out, it is expected that the lands in Kandalur and in some other villages could be irrigated. Before taking the work on hand

Government wanted to know whether the ryots concerned were prepared to pay a small water cess. It has now been ascertained that they are willing to pay the water cess which will come to a little over a rupee per acre. The estimates for the reservoir and the dam have been sent up to Government and I am sure early orders will be passed thereon.

Mr. Marikar also complains that officers do not visit that part the country at all, at any rate, not as often as they ought to. Till n it has been rather difficult for people to go there but, now that o Neriamangalam-Pallivasal road has been completed and that the Neriamangalam Bridge will also be completed soon, I think Mr. Marikar can expect more visits from officers hereafter. I can assure him that I will take the earliest opportunity to visit Anjanad, ascertain the needs of the paddy cultivators there and do the needful. If, as Mr. Marikar says, the ryots are still suffering any hardship I will look into the matter personally and advise Government as to what they should do to relieve their distress.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Is not Anjanad highly feverish?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: It is; one can safely visit the place only in certain seasons.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: In the light of the assurance given by the Land Revenue Commissioner that he will himself visit the locality and do the needful, I withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT FOR CONSUMPTION BY PEOPLE LIVING ON THE SEA COAST.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"*This Council recommends to the Government that bona fide consumers in sea-bordering taluks be permitted to manufacture salt for their own use.*

Sir, I am aware of the clause in the Interportal Trade Convention relating to the adoption of the British Indian monopoly price of salt. But, the provisions of the Interportal Trade Convention apply only for the sale or purchase of salt, or for the reduction or enhancement of duty on salt. My present resolution relates only to the manufacture, by *bona fide* consumers themselves, of salt for home consumption and not for sale.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are not the Government bound, under the Interportal Trade Convention, to impose a duty of Re. 1 annas 9 per maund even on salt manufactured by *bona fide* consumers?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The Convention does not specifically say so. It only speaks of purchase or sale of salt, and the enhancement or reduction of the duty on salt. This is what is stated there:

[Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi.]

"The free admission of all goods, the produce or manufacture of Travancore into British India, salt, opium and spirits excepted.

The adoption of British Indian rates of duty on all foreign goods imported into Travancore excepting the articles above mentioned.

An undertaking not to levy duties lighter than those obtaining in British India on imports.

The adoption of the British Indian tariff valuation.

The adoption of the British Indian monopoly price of salt."

Now, we are not asking for the right to sell salt, or for an enhancement or reduction of duty. Travancore is a sea-bordering State. When nature has given us all facilities for the production of salt.........

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I ask whether, in the event of the people being allowed the right for free manufacture of salt, it will not cease to be a monopoly?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I do not see how there can be any objection for any body taking a cup of sea-water and making salt out of it. I do not see how it violates the Interportal Trade Convention or the monopoly in the manufacture and sale of salt.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I ask whether the use of salt, manufactured by a certain individual, by the members of his family does not amount to sale to the members of the family?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That does not amount to a sale. If there is a contract it naturally follows that there must be a purchaser, a seller, and consideration for sale. In this case there is nothing like that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that affection is also a consideration for sale?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is a gift. In the case of sale there must be some consideration. Here there is no purchasing or selling.

Salt is as much a necessity like air, water and light. It is very hard to tax salt alone for its production. Especially in the days of economic depression, when salt tax has increased, we are getting a larger amount. The revenue has increased to Rs. 3,45,345. The Excise Commissioner says in his report that the revenue was due to the increase of duty on salt and of the increased sale of salt. On going through the schedule attached to the report, you find the increase of sale was only nominal. There has been a fluctuation in duty since the year 1907 to 1931. In 1907 the duty was one rupee, in 1916 one rupee 4 annas, in 1924 one rupee 4 annas, and, in 1931 one rupee 9 annas.

The salt tax is the most oppressive, inequitable and scandalous of indirect taxes affecting the poor and rich alike. The late Mr. Dadabha Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, says thus:

"In association with this trade my opinion is the stigma of the salt-tax upon the British name. What a humiliating confession to say that, after the length of

> the British rule, the people are in such a wretched plight that they have nothing that Government can tax, and that Government must, therefore, tax an absolute necessary of life to an inordinate extent. The slight flash of prosperity during the American War showed how the people of India would enjoy and spend when they have anything to enjoy and spend; and now, can anything be a greater condemnation of the results of British lines of policy than that the people have nothing to spend and enjoy, and pay tax on, but that they must be pinched and starved in a necessary of life"

I shall show, how the other countries consume salt, per head of population in comparison with that of Travancore. England consumes 40 lbs., Portugal 35 lbs. Italy 20 lbs., whereas, in Travancore, the consumption per head of population is only 19·36 lbs.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member whether in other countries there is any duty imposed on salt?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: No, there is absolutely no duty at all. The consumption is greater in countries where salt is not taxed. There is no salt tax in western countries such as England, Portugal, etc. The quantity of salt consumed, per head of population, is also greater, whereas, in countries where the consumption is far less, a heavy duty is imposed. In British India, the consumption stands at 12 lbs. per head of population, whereas, in Travancore it stands at 19½ lbs. per head of population. According to medical opinion, more than 20 lbs. is necessary for vegetable diet. I don't think the manufacture of salt would go against the Interportal Convention. The right to manufacture was even extended to people living in sea-bordering tracts in British India. Why not the same concession be extended to Travancoreans also, who can manufacture salt easily?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: If we are permitted to manufacture salt free, can we get good salt?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: By all means you can, by scientific process.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Does the member expect that scientific evaporation of salt could be resorted to by every poor man?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: There are so many methods of making pure salt. Everything depends on the process of evaporation. In the matter of making arrack also there are methods of getting pure stuff of that kind. I do not know what exactly Mr. Sankaran wants.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it the member's opinion that the process adopted for making pure arrack and pure salt is the same?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I only want to get a right for the inhabitants of the sea-bordering taluks to manufacture salt. As for getting pure salt, it is only a matter of detail.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): കടലോരത്തിലുള്ള താലൂക്കുകാരെ മാത്രമെ ഇതു ബാധിക്കയൊള്ളോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അതേ. വീട്ടിന്റെ നടയിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന വെള്ളത്തിൽനിന്നും ഉപ്പു എടുത്തുകൂടെന്നു പറയുന്നതു വളരെ കഷ്ടമാണ്.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അങ്ങിനെ ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കി ഞങ്ങൾക്കുകൂടി കൊടുത്തയക്കുമോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: മെമ്പറുടെ താലൂക്കു കടലോരമല്ലാതെയുള്ള സ്ഥലത്താണോ?

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: അതേ.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അപ്പോൾ കടലോരത്തേയ്ക്കു മാറിതാമസിക്കണം.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Todupuzha*): അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പു ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടു ദൂഷ്യമില്ലേ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: ഒരു ദൂഷ്യവുമില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: മൂവാററുപുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാടു മുതലായ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ കായലിൽ കച്ചിഅരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്ന ഉപ്പു ഉപയോഗിച്ചതുനിമിത്തം അവക്കു പല അസുഖങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: അതു ശരിയായിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ കടൽവെള്ളത്തിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പിനു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ദോഷമില്ല.

MR. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM: ഈ വ്യത്യാസത്തിനു കാരണമെന്താണ്?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: കടൽവെള്ളംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ എല്ലാസമയത്തും നല്ല ഉപ്പുണ്ടാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു തെക്കൻതിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള അളം നോക്കിയാലെ അറിയാവൂ. കായലിൽനിന്നും കച്ചി അരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പു, മടൽ ചുട്ടുകരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നഉപ്പു ഇതൊന്നും ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ കൊള്ളുകയില്ല. മടലിൽനിന്നും എടുക്കുന്നഉപ്പു മുണ്ടലക്കാനെ കൊള്ളാവൂ.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Will the member be satisfied, to satisfy the demands of the people living in the country, if the country is made self-sufficient in the matter of manufacture of salt?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is a different matter and I will come to that later on. We have sufficient facilities for the production of salt and I trust the Excise Commissioner will do all he can to increase the production of salt.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Am I to understand from the member that he is demanding only the right to manufacture salt?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes. The incidence of taxation per head of population has increased considerably in Travancore. Such being the case, I submit, at least people living in sea-bordering taluks be given the right to manufacture salt. If the right is given, I don't think any objection will be raised by Government for that. That right can be exercised without any harm either to Government or to people. Even last year, we had to import salt to the extent of 2,25,933 maunds, and it works out to more than 2 lbs. of salt per head of population.

MR. K. GEORGE: Then, will not a preventive staff be necessary to see that the salt manufactured free is not sold outside?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: There is the department for that. Under the Regulation persons who carry on illicit propaganda such as manufacture of salt and selling it outside will be punished.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member say that this right to manufacture salt should be exercised by a family or by a village?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is enough if the manufacture is done by the head of the family.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Why not a village be given that right?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Not necessary.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: If there are co-operative credit societies in coastal regions, could they be given sanction to manufacture salt?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: First of all, let the right be given. We will exercise that, in our best way, without prejudice to Government or to people. We will work it without causing any injury to people. We have a right to support Government in the matter of revenue which will go to the benefit of the people. Such a privilege is given to people in some parts of British India.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it the member's idea that with the manufacture of salt from coastal regions, it must be consumed only by the inhabitants of those areas?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The resolution does not say anything like that.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: How can you detect the manufacture of salt done by the people of the coastal regions, and by others?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The right is to be exercised by persons inhabiting the coastal regions. That is what my resolution urges to Government.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: സീകോസ്റ്റിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ മക്കളെ വല്ല ദൂരസ്ഥലത്തും വിവാഹം ചെയ്തു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ മക്കൾ പാൎക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കു വീട്ടിലുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഉപ്പുകൂടി കുറെ കൊടുത്തയച്ചു എന്നു വരികയില്ലേ?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The resolution does not go to that extent. You are dealing with the selling of salt to outside people.

MR. C. M. JOSEPH: വിലയ്ക്കല്ല, സമ്മാനമായിട്ടു കൊടുത്തയച്ചു എന്നു വരരുതോ?

MR. P. PADAMANNBHAN TAMPI: അതു സീകോസ്റ്റിലുള്ള ആളുകളിൽ നിന്നും കൂടുതൽ ആളുകൾക്കു പോകുന്നല്ലോ. കടലിൽകിടക്കുന്നവെള്ളം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു എന്താണു് ദോഷം? അതു പാടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ഒരക്രമമല്ലേ?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Will not the Government permit even the modest demand of taking a cup of brine from the sea?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: No. It is an offence under the Regulation.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Will it not be sufficient if an individual who is living in the coastal tract is allowed to take a cup of brine for the preparation of food materials?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: A person who is accustomed to a better mode of eating may know that. However it is not advisable to pour salt water in our vegetable dishes.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I am asking the question, because my friend was referring to the scientific process to be adopted for getting pure salt.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am not a scientist. It is only a matter of detail, so far as evaporation of sea-water is concerned. I hope my friend will be satisfied with this answer.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*): If the manufacture is confined to the inhabitants of the coastal regions, will not the work of prevention have to be added onto it?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes. There may be greater work for preventive officers. That should not be the reason why the right to manufacture salt should be denied to the people.

Again, I beg to point out that the use of air, light, water and salt are all identical. One cannot live without the help of any of these things. If the Government should tax salt, why not I ask, water also

be taxed. It has been pointed out by many great men, that levying tax on salt is the most unjust action a Government could do. We are directly under the suzerain power of the British Government. If English men can enjoy that privilege, why not the poor Travancoreans also possess that right, which is an absolute necessity of life. With these words I strongly commend my resolution for the acceptance of the House and request my brother members to consider the question liberally and see that the right is granted.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR : I second the resolution before the House. There are different kinds of salt in Travancore such as the Bombay and Tinnevelly salt. Further, richer class of people import salt from England for their consumption.

Two grades of salt are used here, one is table salt, purified, which is used by the richest of the people, and the other Bombay salt or Tinnevelly salt which is used by the poor people. If the sea-coast people are permitted to manufacture salt, they may not be manufacturing salt of the same quality as the salt manufactured by the contractors. But that is enough for the poor people. And there will not be any worry for the excise people also because many people will not prefer to take the salt manufactured by these people.

MR. K. GEORGE : Will it not be deleterious to the health of the people?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Their health will not be affected. For they are used to the roughest sort of life; they starve, and they swallow anything they get.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do they want salt at all?

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Yes, they want salt for taste. It is only for such people that this exemption is asked for.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I also wish to say a few words on this all important question—a question for the proper solution of which our revered Mahatmaji took the famous Dandi march and went to jail. Circumscribed as we are, I feel, there are very many practical difficulties in giving effect to this resolution in its present form. (Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai, *hear, hear.*) But I am in full agreement with the principles underlying the resolution. So long as the Interportal Convention is in force, the supply and sale of salt will have to be conducted as a State monopoly and our Government are bound to impose the salt duty fixed from time to time in British India by the Imperial Government. So, the free manufacture of salt by private persons cannot be allowed. But we can do very many things in other directions, *viz.*, we can make, as Mr. Sivarama Panickar suggested, our country self-supporting in the matter of production of salt. We can also supply salt as cheap as possible.

During the administration of Dewan Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao a conference of salt officers was held in Travancore under his presidency

[Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai.]

and the extention of salt culture was resolved upon. It was also resolved at that conference that the State should be made independent of foreign salt by encouraging home manufacture. As the result of the conference, we find new salt manufacturers from outside, such as the Avadhanials who were invited into the State, and new factories were opened in Tamaracolam. Since then nothing very substantial has been done towards the development of the salt industry.

Travancore, as we all know, has got large and extensive sea-boards and I am confident she can manufacture every grain of salt that is required for consumption by her people. But it is a matter for regret that large quantities of salt are imported into the State every year from Bombay and Tinnevelly and no attempt is made by the Excise Department to make the State self-supporting. We find from the Administration Report that the total quantity of salt, home as well as foreign, required for consumption in the State for the year 1107 was 1,200,611 maunds. Including the balance of the previous year the total home salt available for 1107 was 21,36,451 maunds.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. This resolution is not about salt culture in Travancore. It raises only one issue.

PRESIDENT: I think he is right.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In spite of that, in 1107 our Government imported into the State 216,688 maunds of foreign salt from Bombay and Tinnevelly.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member what was the total out-put of salt in the State in 1107?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have already said that. Including the balance of 1106 it was more than 21 lakhs of maunds.

My submission is that this policy of importing foreign salts especially in years when there is surplus production in the country has to be severely condemned. In some years we also find that the Excise Commissioners have destroyed large quantities of home salt manufactured in our alloms. We also find from the Administration Report that even in the area that is now under salt culture no intensive manufacture is made. We find there are more than 76 acres of waste pans which have to be developed.

Again we find, Sir, that there are very many serious defects in the policy followed by the department. Owing to the indiscriminate grant of lands to the various licensees there is not sufficient brine in the Manakudi lake for the use of all the factories. Consequently the entire lands granted are not being fully and properly utilised by the licensees. Then again we find that owing to the close proximity of these factories there is not sufficient space to carry the water of the Pazhayar to the sea. This results in loss both to the licensees and to the Government during heavy rains and floods. Undue preference and partial treatments are shown to some of the licensees.

PRESIDENT: I think you are wandering from the point now. I magined that you were looking at this resolution from the point of view of the production of more home salt. But you are wandering from that now.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am speaking on that point. I am pointing out the defects in the policy followed by the department which work against greater production of home salt.

Another defect, Sir, is in the matter of transport of salt. Frequent transport of salt from the alloms has not been insisted upon. Owing to this the licensees are not able to get their *kudivila* and they find it difficult to start manufacture in the next season.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, the resolution says that people in taluks bordering the sea may be allowed to manufacture the salt. I do not know for what purpose these arguments are advanced.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: At the outset I said I am not for the resolution, as it is moved by Mr. Tampi. But I accept the principle underlying his resolution, viz., that salt should be supplied as cheap as possible. I think that is the principle for which Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi is now fighting. I may say in this connection that at present besides the duty of Re. 1 annas 9 per maund there is also another levy on salt which is known as "recoveries." We find that a forecast of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd is made under "recoveries" in the budget for 1109. In 1107 the actual receipts under "recoveries" was Rs. 3 lakhs and odd. This works out at the rate of 4 annas and odd per maund. My submission is that it is high time to remove such an iniquitous and unjust tax levied on salt. Salt is a prime necessary of life which as Professor Fawcett said should be as free as the air we breathe and the water we drink.

MR. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is on that principle that I moved this resolution.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, I am thankful to the member for explaining his position. My point is that instead of allowing the people who live on the sea sides to manufacture salt free, it will be better for the Government to make the supply and sale of salt cheaper than it is now.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I ask the member whether he is suggesting an amendment to the original resolution?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I have no objection in considering it as an amendment; if the Chair would permit me, I shall move it as an amendment.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Should there not be notice?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The President has got the power to permit an amendment to be moved at shorter notice.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Sir, I am sorry I am not able to agree with Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi in his view that the general principle

[Mr. M. Govindan.]

of taxation should be that in the case of such an article of universal consumption as salt, a product very much like air and water, there should be no taxation. If that principle is to be extended then our land tax is equally unjust. Earth is one of the five elements.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know while all persons are not paying land tax, all persons have to pay salt tax?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: For that very reason I say there is more justification for levying salt tax than for levying land tax. Government, because salt tax is universally distributed, can expect that its incidence will not weigh heavily on each individual and it does not.........

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: A question, Sir.

MR. M. GOVINDAN; Let me finish my sentence. If the incidence of taxation is distributed among all people, then it will not weigh heavily. It will be only imperceptible. We are paying a few cash per mensem without our knowing it.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; Does the member know that in England, Portugal, Italy and other places tax is not imposed on salt?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I have not learned the politics in those countries. If that is so, I would advise those Governments to levy a salt tax rather than levy tax on some other things on which they are now levying tax and carrying on costly administrations.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member advocate the levying of a poll tax?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: This is also like a universal poll tax. Poll tax is considered objectionable. The name is abnoxious owing to its associations.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that the French Revolution was caused on account of the salt tax?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Very unfortunate if it was so. The salt tax is a proper tax. The Government machinery has to be run. We want a progressive administration. We have to contribute to the cost of it. The question resolves itself into this. How are we to raise money for meeting the cost? The best way of doing it is by making all people pay according to their ability and a light salt tax within their means. I cannot think of a more just taxation than the salt tax. With these words, I oppose the resolution.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Does not the beggar in the street, the unemployed and disabled pay salt tax?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: They are also paying. In fact we are protecting them. Their person is taken care of by the State. And so they have to make contribution. For, this indirect taxation is one of the best ways of levying tax for the purpose of meeting the cost of administration.

PRESIDENT: Nobody else wishes to speak?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sir, my task in opposing the resolution of Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi has been lightened by the comments made by some of the members. Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi's resolution is open to objection on two grounds. In the first place in the nature of obligations we have entered into with the Government of India and in view of the law in force in Travancore, the privilege of manufacturing salt for consumption cannot be freely accorded to anybody in Travancore. In the second place, it is not a practical proposition. Mr. Tampi has foreseen the objection based on the agreement with the Government of India and he has answered that objection by saying that he would plead for permission to manufacture salt not for sale but only for home consumption. If it is possible to distinguish manufacture of salt for home consumption from manufacture of salt for sale, it may be conceded that the objection based on the agreement with the Government of India would not stand. But I submit that it is not possible to draw a line between the manufacture of salt for home consumption and the manufacture of salt for sale. If every household is to be permitted to manufacture salt, then it will be open to the objection pointed out by Mr. Govindan that our revenues will go down to a great extent. Houses in Travancore are scattered throughout the whole State. They are not grouped into villages as in British India. So in Travancore there is the possibility of salt manufactured for one house being easily sold to another house. To whatever extent we may strengthen the preventive force it will be impossible to prevent smuggling. I would also point out that the manufacture of salt for home consumption is not far different from the manufacture of salt for sale and if that privilege is to be accorded to each household I do not know where we would be able to stop it.

Under the Salt Regulation as it stands the manufacture of salt may be undertaken only under a license issued by Government.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: റിസർവിൽ കിളിച്ചുവരുന്ന പുകയില റിസർവിനകത്തു താമസിക്കുന്നയാളുകൾക്കു മാത്രം മുറുക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചാൽ അതു പ്രായോഗികമായി വരുമോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: This is about tobacco.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: We are discussing about salt and he is asking about tobacco.

PRESIDENT: The qustion is out of order.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI: It is only an analogy.

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Coming to the second objection, let us assume for the sake of argument that it is possible for Government to permit unrestricted manufacture of salt, I can easily show that it is not a practical proposition. Salt manufacture is controlled by Government not only for the purpose of revenue but also for safeguarding the health of the people. That is an equally important function as the collection

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

of revenue itself. Salt manufacture requires a good deal of experience. The common salt which we want for our consumption is sodium chloride. But if the manufacture of salt is not done properly the salt when it crystallises may take along with it magnezium chloride, magnezium sulphate and other deleterious substances found in sea water, which are injurious to human health. I am sure that the health of the people will be seriously prejudiced if they are permitted to use as salt what they may be able to get out of sea water. This is a very important point which the House has to consider in all seriousness.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member the percentage of sodium and magnezium in the salt manufactured by Government in the *Allom*?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Sodium chloride is the common salt that we want. Along with that, magnezium chloride is also found in small quantities. Our salts were analysed by the Industrial Chemist last year and I may inform the member that our salt manufactured in Tamarakulam Factories contains a higher percentage of magnezium salts than the Bombay salt and Karachi salt. That may be the reason why preference is shown particularly in north Travancore to Bombay salt. The Bombay salt contains a higher percentage of sodium chloride than our salt. Even experienced manufacturers in our factories are not able to prepare the best salt. Then what would be the condition of salt manufactured by inexperienced men?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member object to the using of salt crystallised in rocky places or in the sea-bordering places?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Even salt crystallised in rocky places would be objectionable.

In manufacturing salt, I may for the information of the House say that the brine has to undergo two processes. The brine is first taken to the condenser and then to the crystalliser. Before it is taken to the crystalliser the deleterious portion is deposited in the condenser. In the crystalliser the brine crystallises and form good salt. Even under these circumstances our salt is not of the highest quality. Then what would be the condition of the salt that can be obtained if each household is manufacturing salt for its own consumption. It is therefore a very serious point for the House to consider whether inexperienced men may be permitted to manufacture salt for their own use.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: നമ്മുടെ ഉപ്പിനെ നല്ലതാക്കാൻ വല്ല ശ്രമങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: We are doing everything possible. First of all there was a proposal to have some experts to supervise the manufacture of salt; but it has now been decided that the Industrial Chemist will do the work. In pursuance to that arrangement a few pans are proposed to be set apart for experimental purposes at the disposal of the Industrial Chemist.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether the member has taken any steps for the preparation of table salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Nothing as far as I know. It may be more costly.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Even if the price is higher, will the member arrange for the preparation of best table salt? Is not the Excise Commissioner ordering manufacture of cocoa brandy and all that?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: As it is, it is not possible to say whether anything can be done in the direction?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I ask the member whether, if any private enterprise is forthcoming for undertaking the purification of salt, the Government would encourage it?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Consistently with the Salt Regulation Government would only welcome it.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is that along the sea-border there is no suitable soil for the manufacture of salt. It is not in every soil that we can manufacture salt. The soil should be suitable. For example the soil in the Trivandrum beach is not suitable.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I know whether there is any objection to people taking sea water and boiling it down to get salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: If the sea water is boiled the salt will contain all the impurities in the sea water.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Suppose the impurities are taken away by some scientific processes?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: I doubt whether the member is speaking of any practical proposition. It may be quite alright in theory for the sake of academical discussion. But here we are concerned with hard facts. I submit, Sir, that along the sea-coast the soil suitable for salt manufacture is very rare.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: ഉപ്പുണ്ടാവുന്നതിനു കൊള്ളാവുന്ന മണ്ണേതാണ്?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: It must be clayey soil. Then only the brine can stand there till it crystallises. Sandy soil is not suitable for the purpose. Clayey soil is not available in our sea-coast.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are there places at Kayankolam suitable for salt manufacture?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: There may be suitable places by the side of the back-waters, but not near the sea. So far as those lands are concerned I had my say at the earlier sitting of the Council.

[Mr. C. O. Madhavan.]

Now Mr. Tampi's resolution is that the privilege or concession for manufacture of salt should be granted for the sea-bordering taluks. If this be granted there may be taluks where salt water is available from the backwater or the lakes. There will be no justification for denying the privileges to those people who may be able more easily to manufacture salt out of such water than out of the brine from the sea.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state what is the justification for collecting recoveries from salt?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Recoveries are intented to cover a lot of expenditure involved in the sale of salt. I submit that as a practical proposition the House can never seriously think of this resolution.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I know from the member, Sir, where from this 'salt tax was introduced into Travancore?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Prior to 988 the manufacture of salt was free. The manufacturers shared the product with the Government. It is only after that that restriction was imposed.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Was it free manufacture?

MR. C. O. MADHAVAN: Yes. It was just like cultivation of paddy. Just like paddy salt also had to be divided between the Government and the producer.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Considering the assurances of the Excise Commissioner, I beg to withdraw the resolution.

PRESIDENT: Is it the pleasure of the House that the resolution be withdrawn?

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-30 P. M. and reassembled at 2-15 P. M.

FILLING OF PANCHAYAT COURTS JUDGES' POSTS BY ELECTION.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, I beg to move that "*This Council recommends to the Government that Panchayat Courts should be solely filled by election*".

When I move this resolution, I am not bringing a new matter for legislation. Even when the Panchayat Courts Regulation was under contemplation and the Bill was discussed there was provision for the election of the members of the Panchayat Courts. Section 7 of the Panchayat Courts Regulation says,—"

> "Provided that Our Government may, by Rules made in that behalf, provide for all or any of the Judges bring elected by the people of the village or villages concerned."

The Panchayat Courts Regulation came into force so far back as 1090 and it is now 19 years since this Regulation was passed. Even though 19 years have passed, the right of election of the Panchayat Judges has not been given to the people. I beg to point out to you, Sir, that there are a number of abuses in the matter of nomination. Even in the last

Council I think Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai brought this question of election in the Panchayat Courts. There are at present 20 Panchayat Courts in the State. Out of this 19 Panchayat Courts came into existence early enough. In the year 1087 there were 13,197 cases pending.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the practice of election will not make the Judges creatures of the electorate?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Let me have my say. At page 84 of the Administration Report for the year 1107, it is stated:

> "The total number of suits filed in the Village Panchayat Courts formed 14.15 per cent. of the total original institutions in the State against 15·63 per cent. in the previous year. The average value of a suit was Rs. 18·06 against Rs. 18·52 in the previous year. The largest number of suits filed was in Parur, Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Kottayam, Quilon and Alleppey came next in order. The largest number of suits disposed of was in Trivandrum, Parur, Nagercoil and Kottayam following next in order. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 1,137, of which 260 were more than six months old and 59, more than one year old, against 249 and 62 cases respectively, in 1108".

From the figures given in the Administration Report we have no reason to think that the number of cases now pending in Panchayat Courts in Travancore is negligible. When Government make nominations, Sir, they call for recommendations from the Dewan Peishkars and the Dewan Peishkars from Tahsildars and the Tahsildars from the Proverthicars and the Proverthicars from the Accountants or peons and the names go to the higher authority. Even though the nominations are recommended by the Dewan Peishkars they are made on the sole responsibility of the Secretariat Officers. We will find during the time of nomination a number of persons from all parts of Travancore crowding at the gates of the Secretariat and the *verandahs* of the Huzur Office. I may point out, Sir, that, though Graduates-in-Law of more than ten years standing are recommended by the Dewan Peishkars, persons who have no status in life are appointed as Judges. The other day when I was pointing out the corruption in the Judicial Department, the Law Member was pointing out certain policies to be followed by the members of the Council to show that the outward appearance is alright. Here, I ask in all earnestness and with all sincerity how matters are being done in the Village Panchayat Courts. Will you believe me, Sir, that in some cases certain Judges take the trouble of taking certain cases to their own houses and do not show the records of the case even to the other Judges of the Court?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I ask the member whether if the Judges are elected, the complaints will be few?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is my view that if election is conducted people will elect the best persons. When the right of election is given to Municipal Councils, the State Council and the Assembly, why not this power be given for the election of the Village Panchayat Court Judges also, when there is provision for it in the Regulation?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Which should be the electorate that should elect them?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI; That is a matter of detail. Government may fix it.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am merely asking whether the right should be given for the whole citizens of the village?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Some minimum qualifications may be fixed for the Panchayat Court Judges. In my opinion all the literate people and persons who have some qualification or some status in life may form the electorate.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the outward legal jurisdiction of the court?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Only the people in the locality should have the power to elect a member.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is to say the election should be made by the inhabitants in the jurisdiction of the local courts?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the idea is that certain persons should stand for election and there is the incidence of their going about canvassing for votes?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: In the case of the Municipality, the Council, the Assembly and even for the Deputy Presidentship there is canvassing of votes. Why not that be allowed in the case of the Village Panchayat Judges also?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know from the member whether he can assure the House that the elected member will be above personal prejudices?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: He must be. Only best men come out as the result of election.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know whether the member would advocate the Judges of the District Court and High Court also being elected?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is a different matter. Here there is clear provision in the Regulation. But there is no provision for the election of the Judges of the High Court, the Dewan, etc.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Would it be more desirable to make such rectifications in the law?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: When we come to that we will have it.

But this is a small matter. When the Regulation has been working quite satisfactorily and when there are abuses in the nomination of Judges, why not that power be given to the people? I beg to point out that people who cannot even read and write are appointed as

Judges. I was myself the President of a Village Panchayat Court and there have been persons appointed as Judges who could not read and write.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Did the member report the matter to Government?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is not in my province. It is not for the President to report about the inefficiencey of the Judges.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Then whose business is it to report?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The persons who have nominated them ought to have known the qualifications of those persons.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are the citizens prejudiced?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Certainly. If the Judges are unable to write even their own names the people are prejudiced. In British India the system is different. There the Village Munsiffs are nominated from high families. Persons are taken as hereditary. Here it is not so.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know what the member means by *high families*?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Families of long standing. Does he not know that there are families of 200 and 300 years' standing?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Does he refer to caste?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: No.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know what are the qualifications of high families?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: There are Nayar families of 200 and 300 years' standing, there are Brahmin families, there are Ezhava families, Christian families and so also in the case of Mahomedans.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is not Komilezhathu house itself an example?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Yes, Komilezhathu house itself has got a standing of 300 years or so. I am not speaking of families of any caste or religion. There are families of long standing which are known to the people of the locality as well as the whole State.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know whether he fixes any minimum educational qualifications?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is my next resolution. We cannot adopt what is being done in British India.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is there election in British India?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: There is no election. Members are selected more or less from such high families. It is hereditary there. Here it is not done in such a way.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member object if it is made hereditary here also?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It cannot be. There are differences between the conditions prevailing here and in British India.

The village system here is different from that in British India. I beg to bring to your notice that the nominations should be given to the High Court Judges. Panchayat Court is not a court owned by Government.

These Panchayat Courts administer only civil justice; and their decisions are subject to revision by the High Court. Why not give the power of nomination to the High Court instead of the Government doing it?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member think that the abolition of these Panchayat Courts will be better in the interests of the people?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I do not think so. If proper men are chosen, I think, especially since the money jurisdiction of these courts is small, the people will get better administration of justice from these Panchayat Courts than from the ordinary Courts of law.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Has the member any objection to the nomination of these Judges being entrusted to the District Judges within whose territorial jurisdiction these courts are situated?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: If we entrust it to the High Court, naturally they will consult the District Judges. It is very necessary that proper men, men with a sound knowledge of law, are chosen for these Judges' posts, especially in these days when there are very many lawyers and when questions of law are twisted. When suitable lawyers are available, I do not see any justification for men who have no experience of courts of law, men who are even illiterate, being nominated as Judges of the Panchayat Courts.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know whether the High Court Judges, or the District Judges are expected to know about the family position and respectability of important men in the different localities where there are Panchayat Courts?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I think we can expect the High Court to do the choice of Judges of the Panchayat Courts better than the Government.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: I am not questioning that at all; but I am asking whether the High Court can be expected to know anything about the respectability or eligibility, for Panchayat Judges' posts, of particular individuals in the various centres in the State?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: They can get all information necessary from the subordinate judiciary in the localities concerned. At any rate, their opinion will be now more sound than that of

Tahsildars or Proverthicars or Pakuthi Accountants. Sir, the other day, the Law Member said that we should not speak of corruption of our judiciary because we would look low in the eyes of people outside. I challenge the Law Member and request him to ascertain the morality maintained in these Panchayat Courts. For instance, let him enquire into tbe conditions prevailing in the Padmanabhapuram Village Panchayat Court. There have been specific instances of corruption there. Have not the Government received petitions about one of the Judges, a graduate in law, having been forced to resign his post on account of mal-treatment by the President? Sir, unless the right of choosing those Judges is given to the people of the locality, the best men in the locality are not likely to be chosen; and the morale is bound to be bad.

Under these circumstances, I pray that the people may be allowed the right to elect Judges to the Panchayat Courts. If necessary, I have no objection in the Government reserving a portion of the number of seats for the unreprsented communities.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Does the member suggest that the electorate will not do justice to the depressed classes?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am not speaking about that. My point is that, if in a particular year, no Mahomedan, for instance, has been able to get elected as Judge of the Panchayat Court, the Government may nominate a Mahomedan as a Judge. I submit that is what is done in the case of municipalities.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: Is that suggestion, *viz.*, the Government nominating some of the Judges alone, in keeping with the spirit of the member's resolution?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is why I added that, 'if necessary', a portion may be nominated by Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May I ask the member whether, under the Regulation, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to allow the Judges being elected by the people?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: The member can himself read the Section of the Regulation. It only says 'Our Government *may*' and not '*shall*'. If it had been obligatory, there would have been no necessity for me to move this resolution. It is because it is not obligatory, that I now recommend it to Government.

MR. M N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Sir, merely to facilitate a discussion on this subject, I second the resolution.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I regret I have to oppose the resolution. The Panchayat Courts are not advisory bodies like legislative bodies. They have judicial functions to perform; they have to administer justice. Therefore, it will be opposed to elementary principles of justice to elect Judges. Further, certain legal qualifications are necessary for Judges. Mere birth in respectful families, or tax-qualifications alone will not be enough for proper discharge of judicial functions. I know that there are complaints about the justice meted out at

[Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar.]

present in Panchayat Courts. But that can be remedied if qualified men are nominated as Judges of Panchayat Courts. Best men available must be chosen, instead of the recommendations or selections, made by the Proverthicars or other low subordinates of the Revenue Department, being approved as a matter of course in all cases by the Government.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member who selects Judges for the Panchayat Courts?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The Proverthicars prepare a list of suitable candidates, and the Tahsildars make the recommendations to Government.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is the member aware that it is the Proverthicars that actually make the choice?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I only suggest that the task of selection must be entrusted to some responsible officer. In these days when we have so many graduates and graduates-in-law, it is not at all a difficult matter to choose proper men as Judges of the Panchayat Courts.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: May I point out to the member that the lists of suitable men are prepared only by the Proverthicars?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: There are also instances in which the Tahsildars themselves prepare such lists.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI; May I ask whether, in the case of nominations to the Municipal Councils, it is not the Proverthicars that make the recommendations?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The municipalities are only advisory bodies. They have no judicial functions to perform.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it the member's idea that only persons who know law should be nominated as Judges of Panchayat Courts?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Not necessarily; it will be better, since qualified persons are available in large numbers, if men with legal qualifications are chosen.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that only persons who know law should be appointed as Presidents of Panchayat Courts?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I would very strongly advocate that, not only in the case of Presidents; as far as possible, all the Judges must be qualified men.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that, in many places, the Presidents, at present, do not know law?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: May be. I am not sure.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I ask whether law is anything but common sense?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Not always. All the same, it is accepted that some people know more of law than others.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I ask whether common sense is not uncommon?

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Does the member think that there will be any necessity, in Panchayat Courts, to consider complicated questions of law?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: They do arise some times.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR: May I point out that common sense is not the monopoly of persons engaged in the legal profession?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I never stated that it was the monopoly of a particular set of people.

Knowledge of law must be insisted upon when nominations are made to the Benches of the Panchayat Courts; and the authorities making the selection must not be the Tahsildars, who do not have the time to choose the proper men and who therefore have to depend upon the choice made by their subordinates.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that, for Travancore conditions, the fifty rupees jurisdiction of the Panchayat Courts is fairly high?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: I admit it is.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it not a fact that, before the establishment of Panchayat Courts in Travancore, only responsible judicial officers of the State were exercising this jurisdiction?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is it not a fact that more than seventy-five per cent. of suits in Panchayat Courts involve only questions of fact?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Though not seventy-five per cent., about fifty per cent. of the cases are only like that.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it not a fact that, even in the High Court, it is not all cases that involve questions of law, and that about fifty per cent. of the cases involve only questions of fact?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The majority of cases in the High Court involve questions of law. I am not in a position to give any percentage.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: In the circumstances, what is the member's suggestion to remedy the defects in the nomination of Panchayat Court Judges?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The District Judges or the Munsiffs may be asked to nominate in consultation with the Tahsildars.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Has the member any objection to the nomination being entrusted to the High Court?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Not at all, but it is very doubtful whether the High Court will find time to do it. The Munsiffs and Tahsildars are local officers and can be expected to know the important men in the locality.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Why not the Tahsildars be asked to prepare the lists in consultation with the Munsiffs?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: There is no objection to that; only the Munsiffs or Judges also must devote attention to the actual selection.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Would the member recommend the constitution of a committee to make nominations to the Panchayat Courts?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The greater the number of people who are asked to make the selection, the more difficult will be the task of selection. I am not for appointing any committee.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: കമ്മററി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അതിൽ അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥമെമ്പേർസ് കൂടി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ലേ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: അങ്ങനെ വേണമെന്നില്ല. നിയമസംബന്ധമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ നടത്തുന്നതിന് പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ളവരായിരിക്കണം കമ്മിററിയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു്.

MR. A. N. VISVANATHA PILLAI: അനുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിലും നിയമപരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ളവർ ഉണ്ടെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: നിയമ പരിജ്ഞാനമുള്ളവരെ കമ്മിററിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്താവുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങനെ ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ മുൻസീഫിനേയും മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനേയും കമ്മററിയിൽ നിയമിക്കണം. കമ്മിററിയിൽ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന ആളുകൾ ആ ജോലി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്നതിനു സമർത്ഥന്മാരാണോ എന്ന് വിവേചനം ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം നിയമിക്കണമെന്നേ എനിക്കഭിപ്രായമുള്ളൂ.

I seriously object to the suggestion of the Judges of the Panchayat Courts being elected.

MR. V. S. ARUMUKHAM PILLAI: Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution. In opposing the resolution I would like to offer the following few remarks. It is unsound and unwise to introduce the principle of election in the matter of constituting Village Panchayat Court Judges. A Panchayat Judge is as much a judicial officer as a District Munsiff or a District Judge of the ordinary Courts of Law

in the land. It is not sound policy to entrust the work of administration of justice to an individual elected by the parties to whom justice is to be meted out. One cannot be expected to sit in judgment over his own electorate, over persons to whom he owes his position.

An unbiassed and free mind, which are the essential qualities of a person entrusted with the task of administering justice, cannot be expected of a Panchayat Court Judge when he is asked to sit in judgment over his own electorate ; over those persons to whom he owes his very position. The principle of communal representation is generally applied in the matter of selection of Panchayat Court Judges. A person is said to be elected when he is called upon to represent a certain section of the people for certain purposes. My friend Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi cited as example members of the Municipal Councils and the Sri Mulam Assembly. Here, we are sitting as members of this Council representing our electorates in the matter of acquainting Government with their needs and aspirations. We are more or less their representatives, or agents, so to say. To give the Panchayat Court Judges this representative character is really ignoring their functions. Therefore, I strongly oppose the resolution.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I also oppose the resolution of Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi. That resolution is an instance of democracy with a vengeance. But, in his speech, he himself indicated his natural bias for the ancient nobility. Sir, these Judicial Offices as my friend Mr. Arumukom Pillai said, should not be subjected to the heat and the excitment of elections. At the same time, I draw the attention of Government to the fact, that something must be done to remedy the present state of affairs. Although I strongly protest against the suggestion of Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi that the judiciary is corrupt, I have to say, as far as Panchayat Court Judges are concerned, although not corrupt, they are thoroughly inefficient. These Judges are all nominated by the Government, possibly with a copy of the census report in front of them. Men of all sorts and conditions are nominated, men who have not elementary education even are appointed. Because of some representative virtue they possess, they are put in as Judicial Officers with results very grotesque and not at all conducive to the efficient discharge of judicial functions.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member, what light a Panchayat Court Judge may derive from the report of the Census Commissioner?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I referred to that only euphemistically to denote communal representation. I have no objection, if people want it, to the selection being made on communal basis. Members of any community may be picked up, provided, they be men who know some law and its procedure. Unfortunately, the law of to-day is not the old law of heroic ages; it has become a very complicated process. Therefore it is better that Government nominate members, as Mr. Narayana

[Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi.]

Aiyar suggested, who are versed in law and procedure. Now, that there is no dearth of such qualified men, why should Government go in for people who are sometimes devoid of even common sense? Government should at least insist on the knowledge of law as one of the qualifications for nomination of a Panchayat Court Judge. At least, the Presidents of Panchayat Courts should not be appointed from classes of men who are quite innocent of law. Therefore I suggest that——

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will not too much of law and lawyers prove a disadvantage in the working of the Panchayat Courts?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: If that is so, it would provoke the report that even the High Court Bench will have to be reconstituted according to the suggestion of the Law Member, and that it would prove an advantage to the State. I oppose the resolution.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The only question before the House is whether the judgeship of the Panchayat Courts should be filled soley by election. I may state for the information of the House that the question relating to the nomination of judges to Panchayat Courts was considered at length by the Law's Delays Commissioner in connection with the law's delays enquiry. In the course of the investigation, I had the privilege to hear the evidence of several leading men on the subject and public opinion was almost entirely against the introduction of the elective system. The Law's Delays Commissioner has recorded thus in his report:

> "The suggestion that the elective system might be put in force in the appointment of the Village Panchayat Court Judges was made so far back as in 1095, at the Sixteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly; but it was turned down by the Government on the advice of the High Court who considered that the time was not ripe for such a step. The subject was mooted again at the Twenty-fifth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly; but it apparently passed unnoticed, for it failed to elicit a reply. Among those who have sent in anwers to the questionnaire, are a few who pin their faith to the elective system but their voices are drowned in the chorus of condemnation with which the spirit displayed in the discharge of their duties even by the present judges, is assailed. The protagonist of the elective system may no doubt believe and maintain that election is a panacea for these as well as other evils, but unless we have very sure guarantees that the remedy would not be worse than the disease, the experiment is too risky to be attempted. As matters stand, it cannot be said that the introduction of the elective system is a practical proposition; and it may be well to realise that the longer the present state of things continues, the consummation of the wish of the election enthusiast would be receding further into the distance."

This is more or less the general feeling reflected on the floor of the House during this debate.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that the practice of appointing practising Vakils as Judges is open to objection for the simple reason that they have to prostitute their position as Judges to build up their practice?

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: That is beside the point. The subject matter of the resolution relates only to the procedure to be adopted in the matter of nominations, whether it should be by election or otherwise. So far as that is concerned, I have told the House, what the public opinion is on the point.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am sorry, I have to differ from my friend Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi in his suggestion that the Panchayat Court Judges should be filled by election. His main argument to start such a discussion was that there is a provision in the Regulation which says that the Judges of the Panchayat Courts *may* be elected. Probably, he is labouring under a misapprehension that there is an obligatory provision in the Regulation, but it only permits election of Judges. To a question of mine, Mr. Tampi agreed that it was only a permissive provision found in the Regulation. Of course, that does not insist on election. My own experience of the Panchayat Courts' Judges is that some of them are a hard-working lot who realise and discharge their responsibility to the entire public satisfaction. There may be instances, where a few of them discharge their function according to their convenience. We have not been able to get the very best and efficient among the citizens. In fact, most of the persons who fill the places of Presidents are reliable and efficient men and they do their work efficiently.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that there are persons who do not know to read and write among the Panchayat Court Judges?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: No. I do not agree with the member there. All of them, I am sure, will be men who can read and write well. After all, what is the sort of capacity that is required of a Panchayat Judge. I do not think he must be conversant with technical law. That is not expected of them. We want a number of men who will be able to understand common things and decide on facts. Common sense and character are the two essentials required in a Panchayat Court Judge. In the present day, when we have educated men, it is reasonable and permissible to say that almost all these places should be filled by lawyers. The difficulty which obtained in previous years was to find out really qualified men in law who could accept Panchayat Judge's posts. Now, it is all changed. Qualified persons in law are found in abundance. It may be true that the Peishkars will have to consult the Tahsildars who in turn consult the Proverthicars. But they simply give a number of names, from which the Dewan Peishkar selects only a few. The Secretariat makes the real and final selection and the best men are picked up. That is to say, the selection in fact does not rest either with the Proverthicar or the Accountant or the Taluk Cutcherry. It rests mainly with Government.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: May I know if there is not a practice in Travancore to nominate a member of the municipality as a Judge of the Panchayat Court?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not sure. There is no practice.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: In the Mavelikara Municipality, for instance, is there not a Municipal Councillor who is appointed as a Judge of the Panchayat Court as well?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: There are members of the municipality appointed as Judges.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it not a fact that municipal cases are pending disposal for a long time in Bench Magistrate's Courts?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not aware.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: I will make the question clear. Suppose there is a case charged by the municipality. Is it not possible that a representative of the municipality has to adjudicate upon that case?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: That is also necessary.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will there be any charge in the Panchayat Court by the municipality?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Yes. Criminal cases are charged before the Bench Magistrate.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Will there be any charge from the Panchayat Court to the municipality?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: No.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know whether it would not be desirable to ask the Tahsildar to consult a District Munsiff and perhaps members of this Council or Sri Mulam Assembly or both?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It will be good if Munsiffs are consulted in the matter of selection.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: What about consulting the members?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I do not think it necessary that we should be consulted.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is the member aware that in certain places members of the Bench Magistrate's Courts are Judges of the Panchayat Court as well?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: May be.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN: Is it not a fact that Municipal Councillors are appointed as Bench Magistrates?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: I am not aware. Sir, in America......

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will not most of these evils be mitigated if appeals are provided against the decisions of Bench Magistrate's Courts?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: No. Now there is a revision for cases over Rs. 50 or so.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In such cases of revision, does the member know that the Judges do not go into the questions of fact but only questions of law?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: It is necessary for the protection of the poor litigant that there should be no appeal. I know very well tha-

Panchayat Court Judges have capacity enough to go into questions of fact and also common sense law.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: So, may I know, does the member advocate that the rich and the poor are to be treated alike in the matter of administration of justice?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: That does not arise.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that an appeal shall lie in the case of suits above Rs. 50 and no appeal for small suits?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Anyway, the suit will cost much more than the matter in litigation.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member think that Rs. 50 affair is not a matter of much concern to the poor litigant?

MR. K. K. THOMAS: In fact, the expense is the point, we have to consider, to protect the litigants.

In America where an elective system is followed, I understand from the newspapers that, that system is found to work great hardship. Thereby, the administration of justice will be in the hands of one party, a concern who will run the whole show for years and years together and the poor man will be left without any remedy or protection from the influences of the concern who runs the whole administration.

When the party is once in power, they keep themselves in power, and not even the gravest offences can be investigated or the offenders punished. That being the case, I think it will be very bad and very dangerous to allow election for Panchayat Judges and Magistrates.

PRESIDENT: Does anybody else wish to speak?

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, all the speakers who followed Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi have spoken against this resolution and have elaborated arguments to show that if the resolution is carried and accepted by Government it would be disastrous to the cause of justice. Therefore it does not seem to be very necessary for me to reiterate the arguments already placed before this House.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know wherefrom the provision for election has been copied in the Regulation?

MR. K. GEORGE: I think it is original. When that Regulation was promulgated, perhaps there was an idea that in course of time we would be able to allow the election of Judges to Panchayat Courts. But I think, as members on the other side have very well put it, the system of election is hardly suited to the administration of justice. I agree with the member who pointed out that we have enough fields for comment and discord and that it is very undesirable that we should introduce a further element of discord by bringing the elective system into the courts. I do not wish to stress that point. What I say is that it is not at all in the interests of justice to adopt the elective system. Administration of justice is not a matter in which we can allow party passion to play. Suppose we allow election in the case of Panchayat

[Mr. K. George,]

Judges. It obviously follows that candidates will put themselves forward for election as Judges and will canvass votes. The result is that they will be refused themselves as elected to represent a particular party.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Cannot that evil be mitigated by transferring such Judges to other courts and the Judges from other places being transferred to these courts?

MR. K. GEORGE: Then the question is who elects whom. Apparently the idea is that the Judge who is elected will represent some party.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are they not elected to some particular court?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes, they are elected to some particular court and they cannot be tossed about from place to place. The elected candidates will be sent up by the voters and they will have to carry out the wishes of their electorate and so it will be quite impossible for an elected Judge to do justice to all the parties that come before his court.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: There is a lot of complaint that Judges selected from among merchants are favouring merchant litigants.

MR. K. GEORGE: I have not heard of that.

I shall refer lately to the question of nomination although it does not strictly arise in the discussion of this resolution. This question of ability of Panchayat Judges was referred by the Government to the various Dewan Peishkars, and all of them, without exception, have stated that it would be the most tragic thing if Government were to introduce the elective system with the filling up of Panchayat Judgeships. Some time ago an interpellation was asked in the Legislative Council on the same subject and the matter was referred to the High Court. The High Court also was definitely of opinion that it would be disastrous to introduce election to Panchayat Courts. So, on the whole the concensus of opinion, both in the House and outside, is that election is very unsatisfactory. What the Government do at present is to nominate the Judges themselves. It has been stated by Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi and Mr. Narayana Aiyar that the candidates' names are sent up by the Peishkars on the recommendation of the Tahsildar who gets his recommendation from the Proverthikar. That is not the case. I do not know how far the Proverthikar enters into the business at all. It is true that the Tahsildars send up a list of names, I think half a dozen, for each vacancy. From that list the Peishkar selects two or three names and sends his list to Government. Some time ago when the same complaint was made in the old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, Government issued strict instructions to the Peishkars to the effect that the persons that they recommend must be persons of status, ability and integrity, and that they must satisfy themselves personally that the person they recommend satisfies these conditions. It may be that

here and there, occasionally there may be one or two cases where the nominations have not been satisfactory. But, on that ground, to condemn the whole body of Panchayat Court Judges, and to say that these courts contain a large body of inefficient people lacking in integrity, is going too far. I have got a list of Panchayat Judges of various courts and I find that on the whole either a graduate-in-law or a pleader is the President or the senior judge.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the President of the Padmanabhapuram Panchayat Court a graduate-in-law or a pleader?

MR. K. GEORGE: No. That is one of the few exceptions. But I find that the senior Judge there is a Munsiff's Court Vakil.

So the Government take care to see that in each court there a sufficient number of Judges acquainted with law.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Is that President a particularly unfit man?

MR. K. GEORGE: I cannot say. He was a member of the old Legislative Council.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What was the intention of the Legislature in providing this clause for election? When did they desire to give effect to that clause?

MR. K. GEORGE: It is only a permissive clause. If Government think that the system of election could be introduced, then that clause permits it.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I ask the member whether the Council thought that election can be adopted when they provided this clause?

MR. K. GEORGE: They were only introducing the law for the first time and they made the provision permitting the Government to introduce the system of election.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Is there any Judge who does not know even to write his own name or who is illiterate?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not think there is anybody like that.

As a matter of fact, as I said, the Dewan Peishkar has to assure himself that the person he recommends is suitable to do work as a Panchayat Court Judge. I do not think any Peishkar will recommend a man who does not know to read and write.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Are there Judges who do not know English?

MR. K. GEORGE: There may be. But I do not think English is a necessary qualification for them.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that when the judgments are written in English they merely sign those judgments without being able to read them?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not think they sign like that. If it is said that only people who know English can administer justice in this country, then, I should say that very useful citizens, public-spirited citizens, citizens with quite sufficient knowledge of the cases that come before them, will have to loose all chances of serving the State in this capacity.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that knowledge of the Civil Procedure Code is necessary for administration of justice in the Panchayat Courts?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not fully agree. A knowledge of law is necessary to some extent. For that we provide a sufficient number of vakils in every court. When any case is posted before a particular bench, they can arrange to have at least one lawyer on that bench.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do Government follow the principle of communal representation in the appointment of judges?

MR. K. GEORGE: It is not exactly communal representation. Government find that every community possesses persons who are capable of doing public service in this matter. Government see that in nominating persons minority communities are also represented in the Panchayat Courts. Firstly, there are public-spirited men who are capable of doing public work in various communities. Secondly, a sprinkling of various communities in the courts is desirable in the interest of the courts.

Sir, I have nothing more to say. I have explained in full how the system of election is quite unsuited for this purpose.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member of opinion that the best men will be selected for the Panchayat Courts if the right of nomination be given to the local judicial officers as well as the executive officers?

MR. K. GEORGE: I would rather entrust the matter to the Government than to the local officers.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I am speaking of the suggestion that Government may nominate on the recommendation of the local officers.

MR. K. GEORGE: The only objection to that is that the nomination has to be done as quickly as possible. A judge has to be nominated without much delay after the vacancy has occurred. If you go on consulting various people, consulting committees and Munsiffs, a lot of correspondence will arise. That means delay. Apart from that, I do not think there is any serious objection to consulting Munsiffs. But Munsiffs only know the persons who practise before them.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member of opinion that at least the best men, or one or two lawyers in the local bar, may be nominated as Judges?

MR. K. GEORGE: That may be done. But my experience is that some members of the bar refuse to serve as Judges.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it on account of the fact that useless people are put over them as Presidents?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not at all. It is because some of the prominent lawyers have heavy work in their courts and they cannot spare the time. Apart from that, I do not see any objection in consulting

District Munsiffs. But that would apply only in the case of vakils practising before them.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Would the policy of going into the character and antecedents of people who live within the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs be healthy?

MR. K. GEORGE: It may perhaps indicate that that Munsiff is partial to a particular vakil.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that persons who are forgers and perjurors are appointed as Panchayat Court Judges?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not know. It is a serious charge to make.

29. MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it not bad to nominate the same person as judges on more than one occasion?

MR. K. GEORGE: I do not see any objection to it. If a Judge does good work and if he is again recommended for selection by the Dewan Peishkar, a second chance is given. If a man is doing good work generally, he is given two or at most three turns. It is not usual to have more than two turns.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Sir, in bringing this resolution before the House I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government the abuses that are prevalent in the nomination of Judges and working of the Panchayat Courts. From the assurances that I get from the other side of the House that in due consultation with the Judicial Officers best men will be nominated as Judges hereafter, I have to say that I am not pressing the resolution. This question, Sir, was brought some time past during Mr. Watts's period and he promised that he will send his own men and inquire about the persons to be nominated as Panchayat Court Judges and only after that they will be appointed. My object is only to see that best men who are above suspicion are appointed as Judges of the Village Panchayat Courts. In view of the facts expressed by the other members of this House and the other side of the House I do not press this resolution.

PRESIDENT: The member has asked permission to withdraw the resolution. But I have not heard the assurances given by the official members.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: The question is a very important one and we must know the view of the House.

PRESIDENT: The withdrawal is opposed. The resolution before the House is—

"*This council recommends to the Government that Panchayat Courts should be solely filled by election*".

Those who favour the resolution?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the withdrawal of the motion put to vote?

PRESIDENT: I am putting the resolution to the vote.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Suppose this House is prepared to give permission to withdraw the resolution. Where is the necessity for putting to the vote the original proposition?

PRESIDENT: Any member can oppose when a member asks permission to withdraw a resolution. If any member opposes the withdrawal, that must be taken into account and the motion put to the House. Those who favour the resolution?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is it the rule that when a resolution is not allowed to be withdrawn the Chair should put it to the vote?

PRESIDENT: Yes. That is the rule.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost, none voting for the same.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will it be recorded that there was nobody for the resolution?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

FIXING OF MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR JUDGES OF PANCHAYAT COURTS AND BENCH MAGISTRATES.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I beg to move the following resolution:—

"*This Council recommends to the Government that a minimum qualification be prescribed for eligibility for the nomination of Panchayat Judges and Bench Magistrates*".

In moving this resolution, Sir, I may inform the House that I am putting the other aspects of the question of nomination of the Panchayat Judges and Bench Magistrates. At present there is absolutely no qualification fixed for the appointment of Judges in Panchayat Courts. Even for the Municipal Councils and for the Assembly some minimum qualification has been fixed. I have been speaking, Sir, that I know certain cases where literacy was not considered necessary for the appointment of Panchayat Court Judges.

MR. S. PIRAVIPERUMAL PILLAI: May I know from the member whether there is a qualification prescribed for the Dewan of Travancore?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That question does not arise here.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that qualifications are prescribed for High Court Judges?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: I think qualifications are fixed. Without going to the qualifications of High Court Judges and the Dewan of Travancore, why not we go to the qualifications of District Munsiffs and Magistrates? When there are qualifications fixed for Munsiffs, Tahsildars and Magistsates, I think that for persons working in the lower ranks of the judiciary minimum qualifications may be

fixed. In my view I think the qualifications fixed for the members of the Assembly may be prescribed for Panchayat Court Judges. Practising lawyers and those who have literary qualification may also be appointed as Panchayat Court Judges and Magistrates.

MR. K. GEORGE: Is any literary qualification fixed for the members of the Legislature?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: So far as Panchayat Court Judges and the Bench Magistrates are concerned I think over and above the qualification they possess as members of the Assembly they should be literates. That should be the minimum qualification.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What is the minimum qualification that the member suggests?

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: That is qualification fixed for members of the Assembly along with literacy and also the qualifications of lawyers practising in the Munsiffs' and Magistrates' Courts may be fixed as the minimum qualification for Panchayat Court Judges and Bench Magistrates.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I have great pleasure to second Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi's resolution that a minimum qualification in literacy should be fixed. What he said was that in addition to the above, a certain amount of tax payment also should be fixed. I believe it would be better if a man of some status in addition to literacy is appointed as Panchayat Court Judge.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will the member be pleased to state whether he would recommend a sitting fee for the Panchayat Judges and the Bench Magistrates?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: No, because it is honorary work. There need not be any sitting fee. Only fairly well-to-do people need be appointed as Panchayat Court Judges.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is not the member doing honorary work here and receiving sitting fee?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Yes. I am getting sitting fee but this work is not purely honorary. It is no use quibbling with words. But that is work which is merely honorary and we need not have any sitting fee at this time when we are complaining about economic distress.

MR. K. GEORGE: Is it the idea that Panchayat Court Judges should have the qualification of an Assembly member plus literacy?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: That is what Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi means.

MR. K. GEORGE: But then we will have to eliminate those who are graduates and who do not pay any tax.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: That is a matter that may be considered. If he is a graduate he has got literacy as well as qualification for a membership in the Assembly.

MR. K. GEORGE: Suppose he is an Intermediate?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Then he is not fit. The qualification for Judgeship may be literacy plus qualification for membership in the Assembly. The qualification may be cumulative and not alternative

I support the resolution. There is no necessity for any speech, because after all what is wanted for this honorary work is that a man must be literate and he must be respectable. There is an assurance of it, if the qualification proposed by Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi is adopted.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member recommend character as a qualification?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: Surely. But, Sir, it is a qualification which is very difficult to test.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I would suggest that although literacy and other qualifications are necessary, a certain proportion of men who have legal talents should be taken into consideration. Although literacy is the minimum qualification a certain proportion of the Judges should be appointed from among the people who have legal qualifications.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Is the member aware that I recommended all members of the Bar also?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: Yes. But should there be no proportion between members of the Bar and others? It is not possible to have all the Judges from the members of the Bar.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: It is only in fixing minimum qualification that I include all the members of the Bar.

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: The member said literacy plus all the members of the Bar. I cannot understand that.

What I would suggest is if literacy alone be the test some proportion be fixed for persons with literacy alone and another proportion for persons with legal knowledge also.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Does the member advocate illiterate persons?

MR. G. NARAYANA AIYAR: No. Beyond literacy there should be a certain proportion of persons who will be able to deal with questions of law. If you appoint only literate persons as judges who know nothing of law, that will not be of any use. A certain proportion will have to be fixed for selection from legally trained men. I would propose such an amendment and not literacy and other qualifications alone.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Sir, I oppose the resolution. But sympathising with the spirit in which it is moved I wish to offer a few remarks. In its very nature it is very difficult to limit or to define the qualification. Therefore in this matter I believe the best policy is to appeal to Government to nominate only persons who are really fit and efficient men of character. It would be grotesque if they are going to prescribe a qualification. After all, the trend of discussion so far came to this—that a man who is sufficiently literate can be nominated as a Judge of the Panchayat Court. Well, that is a proposition to which every lover of justice would demur. Therefore my view is that the Government must see that hereafter only efficient, fit and respectable men, men of character, are nominated to these places.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: May I know from the member what should be the test that Government should prescribe for selecting Panchayat Court Judges?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I am not for educational test or character test as in America. There is that evasive quality of virtue and respectability, which defies definition. Such matters we can entrust to the Government. That is my view.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I am afraid that the mover of the resolution has fixed the qualifications too low. Government, when they make nominations, look into the educational qualification, social position and character of the person recommended. These are the three principles on which Government make their nominations.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Do they consider reputation also?

MR. K. GEORGE: Character includes reputation also.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: Are qualifications fixed in any rule or procedure?

MR. K. GEORGE: That is not necessary. Government see that the persons selected possess the requisite qualifications. What I stress is that it is not enough if a man is literate and pays five rupees as tax. What is needed is much more than that. Therefore, those considerations I have mentioned are taken into account when nominations are made and I think it is better to leave this matter in the hands of Government which invariably see that they select the best men available for the post. As I said literacy is a very unsatisfactory test.

As regards the qualifications that the persons should be eligible for election to the Assembly I think there are very many persons in this country who are not eligible to come into the Assembly and the Council but are quite fit to serve as Panchayat Judges. It is unfortunate if these people are debarred from doing such public work. So, I hope Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi will accept the assurance that, as has been their policy, likewise Government will in future also select only persons who have got educational qualifications, sufficient social position and character as Judges of Panchayat Courts.

MR. P. PADMANABHAN TAMPI: On the assurance given by the member, I withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRESIDENT: That closes the business of the day and the House will adjourn *sine die*.

The non-official members will kindly wait to elect one member for the Finance Committee and one member for the Public Accounts Committee. Dr. K. Madhavan Pillai will kindly take the Chair.

The Council adjourned *sine die* at 3-33 P. M.

P. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI,

Secretary to the Sri Chitra State Council.

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